Has the Census Man Skipped You?
Then Get Post-Dispatch Blanks and Send in Your Name at Once.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

You Will Have No Wants
If You Advertise Those You Have in the Sunday Post-Dispatch. You Will Also Get a Free River Excursion.

VOL. 41.—NO. 244. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1890.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. PRICE, FIVE CENTS. BY CARRIER FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK.

GRAND AND EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS TO PREMISES

ARE NOW BEING MADE AT

D. CRAWFORD & CO.'S

Who, in order to make room for stonemasons, carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, painters, etc., make still further Sweeping Reductions in their yet immense stock!!

NOTICE THE FRIGHTFUL REDUCTIONS FOR THIS WEEK!

8⅓c
IMPORTED
Plaid India Linens,
Reduced from 20c a yard.

4¾c
7-8 Wide Soft-finished
BLEACHED MUSLIN
Reduced from 6½c.

4¾c
AMERICAN
SATEENS,
32 inches wide,
Reduced from 12½c.

25c
Boys' Blouse Waists
In Fancy Stripes.
Reduced from 65c.

41c
Ladies' Lawn Tennis Waists
In Flannelette,
Only 41 Cents.
Reduced from $1.

4¾c
A BIG BONANZA IN
CHALLIES
Beautiful styles, soft finish and fast colors.
Worth 8 1-8c.

This cut is certainly the bonanza of the house:
11-in. Ruffle, Fine Hamburg,

Beautiful designs,
$1.57; Reduced from $2.50.

4¾c
7-8 Wide Soft-Finished
Bleached Muslin.
Reduced from 6½c.

7½c
Fine Dress Ginghams
All New Styles.
Reduced from 12½c.

50c.
200 Dozen
Gents' Extra Fine
Imported English Gauze
Balbriggan Shirts,
Sizes 34 to 50,
Reduced From $1.

10c
SPECIAL.
48-in. Bl'k La Tosca Net
Worth 50c.

5c
Pandoria Suiting,
SOFT FINISH.
Worth 12½c.

Black Goods.

5c—Black and White Challies, large and small figures, new designs; reduced from 8⅓c.

25c—32-inch Black and White Paris Challies, just imported, handsome designs; price elsewhere, 35c.

12½c—Plaid and Check Organdies, very fine, blue-black; reduced from 20c.

17½c—Solid Black Challies, blue-black; sold everywhere at 25c.

Gloves.

65c—Ladies' 8-Button Length Undressed Kid Gloves, in tan; sizes 5½ to 7¼; reduced from $1.

35c—Finest quality Misses' Milanese Jersey-Top Silk Gloves, in tans and browns; reduced from 50c.

55c—Balance of Ladies' 4-Button Embroidered Kid Gloves, black and colors; reduced from 90c.

Handkerchiefs

Almost Given Away.

15c—Ladies' White Sheer Linen, hemstitched, with revering on hem and 4 rows revering inside of hem; reduced from 25c.

17½c—Men's Real German Linen Hemmed Handkerchiefs; reduced from 25c.

Boys' Knee Pants.

31c—In brown and black mixed colors, sizes 4 to 14 years; reduced from 75c.

45c—In light and dark colors, sizes 4 to 14 years; reduced from 90c.

83c—Indigo blue, dark gray and brown, sizes 4 to 14 years; reduced from $1.25.

Silks.

31c—19-inch solid colored China Silks; reduced from 55c.

33 1-3c—22-inch Figured China Silk, in choice styles; reduced from 65c.

40c—We show the largest and best line of colored all-silk Surah; reduced from 65c.

Embroideries.

Special sale of 45-inch Swiss Skirting.

45-inch fine hemstitched and broidered Skirting at **35c, 45c** and **50c** a yard, worth double the money.

Children's 22-inch fine Swiss Skirting will go at **20c** a yard; reduced from 35c.

Don't miss the big sale of Hamburg embroideries this week.

Ladies' Jerseys and Traveling Wraps.

$1.90—Ladies' Blouse Jerseys, all-wool and silk and wool. These Jerseys have a large sailor collar. They come in red and blue, blue and white and black and white stripes; also solid navy brown and garnet; reduced from $3.50.

$1.25—Ladies' fine quality all-wool cream Cashmere Jerseys; reduced from $2.50.

$4 and **$4.50**—Ladies' Traveling wraps, in fine Mohair, black, gray and tan Newmarkets, with high shoulders or Peasants with shirring on shoulder and waist; reduced from $7.50.

NOTIONS.

Langtry Curling Irons, 13c each.

Best Steel Hair Pins, five papers for 5c.

Black Celluloid Dressing Combs, 10c each; reduced from 25c.

4-ounce Violet Perfume Cut Bottles, 25c; reduced from 50c.

Turkish Bath Soap, 3c a bar or 35c a dozen.

Superfine Pearl Dress Buttons, 18 to 24 lines, 7 1-2c a dozen; reduced from 15c.

Dutch Linen Tape, all sizes, 3 for 10c.

Colored Dress Goods.

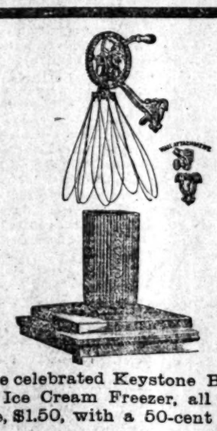
10c—*Half-wool Fancy Bourette Grenadine, leading colors; reduced from 20c.*

15c—*30-inch Figured Egyptian Mulls, latest fabrics in the market, colors fast; worth 25c.*

17½c—*Extra Fine Quality Half-wool Challies, French designs, in dark grounds, including all the novelty shades; worth 25c.*

Fancy Decorated Staffordshire Chamber Sets, regular price $5.50, reduced to $2.97. Consisting of 10 pieces (like cut).

Fancy Decorated Staffordshire Chamber Sets, 10 pieces; were $4.50; now $1.98.



The celebrated Keystone Beater and Ice Cream Freezer, all complete, $1.50, with a 50-cent cook book.

Fancy Embossed Knife and Fork Trays, worth 25c, now 12½c.

Garden Sets, three pieces to set, worth 25c, now 15c.

Fancy Decorated China Fruit Dishes, worth $1.50, now 49c. (Like cut.)

Fancy Decorated French China Fruit Plates, reduced from 20c to 10c.

Large Ice Picks and Ice Chisels, were 20c, now 10c.

Garden Weeding Hooks, with black enameled handles, worth 20c, now 10c.

Nickel-Plated Sad Irons, all sizes, 5c pound; worth double the price.

Large White Ironstone China Slop Jars, with cover (like cut); regular price, $1.75; reduced to 98c.

A large assortment of Traveling Trunks of all descriptions, from 85c to $10.

Fancy Decorated Flower Vases, reduced from 50c to 20c a pair.

Perfection Preserving Kettles and Saucepans for hotels and family use, from 65c to $2.

Fancy Decorated Dinner Sets, 102 pieces, worth $18.50, now at $8.50.

Fancy Decorated Tea Sets, 56 pieces, worth $5.25, now $3.47.

Silver-Plated Butter Knives and Sugar Shells, 10c each; worth 25c.

Handsome Crystal Lemonade or Water Sets, with fancy colored border, worth $3.00, now $1.85. (Like cut.)

Hammocks—We have the largest stock in the city, from 65c to $2.

Fancy Decorated Lava Cuspidors, worth 25c, now 15c.

Jewelry.

15c.

200 Silver and Oxodyzed Buckles; reduced from 35c.

9c.

Silver and Gold Plated Dog Chain Bracelets, 9c each; reduced from 20c.

Solid Gold engraved band Rings only **85c**; reduced from $1.25.

100 Rolled Plated Fob Chains, **$1.00** each; reduced from $2.00.

Millinery.

200 black and white Rough and Ready Sailors, **16c**; reduced from 35c.

Black Union Milan Flats, with fancy edge, **35c**; reduced from 60c.

Black French Chip Flats, only **$1.00**; reduced from $1.75.

Ribbons.

23c.

1,300 pieces very fine imported Plaid Ribbons, in the most desirable combinations; regular prices, 50c, 60c and 75c.

$2.75.

Satin and Surah striped Sashes, 4½ yards long, 10 inches wide, finished with 9-inch silk fringe, creams only; reduced from $4.00.

Laces.

13 pieces 48-inch Black Silk Polka Dot Net will go for **58c** a yard.

Big job 500 pieces Beige Oriental Laces, from 4 to 15 inches, all go at **5c** per yard; really cheap at 25c, at bargain table, center aisle.

75 doz Embroidered Mull Scarfs at **10c** each, 5 inches wide; worth 25c each.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

50c—Special lot of Gents' extra fine Imported English Gauze Balbriggan Shirts, sizes 34 to 50; reduced from $1.00.

25c—Gents' Fine White Gauze Shirts, silk bound, pearl buttons, sizes 34 to 44; reduced from 40c.

31c—Gents' Fine Bleached Drill Drawers, sizes 30 to 40.

50c—Gents' extra fine silk finish Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, in cream or old gold; reduced from 75c.

Muslins.

4¾c—7-8 wide soft finished bleached Muslin; worth 6½c.

6¼c—Heavy Cotton Checks and Stripes, reduced from 8⅓c.

Cotton Flannels, unbleached, 5 to 12 yards in a piece—7½c quality cut to **5c**, 8⅓c quality cut to **6¼c**.

Lockwood Mills Wide Sheeting and Pillow Cottons, unbleached—5-4 wide cut to **10c**, worth 12½c; 6-4 wide cut to **12½c**, worth 16⅔c; 9-4 cut to **17½c**, worth 22½c; 10-4 cut to **18¾c**, worth 25c.

D. CRAWFORD & CO.,

Corner Broadway and Franklin Avenue.

HELIGOLAND.

The Price Which England Agrees to Pay for a Gateway to Africa.

How the North Sea Islands Came to Be a British Possession.

What Bismarck Failed to Accomplish Achieved by the Mother of Emperor William.

Strong Opposition to the Terms of the African Agreement Developing in Germany—Views of Maj. Wissmann's Lieutenant—Archbishop Walsh of Dublin Scores the Derelict Irish Members of Parliament—Much Feeling the Result of His Stricture—London Press Comment on Munro's Successor—France and Newfoundland—Latest Phase of the Fisheries Dispute—Some of the Prominent Americans Who Are Pleasuring Abroad—Personal Notes and Theatrical Gossip—Foreign News.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, June 21. THE proposed cession of Heligoland to Germany is the most recent significance of England's growing friendship toward the Court of Berlin. The cession is not an act of justice or restitution; for the group known as Heligoland is not German in any sense save geographical contiguity. The island was taken, not from Germany, but from Denmark, in the year 1807, which witnessed the crumbling of the old German Empire; and the grinding of Prussia between the upper and nether millstones of Russia. Unlike many of England's territorial acquisitions, the seizure of Heligoland was at the time justifiable; for otherwise it would have become an outlying station of France. But, although confirmed to Great Britain by the peace of 1814, the British have never regarded Heligoland as a permanent addition to the empire. No large sums have been expended upon fortifications and the expenditures for maintaining the post have not much exceeded £1,200 a year.

THE ROCK OF HELIGOLAND.

The main islet might have been made a Malta, although not a Gibraltar. It consists of a rock rising out of the North Sea to the height of about two hundred feet. It contains a population of about two thousand souls. The people are of Frisian descent and are mostly occupied as fishermen and pilots. They are akin to the Hollanders. Heligoland lies 46 miles northwest of the mouths of the Elbe and Weser. There is a small village upon the rock and a light-house to aid the mariners in those waters. In the event of a war with Germany, Heligoland would be a magnificent naval rendezvous, commanding German trade in the North Sea and forming a station from which British war vessels could operate with effect against the important commercial cities of the empire. But England has no apprehension of any war with Germany and even in such an altogether improbable event, no island of the sea, however well fortified, could be expected to hold out for any length of time against the British navy.

BISMARCK'S AMBITION.

Germany will undoubtedly fortify Heligoland in a manner as formidable as the situation will permit. It is noteworthy fact that the cession of Heligoland is really the cap sheaf in the unification of Germany, regarding Heligoland, from its geographical standpoint as Germans see it. It was Prince Bismarck's ambition to add this little atom of territory to the empire which he created. Its possession by England, although not originally seized from Germany, was a rankling thorn in the side of the German nation, like Gibraltar to Spain, Malta to Italy, and Aden to Arabia and such as Calais was for centuries to France. The floating of a British flag over the lone outpost in the North Sea has been a perpetual reminder to the world of Prussia's greatest humiliation and its surrender is the crown of Prussia's triumph.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the Dowager Empress Frederick was at the bottom of the cession of Heligoland to Germany, and that she had two objects in view in bringing it about. The first was to elevate her son, the Emperor William, to a foremost position in the eyes of the diplomatic world, and the second was the further humiliation of her fallen foe, Prince Bismarck. Every diplomat and politician in Europe was aware of the fact that during the whole political career of the Iron Chancellor one of the objects to which he most steadfastly aimed was the possession of Heligoland by Germany. Every art was practiced by the diplomatic Prince Bismarck and brought into play to compel or cajole England to give up Heligoland to Germany. He once said that German unity would not be complete without possession of the island. Now the Iron Chancellor has scarcely been relegated to the retirement of private life, when the woman at whom he scoffed during the troubled period of her husband's fatal illness, comes to the front and proves to the world that she was endowed with the political and diplomatic attainments to which the late Emperor Frederick frequently alluded.

OPPOSITION TO THE TERMS.

Lieut. Baron Von Graveuroth, the active assistant of Maj. Wissmann in East Africa is dismayed at the terms of the African agreement between Germany and England, especially with that clause which establishes a British protectorate over Zanzibar. This, he regards as fatal to Germany's aspirations in Africa, and emphasizes his views with the declaration that if England is to rule Zanzibar everything that Germany has accomplished in Africa is nullified, and there is nothing left for her to do except to abandon the field. It is also stated that Maj. Wissmann is highly indignant at the agreement and feels that Germany has been duped. Though the terms of the settlement were generally approved by the German press and public a reaction has set in, and the agreement is now being pretty generally condemned. Many of those who hastened to congratulate the Government on the advantages gained now protest against the ratification of a compact surrendering valuable territory in Africa in exchange for a little barren rock in the North Sea, which the English themselves have admitted was valueless to Great Britain.

GLADSTONE'S PROPOSED VISIT.

Mr. Gladstone and his son Herbert have arranged to visit Heligoland within a few days with the view of obtaining the sentiment of the inhabitants in regard to the transfer of the island to Germany, upon which data the ex-Premier will base his speech in the parliamentary debate on the Anglo-German agreement.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

Antipathy exists in some quarters in England to the surrender of anything once held by England, but if there is not Parliament will yield patriotic scruples to the common sense of Lord Salisbury. The transaction has removed all causes of friction which existed between Germany and Great Britain, and both can, on their way, go into Africa without interfering with each other. Stanley was right in his unstinted praise of Salisbury's policy. The visit of the Emperor William to Queen Victoria comes in most happily after this performance, and will give a kind of ratification to it. The trip to St Petersburg, which is to follow, will this time have a political significance, which the Emperor's first visit did not possess. It is now certain that Chancellor von Caprivi will accompany his sovereign, and an effort will be made to arrange a basis, if not of alliance at least of agreement, which will remove some of the causes which perpetually threaten the peace of Europe. Should a meeting between William and Francis Joseph succeed, as is contemplated, an opportunity would be given the German Emperor to act as mediator between Russia and Austria, and there is every reason to believe he would make the best of the situation. With these three great powers in harmony, the triple alliance of the central powers undisturbed the ratching of Italy once more toward France and England, now so interested in the maintenance of the present state of things, no combination of the circumstances could promise better for the tranquility of nations. The only clouds in the sky are the differences which exist between Great Britain and France. The new found fishery dispute may be disposed of with concession on both sides for no principles are seriously involved, and neither country is deeply interested.

A NEW TROUBLE ARISES.

But another question, an old one, has been revived which may cause trouble. France is again taking interest in Eastern Africa, and is putting forth claims as protector of the Christian populations in the East under Turkish rule. She also insists on the performance of the guarantees, and stipulated in the Anglo-French convention by which England and France were pledged to uphold the independence of the Sultan. England is not anxious to have these obligations revived, the less because she sees that France is only seeking to restore prominence in the East. It is on the basis of these revived guarantees that she proposes to do away with her present protectorate over Tunis, and make a new treaty which will strengthen her position all along the Mediterranean coast of Africa, and may disturb the hold England has upon Egypt.

PLON-PLON'S VIEWS.

Prince Napoleon, familiarly known as Plon-Plon, is now in London and has given his views on the subject. He welcames with joy the determination of France to resume her once proud position in the East, the noble heritage which was left her by the empire. The treaties still exist, they have not been revoked, on them she found, her claims, and if treaties are of any value in Europe, her claims must be allowed. They are just, their objects are benevolent. She seeks to protect Christianity and advance the cause of civilization. France h s not been behind in the scramble for Africa. Not only has she secured a large slice of the Congo at the very gates of the land, but she has been quietly extending her possessions in the Upper Senegal, mustering an Ahmed expedition in the Western Soudan, hitherto neglected. At the same time she has designs on the rich and fertile Dahomey, and has espoused the cause of the chief of Porto Novo, who rules over a strip of the Dahomean coast to secure a foothold there. The King now seeks to make peace and has given up all his prisoners. This gives France the needed opportunity to push her advantages.

OUT OF LEADING-STRINGS.

Prince Albert Victor of England Will Enter the House of Peers.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, June 21.—The Duke of Clarence, Prince Albert Victor, will enter upon the full privileges of man's estate when he takes his seat in the House of Lords the coming week. It is true that he is more than 26 years old, but heretofore he has been treated rather as a boy than as a young man. His father, the Prince of Wales, considers that his own very early emancipation from parental control was rather a misfortune than otherwise, and in the case of his sons he has steadily set his face against any premature or precocious independence. But now, with an enlarged income, a house of his own and a seat in Parliament, Prince Albert Victor is fairly launched in public life. He is a remarkably amiable and good tempered young man, curiously free from royal airs and graces, easily amused, and fonder of a quiet life of simple recreation than of hard work or stirring adventure. The next and most monotonous step in his career will be his marriage. His friends are very anxious that he should marry Princess Victoria of Teck, "Princess Mary," as she is commonly called. She is very pretty, very gracious, a thorough English woman, and the daughter of the most popular of all English royal ladies. Her degree of relationship to the young Duke—second cousin, once removed—is not near enough to constitute any serious drawback, and if only the young people wish it, and the powers that be consent, it would be impossible to arrange a more suitable or more satisfactory marriage.

THE PUBLIC HOUSE BILL.

Gladstone's Opinion on the Effect of the Compensation Clause.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, June 21.—Mr. Gladstone's recently expressed opinion that the passing of the compensation clause of the local taxation (customs and excise duties bill) would add 20 per cent to the value of public house property in Great Britain is confirmed by the officers of the Stock & Share Booking Corporation (limited), who say in their circular this week: "While great excitement has been shown about the silver legislation in the United States hardly sufficient attention has been given to the market effect which the compensation clauses of the Government bill will have, and the immense benefit which these clauses will confer on the shareholders in English breweries. It must be remembered that not only is a principal asset of the companies composed of 'good will,' but their solid properties are mainly dependent on that 'good will' for their full value. At present good will in licenses is only incidental, but if the bill is carried the good will of public houses will become a property having Parliamentary sanction as much as the good will of railways. The effect on the market value of the preference and debenture stocks of home breweries must consequently be very great, as such sanction will in many cases make them trustee securities.' The last census shows that in the parliamentary borough of Burnley, for instance, there were 177 public houses and beer-houses. Of these, 132 were found to be the property of brewers, thirty-three were discovered to be leased to brewers, while only twelve were free.

FRANCE AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Cruisers on Guard to Protect the Rights of Fishermen.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, June 21.

CAPT. MARQUIS, commanding the French war ship now at St. Johns, N. F., in an interview with the POST-DISPATCH correspondent denies that in ordering Newfoundland fishermen to remove their nets he had exceeded the right allowed to France by treaty. He declares that it is perfectly within the province of French rights to order the removal of nets of any British subject interfering with them. The armed forces of France, he claims, have not acted in a hostile spirit to the people of Newfoundland. His orders are to act quietly, yet firmly.

"We feel that we have a duty to uphold," said he, "which we consider a national right, and while we cannot be deterred from performing that duty, we do it with as little discomfort and inconvenience to the British subjects as possible."

The fishing cruiser Arcadia sails to-night to watch American mackereling vessels. The whole Dominion fleet is now afloat. The steamer Stanley sailed from Pictou to-day and will cruise along the coast to Sydney. The Vigilant is cruising between Scatoris and Halifax, and the Connaught has been clothed with magistrate powers and will summarily enforce the laws in preserving order among American fishermen in port.

The crews of the cutters will no longer be armed with cutlasses but, instead, will carry an ordinary policeman's baton and a revolver. Capt. Gordon says the mackerel have struck in shore in much larger numbers this season than last. Still, many good fares are being taken outside the limits, and he does not anticipate much trouble. Of course, an American vessel will take mackerel whenever she sees them, providing there is no cruiser around, but even when the fish are close in shore and under the very nose of the local fishermen it is difficult to prove the offense because of the difficulty of inducing the witnesses to give evidence.

ABSENT FROM DUTY.

Archbishop Walsh's Stricture on the Irish Party.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, June 21.—Eighteen members of the Irish party were absent at Thursday's division. Archbishop Walsh of Dublin has written to the *Freeman's Journal*, saying that unless this action is amply explained he will have no further confidence in the Irish party. The move for a division was a surprise to the Radicals, who had arranged to give no notice to the Irish members, but still sixty-eight Irishmen voted in it. Parnell was confined from a chill, and was absent.

The Archbishop's letter has caused intense irritation in the Irish party, as such an attack upon them as a body because of the neglect of a few is deemed utterly unfair. The party intends when Parnell returns to the House, which, it is hoped, will be on Monday, to reply to the Archbishop, who wrote in haste, without proper knowledge of the facts. Walsh would not now be Archbishop of Dublin but for the influence of the Irish party. They are frantic about it. If he does not withdraw it a big row is imminent. The Government is in a desperate difficulty and a crisis is expected any day. The Liberals, while anxious to diminish the Government's majority on the publicans' bill, consider it bad tactics to defeat it. If defeated the Ministers would not resign but avoid the chance and drop the bill, whereas Gladstone wants the bill passed as it will be invaluable in attacking the Government at the general election. It was a lucky chance that the Ministers had a majority on Thursday, for they floundered about in a most helpless fashion. The compensation bill has injured them so much they dare not appeal to the country, and a reconstruction of the cabinet, taking in Hartington, is not an improbable upshot of the critical situation.

HOW THEY ARE SHADOWED.

The Parnellites adopted very novel means last evening to give members of Parliament a clear impression of the system of shadowing or espionage to which Irish leaders are subjected by the Government and against which they vigorously protested in the House of Commons last Monday night. A roomy barge was moored in the Thames directly opposite and within hearing distance of the Parliament House Terrace. By means of a magic lantern large reproductions of photographs illustrating different phases of the shadowing which Mr. O'Brien has for some time pursued were projected upon a screen in full view of persons on the terrace. As each photograph was presented a Parnellite orator gave a clear explanation of the circumstances under which it was obtained and dwelt upon its significance. A large group of members of Parliament watched the views and listened to the speaking with interest.

PLEASURING ABROAD.

London Full of Prominent Americans—Theatrical and Personal.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, July 21.—London is full of prominent Americans, all of them professing holidays, yet all as busy as bees in their particular interest. Austin Corbin says he is not here for business, but he had a long talk at the Bristol Hotel with Gen. Horace Porter last night about Reading Railroad affairs. Corbin goes to Paris Tuesday and will meet Porter later at Carlsbad, where Corbin leaves his family when he returns to England.

Ex-Secretary Whitney declines to discuss American politics and is devoting his entire time to social pleasures. He had a special coach at Ascot and his table was spread under a large elm, where Whitney carved cold veal, ham and pie for a party including Standard Oil Payne, Cornelius Vanderbilt and wife and Senator Dan Butterfield. This afternoon Whitney and wife are at Gladstone's garden party.

Vanderbilt hired a special train at Liverpool to-day to enable him to catch the Umbria.

Butterfield sailed on the Normandie. His mission to Russia was in the interest of an American syndicate. The Siberia Railroad was a failure, though Butterfield still has hopes. He told your correspondent that he had an interview with the Russian Minister of Finance at St. Petersburg, who is now consulting with his colleagues over the American proposals. The Minister favors granting the concession. The difficulty is the enormous expense. The Czar also favors it, and the public likewise. All classes appreciate the advantage resulting from American enterprise. If Russia would grant the terms asked by the syndicate the work would proceed at once.

Other prominent Americans at the Ascot were Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ives and Mrs. Hoadley, chaperoned by Russell Hoadley; Delancey Floyd Jones, Maj. Rathbone, French Consul General.

Tony Navarro and wife (nee "Our Mary") are still at Tunbridge Wells, and will probably go to the continent next week.

Manager Palmer left to-day for Frankfort, where he intends to put his sons to school. Palmer says he intends to get Olga Crandon back to New York as leading lady for Willard. Palmer has an idea of keeping Willard in New York permanently as the central figure of the stock company at Palmer's Theater. Willard is not inclined to live there permanently, except at an enormous salary.

Dan Frohman has united with Manager Field of Boston in the purchase of two new plays. Frohman has also bought a new French play for the Lyceum. He sails in the City of New York July 2.

The Daly company is playing to crowded houses. The press is unanimous in its praise.

Duff has engaged Marie Tempest for twenty weeks. She begins in July at Palmer's Theater. Langtry is ill in bed of pleurisy, and is not likely to leave it for several weeks.

Grace Hawthorne's lease of the Princess Theater expires to-night. She proposes touring in America and Australia.

Geraldine Ulmar sailed to-day on the Umbria. Lawn Tennis Pettitt went on the same steamer. R. Appleton sailed on the Britannic. Francis Wilson, R. J. Cortis and Charles Steinway sailed on the Normandie. The City of Chester carried a cargo of American clergymen, including Rev. C. C. Lasby, Rev. J. D. Phelps and Very Rev. Sebastian Butts.

MUNRO'S SUCCESSOR.

Press Comment on the Appointment of London's New Chief of Police.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, June 21.—The *Daily Telegraph* commenting on the appointment of Col. Bradford as Chief of Police, says it is unfortunate for the Government and the public, as well as for the contentment of the police, that a way was not found to reconcile Mr. Munro.

The *Chronicle* protests against the appointment of a military man to a civil post after the conspicuous failures of two military men in the office. "Our constitutional liberties," it says, "are menaced by this appointment."

The *Standard* says: It is a matter for profound regret that Mr. Munro is gone. The public are naturally skeptical regarding Col. Bradford.

The *Times* says that the rapid increase of police discontent and agitation increase the regret at the unhappy relations between Mr. Matthews and Mr. Munro. It trusts that all parties will exercise patience and self-restraint, and strengthen the hands of Col. Bradford.

On all sides regret is expressed that Munro has been shelved. Reports had been circulated for two days that he had withdrawn his resignation at the request of the Government, and they were widely credited. Sir Edward Bradford, the new commissioner, is unknown here, and can have, at the best, a very imperfect idea of the requirements of London police administration. He is essentially a military man, and this fact augurs a repetition of the blunders and a revival of the offensive features of the commissionership of General Sir Charles Warren, whose retirement few regretted. The Radicals are furious over the appointment of Bradford, whom they regard as the appointee of the Prince of Wales, but derive a degree of consolation from their conviction that it will hasten the severance of the Police Department from the control of the Home Office, for which the thrusting aside of Munro paved the way. It is hardly possible that Bradford will prove himself the equal of Munro, who is acknowledged to be the most efficient head the Department has had in years, and it is predicted that his term will be short.

LONDON TOPICS.

The Stanley Wedding—The Lottery Syndicate—Connaught's Return.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, June 21.—There are thousands of applicants for admission to the Stanley weeding. Dorothy Tennant has written as follows to stanley's private secretary: "Please refuse all applications. I suppose a great number of people will be deeply offended, but it would be absolutely impossible to give seats to all who ask. I wish from the bottom of my heart that the wedding could take place in some quiet little church, that I could walk there in ordinary costume and go away immediately afterwards."

THE LOTTERY SYNDICATE.

The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH correspondent saw Benjamin Newgass of the firm of Newgass & Co., merchants of No. 7 Lothbury, who heads an English syndicate asking for the privileges of the Louisiana Lottery. Newgass is well known on the Stock Exchange. Sir James Whitehead, the late Lord Mayor of London, says he does not know a more sound man on the London market. Newgass declined to discuss the project as it would spoil his plans, though he admitted the scheme had well progressed.

CONNAUGHT'S RETURN.

The steamer Sardinian of the Allan Line from Quebec, having on board the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, arrived at Moville today.

MERELY ACCIDENTS.

Recent events in the British House of Commons by which the Government came near losing important divisions were mere accidents. While they show the weakness of British legislators for horse races, they really prove no loss of strength in the Government.

When called upon the coalition will not be found wanting to back up any scheme the Government may propose. Moreover, say what the papers may, Lord Salisbury has gained prestige and power by his African policy. He may safely look forward to a continuance in power for the legal term of the present Parliament unless he chooses to dissolve it before the limit is reached.

MUTINOUS SOLDIERS.

A very unusual piece of news came from Ireland to-day. The fifth battalion of the Royal Fusileers at Limerick mutinied this morning and struck their tents. This affair would be serious in any other country, and might have been in Ireland had there been any political motive in the revolt, but the cause in this case was some dissatisfaction about rations or crouboit or pipe clay, time-out-of-mind the British soldier's sole cause of grievance. There was some vigorous swearing on the part of the officers. A few arrests were made and the men were ordered back to their quarters, to which they obeyed.

FOREIGNERS IN FRANCE.

Rigorous Enforcement of the Rules in Relation to Residence.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

PARIS, June 21.—Americans as well as Englishmen are interested in the new and rigorous enforcement of the law relating to the residence of foreigners in France. No foreigner can now reside in any part of France for a period exceding four months without registering his declaration. When he leaves a commune where he has been residing he is bound to notify the Mayor and inform him of the place to which he means to proceed. The Mayor thereupon notifies the authorities of the commune to which the foreigner is about to remove, and specially mentions the day of arrival. The foreigner failing to register may be fined. Thus a perfect surveillance as thorough as that of Russia is maintained over the alien population in France.

THE GOLD CURRENT.

Reasons Suggested for the Movement From London to the Continent.

BERLIN, June 21.—It is possible that the whole of the recent movement of gold is explainable by the higher rates of interest which have prevailed in Germany and France, and in fact the whole of the Continent, than in London. In short, money has been tight all over the Continent, while it was easy in London. This of itself would not only cause sales of investment securitities by the Continent to London, but would cause the movement of other capital from London to the continent for the sake of the higher rates of interest. Now that money has grown easier here it goes in gold to London for the continent.

A Fatal Jump.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 21.—Joseph W. White, aged 47, son of the late Thomas White, City Councilman, to-night jumped from the roof of his house, 307 S. Fremont street, and was killed. Since his father's death Mr. White has at times acted queerly, and it is believed that his suicide was owing thereto.

Marine.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Arrived: Lydian Monarch, from London; Galers, from Hamburg.

THE POOL OF BETHESDA.

A Remarkable Discovery by the Monks at Jerusalem.

Consul Henry Gilman, writing to the State Department from Jerusalem, gives the following account of the discovery of the Pool of Bethesda:

Of the more remarkable discoveries in the ancient city during the year that of the Bethesda is of paramount interest and importance. As is well known, the Birket Israel has in the past been considered as the site of the Bethesda, but the excavations of the Algerine Monks under the ruins in the rear of the Crusader Church of St. Anne have gradually transferred opinion in favor of the latter locality. This was strengthened by the discovery of a rock-hewn pool containing water beneath three successive structures. Subsequent excavations revealed the remains of two tiers of five-arched porches, the lower tier being in the pool. The intelligent labors of the monks who are in charge of the property have been further rewarded by the recent recovery of another pool containing a good supply of water to the westward of that first discovered, the entire agreeing with the discriptions of the Bethesda as given by the fathers of the church and Christian pilgrims and writers as early as the fourth century. The correspondence in number of the five porches to those mentioned in the gospel of St. John (v., 2) will not escape notice. Steps cut in the rock lead down to the water. An ancient Christian church in ruins surmounts all. The remains of the upper tier of porches extend above the pool at right angles from the north wall of the crypt beneath the church, in which the apse at the east end, though dilapidated, is still distinctly defined.

On clearing away the debris that choked the fifth porch westward of the apse all these discoveries culminated in revealing the remains of a painting of fresco upon the plaster of the wall in the rear. This discovery was made just before Easter, or about April 18 last. The fresco represents an angel as if descending into and troubling the water, which latter is depicted by conventional zig-zag and wavy lines of an olive green, shaded with black, more suggestive of Egyptian hieroglyphics than of modern art, and surrounding the figure on every side. The right hand of the angel was shown as uplifted; but this has been carefully destroyed, probably by the Moslems, after their habits, in the early days of their power. So, also, the face of the angel, which has been battered so as to be completely obliterated. The glory or nimbus above the head, painted an orange yellow, still remains, but little injured. The edge of the pool appears to be indicated by a broad red line inclosing the painting and having an occasional rectangular projection into the water, perhaps representing steps or the piers for the porches. On the east of this fifth barreled arch (the wall extending at right angles) are the remains of another figure, also in fresco, much defaced, and supposed to represent the Savior. Above the head, evidently intentionally mutilated, is a portion of the nimbus and in the lower outer corner of the painting part of a blue robe.

It is to be regretted that these frescoes, the colors of which were quite bright when first uncovered, have since greatly faded, so that the blue is now a dull, ashy gray. The reds and yellows, however, though lowered in tone, preserve their hues somewhat better.

To summarize these discoveries are as follows: First comes the rubbish covering the ruins and built upon by the more or less modern Turkish houses; next beneath is the small church, with apse; under this the crypt, with five porches, containing the frescoes; and, fourth and last, underneath all is the pool itself, cut in the solid rock, and with five arches of well preserved masonry. This last, from the historical and other evidence, I have not the slightest doubt is the veritable pool of Bethesda.

Lithographic Stone in Utah.

From the Salt Lake Tribune.

About ten days ago there was considerable excitement occasioned by the announcement that a ledge of lithographic stone had been discovered at the head of City Creek canon, but a still larger discovery has been made at a spot a few miles south of this city of a bed of lithographic stone, a sample of which has been tested in New York and pronounced equal to that of the stone taken from the famous quarries of Salenhofen, in Bavaria. The Bavarian stone is at present almost exclusively used, being exported to all parts of the world where lithographing is practiced.

Beats Easting.

From the Boston Gazette.

The best cure for obesity is to board for the summer at a farm-house where you will be treated "like one of the family."

Thousands Delighted!

With the ASTOUNDING BARGAINS secured by them at our

GREAT DAMAGED GOODS SALE!

Although our trade has been enormous, there are still large quantities of goods hitherto not advertised, which will be closed out this week at prices that will certainly surprise buyers, and will be so much lower than can be found anywhere that we expect larger crowds than ever.

Penny and Gentles

OFFER THIS

Last Grand Chance to All

To secure a supply of Summer Goods at phenomenally low prices.

200 Pcs Zephyr Ginghams, slightly wet, worth 15c·····At 7½c
75 Pcs Striped India Linen, only slightly soiled, worth 20c···At 10c
30 Doz Gents' Flannelette Shirts, caught in the storm, worth 75c·At 39c
300 26-in. Gloria Silk Umbrellas, oxidized silver handles, worth $1.75···At $1.00
50 Doz Ladies' Summer Vests, slightly damaged, worth 50c··At 10c

1,000 PIECES

Challies

At Bargain Prices.

150 pieces Tinted Ground Challies; price this week 5c; regular price 8½c.

200 pieces 32-inch French Design Challies; an endless variety of new styles; 32 inches wide, at 10c.

Several cases of Wool Challies will be thrown in this great sale at 12½c, 15c, and 17c per yard.

30 pieces all-wool genuine French Challies; this week's price 31c per yd.

Wash Goods.

5½c.

67 pieces Dress Style Gingham, good value, for 10c; slightly damaged by water; sale price, 5½c.

7½c.

125 pieces of fine Zephyr Gingham; regular price 12½c; slightly damaged by water; sale price 7½c.

9½c.

85 pieces of Zephyr Gingham, all in the latest colorings; regular price 15c; slightly damaged by water; sale price 9½c.

7½c.

48 pieces of 32-inch China and Indigo Blue Penangs; regular price 12½c; slightly damaged by water; sale price 7½c.

15c.

A lot of Table Oil Cloth, slightly soiled; will close the same at 15c a yard; regular price 25c.

8½c.

96 pieces of 32-inch American Sateen, in French Designs; regular price 15c; slightly damaged by water; sale price 8½c.

White Goods Caught in the Storm.

At 5c.

Several lots of Checked Nainsooks, damaged by the storm, at 5c per yd.

At 6½c.

100 pieces of White India Linen Stripes and Plaids; damaged by the storm, worth 8½ and 10c, for 6½c per yd.

At 10c.

150 pieces of Striped Lawns and Lace effects; worth 20c; damaged by the storm, for 10c per yd.

At 17c.

Several lots of Paqueas in Plaids and Stripes; damaged by the storm, for 17c; worth 25 and 30c.

At 7½c.

50 pieces of Apron Lawns, 40 inches wide, for 7½c; cheap at 12½c and 15c.

Lace Curtains.

Last chance to secure slightly damaged Lace Curtains at less than half price.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3, 3½ and 4 yards long, ranging in price from 75c to $4.50; all worth double the prices we will close them out for. Do not fail to see these Bargains.

UMBRELLAS.

At Storm Prices.

At $1.

26-inch pure silk warp Gloria Umbrellas, assorted oxidized silver handles, regular price, $1.75; this week, $1.

At $1.50.

26-inch "Rugby" Silk Umbrellas, paragon frames, with fine selection of silver handles, regular price, $2.25; this week, $1.50.

At $2.95.

Special Drive—All our $4, $4.50 and $5 26-inch Umbrellas, in twilled silk, finely finished with handles of silver and gold, in hooks, crooks, rings and caps; complete with silk case and tassels; go this week at $2.95.

FANS.

At Storm Prices.

At 5c

5 cases Japanese Folding Fans, regular price 10c; storm price, 5c each.

At 10c Each

5,000 Japanese Folding and Flat Fans, regular price, 18c to 25c; storm price, 10c each.

At 19c Each

Feather Fans, regular price, 35c; storm price, 19c each.

At 69c Each

Gauze Spangled Fans, regular price, $1; storm price, 69c.

At 50c Each

500 Japanese Screens, handsomely decorated, with stand; regular price, $1; storm price, 50c.

At 1c Each

Ladies' Linen Collars, all styles, regular price, 10c and 15c; storm price, 1c each.

LINENS.

Damaged Prices.

Full Bleached Table Damasks, damaged by the storm:

At	30c	39c	55c	67½c
Actual value	47c	60c	79c	$1.00

Fine Cream Damask, damaged by the storm:

At	25c	39c	49c	65c
Actual value	40c	55c	75c	95c

BATH TOWELS.

We have one of the finest and largest assortments of these to be found anywhere, damaged by the storm, from 10c up; worth one-half more.

DOMESTICS.

At 20c—Full 10-4 Bleached Sheetings, extra quality, damaged by the storm, 20c; actual value, 25c.

At 22½c—10-4 Boston brown sheeting, damaged by the storm, 22½c; actual value, 26½c.

4-4 Bleached and brown Muslin, best brands, damaged by the storm:

At	4½c	5c	6½c
Actual value	5½c	6½c	7½c

QUILTS.

We have a large assortment of full-size quilts damaged by the storm:

85c	55c	70c	80c
75c	95c	90c	$1.10

Our Guessing Bureau is closed. No more guessing coupons will be received, as the Census Enumerators have finished the compiling of the population of St. Louis. Successful guessers' names will be published as soon as official figures are made known.

PENNY & GENTLES—S. W. Cor. Broadway and Franklin Av.

WOMEN STUDENTS.

How Their Health Compares With That of Other Women.

From the Pall Mall Budget.

All who are interested in the welfare of women's colleges will welcome the appearance of a pamphlet which has just been published by Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, entitled "Health Statistics of Women Students of Cambridge and Oxford and of Their Sisters." The health of women students is a subject on which alarms have been raised from time to time by well-meaning but generally irresponsible persons. These will be glad to learn how groundless their alarms are found to be when the facts, so far as they go at present, are investigated. The persons who are best acquainted with the colleges have not as a rule shared in these fears; but they have felt—to quote a sentence from the pamphlet—that "general impressions founded on experience, though more valuable than general impressions not founded on experience, are but impressions still," and that it was desirable to test them by statistics. Determined opponents of the system of university education for women may indeed even now say that the statistics do not go very far. The college which was founded first—Girton—had only been in existence eighteen years, and the Oxford colleges eight years, when the statistics began to be collected in 1887; but during that time about 670 students had resided in the four colleges—Newnham, Girton, Lady Margaret and Somerville—for at least one year, and this number seemed to those most interested sufficient to found some provisional data on. In 1888 the results of an inquiry into the health of women students in America were published, and shown to be eminently satisfactory. To this Mrs. Sidgwick makes many references. The English statistics introduces a new element, not found in the American, by including for comparison the health of one sister of each student (that one who was nearest to the student in age in the family, and over 21, and who had not been to college); so that facts have been recorded relating to two sets of women of whom it may be said roughly that they lived under the same circumstances except that one set had been to college, and the other had not. The statistics show that a decidedly higher level of health is maintained by the students than by their sisters; for example, 68 per cent of students, as compared with 59 per cent of their sisters, report themselves as enjoying excellent or good health at the time the reports were sent in. It is also shown that on an average the present health of students is almost exactly the same as their health on entering college—a period which would in each case be determined largely by the health being then at least up to its normal, and when the average health (of all students) would therefore be specially high. These two periods being on an average about seven years apart, it would seem that any deleterious effects would have had time to show themselves. It has often suggested that a university education tends to prevent women from marrying. It is no doubt probable that it tends to raise the age at which they marry, since this would not occur till they had left college. But, allowing for this, it is shown that the percentage of students who marry is quite equal to that of their sisters who do so. They belong, however, to that class of society which probably contains the largest proportion of unmarried women. The percentage of these married who have children is larger among students than among either their sisters or the American students, and the level of health of their children is higher.

Crossing the Limbs When Sitting.

From the Ladies' Home Journal.

Women who sit with their legs crossed, to sew or to read, or to hold the baby, are not aware that they are inviting serious physical ailments; but it is true, nevertheless. When a man crosses his legs he places the ankle of one limb across the knee of the other, and rests it lightly there. A woman, more modest and restricted in her movements, rests the entire weight of one limb on the upper part of the other, and this pressure upon the sensitive nerves and cords, if indulged in for continued lengths of time, as is often done by ladies who sew or embroider, will produce disease. Sciatica, neuralgia and other serious diseases frequently result from this simple cause. The muscles and nerves in the upper portion of a woman's leg are extremely sensitive, and much of her whole physical structure can be done damaged if they are crossed in the manner referred to.

WHAT BLAINE SAID.

He Did Not Condemn All the Provisions of the McKinley Bill,

But He Wants Free Markets for Our Products in South America.

Missourians at the Capital and What They Are After—A Few More Plums Needed to Satisfy Their Ambitions—The Struggle in the House Over the Silver Bill—Bland Defeated in His Efforts to Secure Immediate Consideration of the Senate Amendments—National Bank Examiners—A Yellow Fever Ship—Callers at the White House—Department and Personal Notes—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—The United Press is authorized to state in regard to the published statement of Mr. Blaine before the Senate Appropriation Committee in regard to the McKinley bill, that the whole affair has been greatly misapprehended. It was published here to-day and sent out by newspaper correspondents that Mr. Blaine predicted the division of the Republican party in the next campaign over the measure if it becomes a law, as is now proposed. It was also reported that the Secretary said that he would not accept a nomination on the Republican ticket if the McKinley bill passed.

The discussion which took place was not in relation to the general schedule of the McKinley bill, but the feature which Mr. Blaine so sharply condemned was that of giving a free market in the United States to the products of the sugar planters of the Southern continent and not asking in return free markets for the products of our own farmers where we can get them merely for the asking. Mr. Blaine has been working on this point ever since he returned to public life, and he always speaks very earnestly when he discusses the question of reciprocity and the South American trade. Mr. Blaine says that nothing could so directly and greatly benefit the American farmer as to open free markets among 40,000,000 of people for breadstuffs and provisions, which can be done by exchanging the duty on sugar instead of giving it away. Mr. Blaine says that corn would not be selling in Nebraska for 18 cents a bushel if the markets of Latin America were open to our products. Mr. Blaine thinks it would be a great mistake to postpone even for a single month the opportunity now presented to secure the American trade.

Not long ago, it will be remembered, Mr. Blaine in the presence of Congressman Wade of Missouri, and in his own office, personally addressed Congressman McKinley regarding the unwise and impolitic course he was taking regarding sugar and Mexican lead-bearing ores, and urged the necessity of reciprocity.

Missourians and Their Hopes.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—The Missourians who are interesting themselves in behalf of John T. Musick of Kirksville, Mo., for the Siam Mission are emphatically denouncing as absurd the reported declaration of the President that the State would receive no further recognition in the way of foreign places. They have been to the State Department and have been encouraged to believe that Mr. Musick will succeed to the position he aspires to. They have also made frequent visits to the White House in regard to this and other matters and have yet to learn from that source that the State has received all it is going to get in the shape of foreign representations. They are of the opinion that Secretary Blaine's recommendation will be acted upon in accordance with that gentleman's wish and most sincerely look for the nomination of Pony Boyd and Mr. Musick.

Consul-General to Melbourne, George H. Wallace, has been compelled to relinquish all work here and went to Cleveland to have a second operation performed on his nose. From there he will go to Missouri to settle up and straighten out matters in the vicinity of his home prior to his departure for the shores of Australia.

It was last Sunday that Congressman Wade left for Southwestern Missouri for the purpose of building up a few broken places in his political fences. There he remained but two days, when he was called back to the Capitol to record his vote on the silver bill in the House, which he proceeded to do to-day, supporting the measure from the free coinage standpoint. Although contrary to his personal feelings in the premises, he states that he was forced to vote with the Democrats out of regard to the wishes of his constituents. Mr. Wade also called at the Interior Department to-day and made some inquiries concerning the work of the Oklahoma Townsite Commissioners, one of whom, Mr. Howard, owes his position to the effort of the "Farmer" Congressman. The commissions of all the commissioners have been mailed to them. As to politics in his district he stated that he found the people in Springfield very much divided regarding the choice of a Republican nominee, but he believed that he would carry the committee for a renomination. Mr. Wade will leave here for the West again on Monday or Tuesday next, and likely not return until after Congress adjourns.

National Bank Examiners.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—For two years past the Comptroller of the Currency has been occupied more or less with the rearrangement of national bank examiners' districts, many of them having outgrown all proportions, and the labors in some instances having become too onerous for a single examiner. In the course of the next few weeks it is expected that Missouri will be reached, and whether the district will be divided or not is a question yet to be determined. There are a great many applicants from throughout the State who would like only too well to get the place, and they are each and all of them well indorsed. Mr. Lacy, however, does not consider the list a satisfactory one to select from, according to his ideas, and he is quite an exacting business man. An examiner should have that experience which age alone could give. In other words, he wants no raw recruits for the service. This determination of the Comptroller rules out all of the Missouri applicants except A. S. Tomblin of Stanberry, the others being under 30 or 35 years of age. So that at the present writing Mr. Tomblin has the lead in the race. Among the others who have papers on file for the place are Mr. Fulkerson of Trenton, in whose behalf Judge Hall of the same town has spent the past week here; Mr. Jaynes, the Sedalia banker; Mr. Taylor of St. Louis, Mr. Gregory of Unionville, and one from Beonville. The selection will be made about the last of July.

Department Notes.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—The following named officers have been relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and ordered to join their respective troops: Capt. T. J. Wint, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. Geo. D. Wallace, Seventh Cavalry; Capt. Levi P. Hunt, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. G. H. Sands, Sixth Cavalry, and Second Lieut. Geo. W. Goode, First Cavalry.

Among the changes in the departments, Marion T. Anderson of Iowa has resigned a $1,400 position in the Engineer's office of the War Department. Charles L. Emaugh of Missouri has been promoted to $1,000 a year in the Surgeon-General's office. F. W. Gilmer of Texas has been promoted to $1,400 a year in the First Comptroller's office, and James H. Day of Texas to $1,600 a year in the same office by transfer from the Interior Department.

The Original Package Bill.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—The original package bill of Senator Wilson has been before the House Committee and voted down, but owing to the want of a majority the Speaker has called the committee to meet again next Tuesday, when the matter will be disposed of finally. Feeling is very much divided over the matter, the advocates seeming just as plentiful as the opposition. At this time it looks very much as if the measure would be favorably reported, and if it is it will likely succeed in the House. The Speaker has canvassed the attitude of the several members of the Judiciary Committee, and would not insist on a report did he not know that chances for the measure were good.

Commercial Relations With Hawaii.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—There is a reciprocity treaty existing between the United States and the Hawaiian Islanders whereby all goods go and come without a duty being imposed. Of all the purchases made by the residents of these islands already 80 per cent of these are made in this country and they foot up about $5,000,000 in amount annually. On the other hand the United States imports from the islands in the neighborhood of $15,000,000 worth of products a year. Maj. Wm. G. Brock, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has in preparation a pamphlet publication on our commercial relations with Hawaii.

Executive Clemency.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—The President has granted a pardon to George Hubbard, convicted in Arkansas of assault with intent to kill and sentenced October 31, 1889, to two years and six months imprisonment.

In the case of Lawrence Bethune, convicted in New Mexico of violating the postal laws, the President has commuted the sentence so that it shall expire January 1, 1891.

An application for pardon was denied in the case of Mrs. Jennie Jones, convicted in Wisconsin of violating the postal laws.

Rates for Telegrams.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—The Postmaster General to-day fixed the rates for Government telegraph messages for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1890. The rates are exactly as the rates of the present fiscal year, which, it may be remembered, are much less than those of the previous year. The Western Union has refused to accept these rates, and as yet has received no pay for the messages sent during the present fiscal year. It is understood that they intend to bring the matter before the courts.

Callers at the White House.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—Among those who called on the President this morning were Attorney-General Miller, Secretary Proctor, Senators Stewart, Dolph, Sanders, Casey, Moody, Merrill, Jones of Arkansas, Pierce and Higgins, and Representatives Lodge, Randall, Conger (with Walter E. Coffin of Des Moines, Ia.), Brower, Lester and Evans.

The Morton Mansion Deserted.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—Vice-President Morton's magnificent mansion on Scott circle is closed for the season. Mrs. Morton has hied away to Rhinecliff on the Hudson, where there isn't an asphalt pavement in a hundred miles, and Mr. Morton has taken possession of a suite at the Shoreham.

A Yellow Fever Ship.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Marine Hospital Bureau is informed that a yellow fever ship from Rio de Janiero is detained at the Delaware Breakwater quarantine for fumigation. Three deaths occurred on the vessel on her last voyage.

Senate Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—The Senate held a brief secret session to-day and referred to the appropriate committees some nominations which had been received during the week.

Bonds Purchased.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $24,050 registered 4 per cent bonds at 122 flat, and $2,200 4½ per cents at 103.

Personal.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—Mr. Walter B. Stevens, the well known correspondent, will leave here in a few days to attend the annual dinner of the Michigan University Alumni.

Col. D. P. Dyer departed for St. Louis this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—Mr. Morrill presented several petitions for a duty of $2 a pound on tobacco and several (all, he said, emanating from one firm in Ohio and sent out for signatures) against the increase of duty on tin plate.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Edmunds for a committee of seven to take into consideration the state of administrative service of the Senate and to report what measures should be adopted in respect to the greatest efficiency and economy of the service was taken up and agreed to.

The House bill supplementary to the act of March 22, 1862, in reference to bigamy, was taken up. It provides that all funds or property lately belonging to the Mormon Church shall be devoted to the use and benefit of the common schools in that State.

Mr. Butler offered an amendment devoting the funds to the endowment of institutions of learning in Utah, and for that purpose turning them over to the General Board of Education of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, subject to rules and regulations to be approved by the President of the United States, and not to be used in the dissemination, teaching, upholding or propagating the doctrine and practices of polygamy or plural marriages.

Mr. Edmunds (in charge of the bill) opposed the amendment.

Mr. Voorhees intimated that the Senator from Vermont was in too great a hurry to get at the result of a litigation that was not yet concluded. With that litigation still undecided in the Supreme Court of the United States, he thought that this was not the proper time to decide where the fruits of the litigation should go.

Mr. Butler also argued that the proposed legislation was premature. No harm could happen if the matter went over until the Supreme Court decided finally about it.

Mr. Voorhees moved to postpone the bill till the second Tuesday in December next. By that time, he said, the Supreme Court would have reached a termination of the litigation now pending.

Mr. Edmunds opposed the motion, and said the bill did not touch or affect the property at all until after the Supreme Court should have finally disposed of everybody's rights, public and private.

Mr. Teller also favored the delay, at least until Mr. Butler's amendments shall have been printed. If the Mormon church could use the money for proper and righteous purposes, the Mormon church ought to have it. That was the plain ethics of the matter.

A vote was taken on Mr. Butler's amendment and the result was: Yeas, 9; nays, 24. All the yeas were Democrats and all the nays Republican (except that Mr. Payne also voted in the negative).

There was no quorum voting, but Mr. Butler, in view of the vote taken, withdrew the amendment.

The bill provides for segregation in the Treasury of a fund from the sale of lands and companies, out of which $15,000 is to be paid to each State and Territory for agricultural colleges now established or hereafter to be established, the payment to increase $1,000 annually until a maximum of $25,000 is reached.

In answer to the objection of Messrs. Morgan and Reagan that the provision prescribing a curriculum was a deviation from the original agricultural bill, Mr. Morrill gave assurances that the bill would not change the character of existing institutions.

Mr. Plumb favored direct appropriations out of the treasury. He was opposed to having the public land system embarrassed by being made a part of the schoolastic agricultural system. He feared also that the proposed legislation would interfere with future propositions to settle the Pacific Railroad debt.

Mr. Allison also opposed the bill and Mr. Blair and Mr. Morrill defended it. Mr. Hawley proposed to recommit the bill and Mr. Morrill said rather than have it go back to the committee he would accept any reasonable modification. Finally the bill was amended by striking out Sec. 1 and all reference of sales of public lands and to payments from the Pacific Railroads and also striking out the specifications as to the character of education.

Mr. Pugh offered an amendment to provide that schools in which college students are taught in the agricultural and mechanical arts, whether called colleges or not, may have portions of the money paid to them.

This amendment was opposed by Messrs. Hawley, Hale, Ingalls and Chandler, and Mr. Hale offered an amendment providing that such share of the money as should be the proportion which the colored population of a State bore to its entire population should be paid to and used for any one college or institution of learning that might be maintained for the education of colored students in agriculture and the mechanical arts, which institution should be selected by the Governor.

Mr. George argued against the amendment.

The bill and amendment went over without action, and after a brief secret session the Senate, at 5:55 p. m., adjourned till Monday.

The House.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—There was a buzz of earnest conversation in the House when the Speaker called it to order to-day. "What will be the next move?" was the single topic discussed. The little knot of Democratic leaders were gathered around Mr. Bland's seat, and it was evident that a plan of action was being mapped out. The rainy weather kept many from the galleries, but nevertheless there was a fair sprinkling of spectators. The Speaker announced, immediately after the journal had been approved without objection, that the pending question was a motion to reconsider the vote ordering the yeas and nays on the motion of Mr. McKinley to lay on the table the appeal of Mr. Bland from the decision of the Speaker that Mr. Bland's resolution providing for the consideration of the Senate silver bill was out of order.

Mr. Bland said that he wished to withdraw the appeal, but Mr. McKinley objected to this.

This brought Mr. Blount of Georgia to his feet with a question of order. He held that the business on the Speaker's table should be disposed of before other business could be taken up, according to the rules.

Mr. Springer of Illinois thought Mr. Bland had a right to withdraw his appeal.

After a short controversy it was decided that Mr. McKinley's motion to lay Mr. Bland's appeal on the table was in order, and on it the yeas and nays were ordered. Before the vote was announced most of the Democrats who had voted withdrew their votes. The result was: yeas 146, nays 45, and the appeal was laid on the table. Bringing his gavel down on the desk several times, the Speaker finally managed to secure almost perfect quiet. Then, rising in his chair, he made a long statement concerning his action in referring the silver bill to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures and the subsequent proceedings in the House in regard to that action. In conclusion he announced that the bill had been referred according to the rules to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures and an appeal could be taken from that reference.

Mr. Bland immediately appealed and Mr. McKinley was as quickly moved to lay the appeal on the table. Amid shouts of "Vote!" "Vote!" and "No debate," Mr. Bland hoped that some debate might be allowed, and this was finally agreed to. Mr. Bland argued that the bill had been wrongly referred and was properly before the House.

He was followed by Mr. Springer, who, after quoting from the rules of the House, made the assertion that the silver bill was the only bill of its status so referred.

Mr. Peters of Kansas denied this. He said that all appropriation bills with Senate amendments were referred, when they came back to the House, to the Committee on Appropriations.

"I deny it. I deny it!" cried Mr. Springer vehemently. "It the opinion of the Chair in referring the bill to the Committee on Coinage was not sustained," he said, "the bill would still be before the House. The bill had been so referred in the face of the demand of a majority of the House and of the people of the country for its passage with the senate amendments."

Mr. Crisp of Georgia believed that the present rules were extremely vicious. They had been so construed as to completely stifle the voice of the minority. They were for the purpose of enabling the majority to do business. The majority now desired to do business. If the majority were allowed to do what was right, before the sun went down the people of the country would have what they wanted.

Mr. Townsend of Colorado, a Republican, made a vigorous protest against the reference of the bill to the Committee on Coinage. No opportunity had been given, he said, to offer amendments while the bill was under debate in the House. He thought that if the bill went to the Committee on Coinage again that free coinage would be killed.

Mr. Townsend said he would vote in every way he could to bring about the consideration of the bill. Messrs. Morrow (Colorado), Bartine (Nevada), Herrmann (Oregon) and Carter (Montana), all Republicans, followed in the same vein, each protesting against the reference of the bill. Mr. Clements of Georgia, a Democrat, also spoke, contending that the silver question was not a party measure. Mr. Buckalew of Pennsylvania, a Democrat, thought the bill had been properly referred. He hoped that ample opportunity would be given for its consideration.

Mr. Fitch of Nevada, another Democrat, said he would vote to send the bill to the Committee on Coinage, where it could be fully discussed. Mr. Cannon of Illinois argued in favor of the reference of the bill to the Coinage Committee.

Mr. Cannon said he was for the fullest use of both gold and silver. But the question now was one of rules—of rules adopted by the votes of the gentlemen from California (Morrow) and from Oregon (Herrmann).

Mr. Bland of Missouri asked if the Committee on Rules had not gagged the majority in this case. "The gentleman is always being gagged," said Mr. Cannon. "It would take a barrel of ipecac to gag him." [Laughter.]

Mr. Perkins of Kansas said that there was a purpose—not to secure free coinage—but to force through a measure that the President would be obliged to veto. He was a free coinage man (derisive laughter on the Democratic side). He represented a free coinage constituency, but he was not sent to vote that the Speaker was doing what he was doing under the rule and to vote that the journal should contain a lie. [Applause.]

Mr. Henderson of Iowa instanced the urgent deficiency appropriation bill as an instance of bill that had taken the same course as the silver bill.

When Mr. Springer asked leave to ask a question Mr. Henderson would not be interrupted. "I will not yield to you—you are bobbing up all the time." He wanted silver legislation for the laborer and the farmer. The House bill, he said, would come back from the committee with such recommendations touching the Senate amendments as the committee might determine.

Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan, sustained Mr. Henderson's statement as to the course of House bills with Senate amendments. That was the course taken by every bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Springer declared that whereas the Journal appeared to sustain Mr. Henderson's statement, yet the record failed to show any such proceedings.

Mr. Conger of Iowa, said that he would promise again that the bill should be reported back to the House at the earliest possible moment. The committee had not been unfairly constituted by the Speaker. [Derisive applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Peters of Kansas believed any other action than that taken by the Speaker would have been in violation of the rules. Mr. Connell of Nebraska said he did not see why this should be made a party question.

The debate having closed, Mr. McKinley moved to table Mr. Bland's appeal from the Speaker's decision, sending the silver bill to the Coinage Committee. The yeas and nays were taken, resulting: Yeas, 144; nays, 117. So the appeal was laid on the table.

The following Republicans voted with the Democrats against Mr. McKinley's motion: Messrs. Bartine, Connell, DeHaven, Herman, Kelly, Morrow, Townsend and Funston. These Democrats voted with the Republicans in favor of the measure: Messrs. Dunephy, Fitch, Griesenheimer, Maish, McAdoo, Mutchler, O'Neil (Massachusetts), Quinn, Wiley and Stahlnecker.

The following pairs were announced: Messrs. McBurnie and Bloun, Atkinson of Pennsylvania and Rogers, Cooper of Ohio and Vaux, Dorsey and Flower, Grout and Candler of Georgia, Lansing and Phelan, Ray and Hooker, Nute and Turner of New York, Taylor of Tennessee and Outhwaite, Taylor of Illinois and Barwig, Craig and Campbell; Dingley and Lawler; T. M. Browne and Allen of Mississippi; McCord and Morgan, Clarke of Wisconsin and Walker of Missouri; Scranton and Pierce; Wade and Hatch; Ongdenbunk and McCarthy; Thompson and Seney; Coleman and Price; Townsend of Pennsylvania and Kerr of Pennsylvania; Houk and Washington; Wheeler of Michigan and Clancey; Stewart of Vermont and Oates; Harmer and Covert; Andrew and Martin of Texas; Wilson of Washington and O'Ferall; Hall and Stockdale; Whitthorne and Brower.

The following members were recorded as absent or not voting: Messrs. Biggs, Mason, Hopkins, Rusk, Simonds, Wilcox.

Mr. McKinley, upon the announcement of the vote, said: "So the appeal is tabled and the bill stands referred to the Coinage Committee."

The House then adjourned.

JASPER COUNTY MINES.

New Companies Forming—Echoes From the Camps.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CARTHAGE, Mo., June 21.—New developments in Jasper County are constantly being made and it is scarcely possible to keep the farmers in line at their old plodding avocations, because they many of them realize that raising support for man and beast will not support and enrich them so quickly as searching for the mineral which underlies the fertile acres which heretofore they have been so proud of cultivating. The rich returns which those farms recently given over to the mining camps are yielding enables those owners who formerly contended with a heavy mortgage debt to live in luxurious style. The happy contentment which those so situated realized seems to enthuse many with a desire to be equally rich, and for this reason many of the Jasper County farms are being leased, and instead of barns and cow-sheds increasing in number and size they are being supplanted with smokestacks, machine-works and all the paraphernalia of mining camps.

The past six weeks have been a hive of heavy developments, and the formation of new companies with capital ranging from $50,000 to $500,000 shows that an era of extended operation has opened. The readiness with which those who have made their "fortunes on the shot" join in the organization of new companies and put in large blocks of capital is proof positive that they do not think the day of decline is near at hand, and the eagerness shown on every hand to go deeper and open up the fields of mineral which so far have only slightly scratched testify that the "high education" in regard to the "deeper deposits" is fast bearing fruit, and it is safe to say that, no matter how great may be the demand from all parts of the world for "Missouri blend," it will not be from lack of effort of our mine operators if the call be not responded to promptly.

It is now one of the commonest occurrences to reach the confines of a richly cultivated farm and see its surface beauty marred with upturned tons of soil, upon which may be seen anxious observers looking for indications of rich deposits, which the owners firmly believe they are sure to find, and it is also a pleasing fact that with the aid of improved machinery and guided by the knowledge born of experience, many new camps have been opened, and are being worked at a profit with far less risk and outlay than was known in years gone by. Another proof that the land hereabouts is desirable arises from the fact that mining experts from Colorado, New Mexico and the Black Hills are quietly taking up all the tracts available, and this week a tract of 160 acres was purchased for $150 which only a few weeks since was ordinary farm land offered at $45.

The mineral belt is not as limited at heretofore believed, and now east of this city and within a range of three to ten miles the best developments are being made. The various camps are alive, and those supplying machinery are kept busy taking orders for new regions.

From Galena, Kan., a bright outlook is reported, and her operators cheerfully anticipate the coming season to be the most profitable experienced in the history of the camp. Joplin still makes progress, and the steady increase of foreign capital speaks volumes in favor of her coming prosperity, the foundations of which were laid broad and deep by her native workers. She now assumes metropolitan airs, which seemingly give her a power heretofore unrecognized, and a visit to her industries convinces the skeptical that the limit of her grandeur has not been reached.

Carl Junction is comparatively young as a mining camp, but still she is sure to get there and to make ready for business on a cash basis as they have organized a local bank. Lehigh and Bellville are remarkable for their substantial mines, and although located on an apparently barren site, the riches they can yield will support many thousands of industrious workingmen. Webb City is striding to the front and her output keeps moving into wider columns. The development of her mines and the demand for all modern appliances for the comfort of her people are forcing them to secure transportation facilities and also waterworks to insure safety. Carterville is a twin sister to Webb City and is not willing to accept a back seat. She puts out the wealth and will build up her own borders if it takes all summer to do it. New banks, new business blocks and other enterprises show the character of her leading men. At the Oronogo camp, the newly developed diggings are amongst the coming wonders of the county. In the Alba farm mining camps they report heavy output and are putting in as heavy machinery as any in the county, and with the assured increase of railroad facilities will soon reach higher on the road to fame.

At the Carthage mines all is prosperous. The output at the Cartar mines is far in excess of former times. Myers & Jennison are raising four to six tons per day of very fine mineral. A shaft on land adjoining, which is as yet only partially developed, was sold this week for $2,500. At the Myers & Herrin shaft they are getting out heavy stuff and are paying a royalty to the Missouri Pacific Railroad as owners of the land. Hubb & Prescot are in beds of both lead and zinc which yield heavily. The Magnet Mining Co. lands, from each of the leases, report rich returns.

The past week's work has also given much improvement to the Pleasant Valley Mines. The new owners have been working an abandoned shaft and have opened up a drift in which the body of mineral seems inexhaustible and will prove better paying than any lot worked heretofore. They call it the Little Jersey Mine, and indications are that it will prove to be "full-blooded."

From the New Hope region they also report additional strikes. To-day a lease on forty acres adjoining the Pleasant Valley land was secured from the McThacker by Mr. Rogers of Lamar, who represents capitalists wishing to invest in Jasper County mining lands. A company of Eastern capitalists in this city this week made a tour of inspection and will make favorable reports. In Carthage a zinc smelter is to be built during the summer, offers have been made by parties who have learned of the heavy output now assured. Heretofore our mineral has been shipped to Pittsburg, Kan.

SULLIVAN IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Pugilist Ready to Answer All Charges Brought Against Him.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 21.—A *Picayune* special from Purvis, Miss., says: John L. Sullivan, accompanied by Mr. Duncan Harrison, arrived here this morning on the early train. Sullivan's appearance is somewhat changed to what it was last year, as he now has an elegant mustache, while last year he was clean shaven. He ate sparingly at breakfast, alleging as his reason that the warm weather and the fatigue incident to a long journey had taken away his appetite. After breakfast he seated himself in the gallery of the Holman Hotel and enjoyed his cigar and engaged in conversation with the guests. He made the assertion that he intended to abandon pugilistic life as soon as he satisfied the Mississippi authorities, remarking at the same time that it was a poor business for a man to follow all his life. He intimated that he might henceforth follow the actor's vocation. Mr. C. W. Rich came down this morning, and Sullivan and Mr. Duncan Harrison returned to Richburg with him, where they will remain till morning, then come to Purvis. There is some speculation here as to what will be done with Sullivan. Some are in doubt as to whether the Grand-jury will indict him, while there are others who affirm that there is no question about the Grand-jury returning a bill of indictment. Should he be indicted and be disposed to contest the case, it is safe to assume that a competent jury cannot be obtained in the Second Judicial District of this county. In that event it will be necessary to change the venue to some other county. Sullivan does not appear to be at all apprehensive and manifests a disposition to submit to the inevitable. Muldoon, Cleary and Donovan, who were indicted for aiding and abetting, will come down in the morning. Kilrain will also be here, not in the capacity of a criminal, but as a visitor. The Supreme Court reversed Sullivan's case on the ground that the indictment did not allege that the fight occurred in a public place. If Sullivan is again indicted it will be for prize fighting exclusively, as the first indictment charged an assault and battery, of which count he was acquitted by a jury last year.

Broadway, Washington Avenue and St. Charles Street.

First-Class Millinery at Low Prices.

Nugents

The Coolest Store in St. Louis.

Perfect ventilation renders our store the most comfortable shopping place in the city during the hot summer weather. NO STIFLING BASEMENTS; all above the street level. OUR SPLENDID BARGAIN OFFERINGS this week will throng every aisle with delighted purchasers.

China Silks.

49c.

No let-up to silk surprises. Another cut, about as uncommon as any of our previous cuts. 75 pieces, maybe, of 65c, 75c and 85c China Silks, newest patterns and colors, tumble headlong to 49c a yard. Then they are 26 inches wide!

19-inch black Surah Silk, 39c; worth 50c.

Children's Things.

Doesn't the child need something? Let these few stand for the whole stock:

Infants' Flannel Wrappers, the Mother Hubbard sort, silk feather-stitched, worth $2.50, are special at $1.25.

Infants' Wool Gauze Shirts, with silk stitching, regularly worth 65c to 85c, are to go at 35c. All sizes.

Children's fine Embroidered Swiss Caps, with large mull rosette and wide strings, $1.00; were $1.50.

Second Floor.

Silk Umbrellas.

At $2.95 each.

During the past week we have sold over 1,000 of these Umbrellas. We have 2,500 more to sell. They are, without question, the grandest bargain ever offered in this city. Over 200 styles of handles to select from, many of which have never before been shown on Umbrellas costing less than $7 to $10. Remember, these are all fresh, new goods, just received direct from one of the best manufacturers in the world. Do not forget the low price—$2.95 each.

B. Nugent & Bro.

Broadway, Washington Av. and St. Charles St.

Men's Flannel Shirts.

The reason why we sell so many is—we have the shirts; proper ones. There's not a completer showing in St. Louis.

Three to represent the many:

50 cents.

Flannelette, yoke and shaped armholes, double stitched, cut full and generous and well made up; all neat patterns. We ought to get 75c—they're worth it. While they last, 50c.

90 cents.

English Cheviot — non-shrinking stuff; shaped as if for you alone; neat, natty patterns, fairly worth $1.25; 90c is too little.

For $2.98.

Silk-striped Flannel (imported cloth), cut to fit and double-stitched with silk; won't shrink; prettiest patterns we've seen; $2.98 each. Real, regular value, $3.75.

Shopping Bags.

A smallish-sized sample line. We stood ready and took 'em from the maker's agent in the nick of time. Some one loses money on 'em. We are between you and the loser. Seal and fancy leathers, some with oxidized deckings:

$1.00 and $1.25 bags marked 75c.
$1.50 and $1.75 bags marked 50c.

The "Boston Bag" is the latest handbag; $1.00 and up.

Handkerchiefs.

A group of three bunched lots—to go in bunches of 6—at special prices:

6 for $1.00.

Ladies' Plain White All-Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, extra good quality; regularly are 25c each; a bunch of 6 for $1.00.

6 for $1.14.

Men's Plain White, hemstitched, Pure Linen Handkerchiefs; 1 and 1½-inch hems; such as have been 23c; 6 in a bunch for $1.14.

6 for $1.20.

Men's Plain White, Hemstitched, Pure Linen Handkerchiefs; 2-inch hems; regularly 25c; a bunch of 6 for $1.20.

Blouses and Blazers.

The stylish Tennis Blazers at $3.00 are just a quarter under value; worth $4.00. 4 patch pockets. Colors in plenty.

Fine Black Surah Silk Waists $4.75; worth $7.50. Correct, true styles.

Maybe 1,000 dozens Flannel Shirt Waists at 75c and $1.00.

Second Floor.

B. Nugent & Bro.

Broadway, Washington Av. and St. Charles St.

Ladies' Shirts.

We've made a price on a special lot of Ladies' White Shirts that'll hinder hesitating—$1. Maybe the seeing 'sells you more than one—two, three. Linen bosom, attached collar and cuffs. The same as we've sold at $1.25—as good as you'll find elsewhere at that or $1.50. While they last, $1.00.

Second Floor.

We've the biggest stock of these new shirts. Nearly all the sorts and styles are here. More are coming.

Mohair Brilliantines.

Extraordinary values.

At 25c—100 pcs Pure Mohair Brilliantines, silk-finish; an assorted lot, including plain gray and tan mixtures, also stripes and plaids; regular value, 40c and 50c a yard; a grand bargain offering this week at 25c a yard.

Laces and Embroideries.

We have doubled the space allotted to these goods, and will next week devote 140 feet of counter room to their sale. No crowding; plenty of room, plenty of air, superb light and choice of goods at low prices.

Our buyer has just returned from the Eastern markets, and we are enabled to offer special bargains in the very latest styles.

Wash Goods.

We have moved our Wash Goods Department to the south aisle and given it additional room. Over 150 feet of counter devoted to these goods. Plenty of light, plenty of air, plenty of room and plenty of goods at special low prices.

B. Nugent & Bro.

Broadway, Washington Av. and St. Charles St.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

Closing Exercises and Exhibitions at That Well Known Institution.

The closing exercises of St. Joseph's Convent began yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The entertainment hall and reception parlors were filled with spectators. The exercises opened by the awarding of diplomas and certificates to graduates, who were Miss Maggie Eagan, Miss Annie Burke and Miss Kate White, all of St. Louis.

The awarding of medals and laurels then followed. The lucky recipients of these prizes were Miss Rose Cunningham, of Memphis, Tenn., the medal of excellence voted by the pupils. The medal of Christian doctrine was awarded to Miss Kate White of St. Louis. The medal for composition fell to Miss Rose Cunningham of Memphis, Tenn. The first studio medal was captured by Miss Burke. The second studio medal fell to Miss Ita McCabe. Miss Dora Byrne was presented with the first medal for music. Miss Florine Grenier captured second medal for music. The medal for history was won by Miss Lizzie Dillon. After the exercises the pupils entertained the guests by a musical and literary programme. The art and fancy work exhibitions were not quite ready but what was seen was indeed beautiful and artistic. Miss Annie Burke's painting of the "Angelees" is indeed a piece of artistic work. The art and fancy needle work exhibition will last until Tuesday evening, when the academy will close for the summer. The sisters in charge of the academy feel highly elated over the success of the school and the remarkable progress made by the scholars during the past year.

Homing Pigeon Contest.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, O., June 21.—At 6:10 this morning Mr. Ban B. Johnson, sporting editor on the *Commercial Gazette* staff, released five homing pigeons from two Bellevue (Ky.) lofts, competitors for the *Commercial Gazette* prize. The release was at O'Fallon Junction, eight miles this side of St. Louis. Three of these five reported to their lofts in Bellevue, Ky., as follows: To Bruckner's loft—Duffy, 1 year old, 3:10½ p. m.; time, 9h. 30s. Little Nick, 1 year old, 6:23 p. m.; time, 12h. 13m. To Kissinger's loft—Zulu, 1 year old, 6:22 p. m.; time, 12 h. 12 m. Distance, in straight line, 302 miles. Of the above Little Nick never made any but a short trial flight before, and the same is true of Zulu. Duffy made the same flight precisely once before, starting June 1 and returning June 14, after being out thirteen and one-half days. The birds were taken from here last night and were released without having been fed or watered after leaving here.

Off for Washington.

Last night a committee of the Merchants' Exchange, consisting of Gen. D. P. Grier, Col. John E. Gandolfo and C. H. Sampson left on the Vandalia for Washington. The object of their visit is to urge the passage by Congress of the bill appropriating $200,000 for the improvement of Jefferson Barracks. This bill has been favorably reported by the Military Committee, and is regarded as the entering wedge to making Jefferson Barracks one of the most important military posts in the country.

Liquors at Table.

BOSTON, Mass., June 21.—In the case of F. T. Connors for keeping a public bar, Judge Belder, of the Roxbury District Court, decided to-day that a saloon fitted with a screen about the bar and where liquors were dispensed at a table is not a public bar and discharged the defendant. There is nothing in the statute, said the Judge, that required the serving of food, whether ordered or not. If such had been the original intent of the Legislature nothing would have been easier than to insert a proviso prescribing that food should be served.

No Trouble Anticipated.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 21.—At to-day's session of the Amalgamated Convention the Steel Committee made their report. It is about the same as last year's scale, but few slight changes having been made. The scale as it now stands will more than likely be accepted by the manufacturers and no trouble is expected. The Ways and Means Committee will make its report on Monday. The convention will not adjourn before Wednesday.

Prostrated by the Heat.

Two unknown men were prostrated by the heat yesterday afternoon. One was found at the corner of Grand avenue and the Natural Bridge road, while the other was picked up in front of 2200 South Broadway. Both were sent to the City Hospital for treatment. Nothing was found on the person of either man which would in any way lead to his identification.

Love Prompted It.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., June 21.—Mary Nix, a young woman employed at the Scott House, this city, attempted suicide this evening by taking an overdose of morphine. Medical aid was called soon after she swallowed the poison, and she may recover. A love affair prompted the rash act.

Citizenship for Chinamen.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., June 21.—Judge Edlich delivered an opinion to-day in the matter of the application of Charles Ah Song, a Chinaman, for naturalization papers. He decided that under the laws of the United States natives of China are eligible to citizenship.

The Free Coinage Bill.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WICHITA, June 21.—The Board of Trade to-day passed a resolution requesting the delegation in Congress to pass the free coinage bill.

A SAD SEA STORY.

A Shanghaied Youth Commits Suicide and His Sister Attempts to Follow Suit.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 21.—A sad little story comes from the Ship Arabia, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool. Of late there has been more than the usual amount of men shanghaied, and on Thursday evening a mate was pacing the deck, when a fine, muscularly built boy of 19 stepped up and gave the name of Andrew Hendel. He said he had been shanghaied, had served time on a United States man-of-war, appeared very disconsolate and asked to be allowed to go ashore. The mate referred him to the captain. The boy turned in. About midnight the watch saw some one rush to the rail and leap over. A rope was thrown, but he refused it and sank. It was young Hendel.

Early yesterday morning a pretty-faced girl went aboard and told the mate that she heard her brother had been shanghaied. She wanted to say good-by. It was a trying moment for the rough sailor, not used to telling

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

PUBLISHED BY
THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.,
JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid, every afternoon and Sunday morning	$10 00
Six months	5 00
Three months	2 50
By the week (delivered by carrier)	15
By the month (delivered by carrier)	65
Sunday edition, by mail, per year	2 00

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed

POST-DISPATCH,
513 Olive street.

POSTAGE.

Entered at the Post-office, St. Louis, Mo., as Second-class matter.

DOMESTIC.	Per Copy.
Eight to sixteen pages	1 Cent
Eighteen to thirty-two pages	2 Cents
FOREIGN.	
Daily	1 Cent
Sunday Post-Dispatch	3 Cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Editorial Rooms	285
Business Office	284

London Office, 22 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross.

THE CIRCULATION OF

The Sunday Post-Dispatch

WEEK BY WEEK.

April 6	60,470
April 13	63,500
April 20	64,800
April 27	63,720
May 4	65,930
May 11	**85,720**

HIGH-WATER MARK.

May 18.....178,060

TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES

SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1890.

Weather forecast for to-day for Missouri: Fair; continued high temperature; southerly winds.

SUBSCRIBERS leaving the city for the summer can have the POST-DISPATCH mailed to them to any address without additional cost, by giving the order to the carrier on their route or notifying this office.

NO PATCHED-UP census will do.

THE proof of the incompleteness of the census returns is complete.

THE summer is advancing and the Mayor is still taking rope in the Street Commissionership.

THE patriotic small boy is a little more energetic than usual this year in his attempt to move the Fourth of July into June.

OPTION dealing has been declared gambling by the Kentucky Court of Appeals, and hereafter money lost in option deals can be recovered in that State the same as money lost on faro.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN is on his way to Purvis, Miss., to stand trial for his fight with KILRAIN, and the Purvis authorities have the opportunity of their lives to win the gratitude of respectable people.

THE squelching of any attempt at a combine to gouge the city for street sprinkling is a prime duty of the Board of Public Improvements. Good service for fair remuneration should be the rule of the board in this important work.

COUNCILMAN COMFORT's efforts to break down the Tower Grove annual appropriation are not in the line of public interests. Tower Grove Park is one of the city's lungs and should be preserved in its perfection for the people.

THE School Directors have awakened to the consequences of the neglect of providing for repairs and additions needed to accommodate the school children. It is too late to make up entirely for neglected work, but some good may be done by energetic efforts.

THE lottery agents in Louisiana are denouncing the use of violence by their opponents. It is certainly wrong to use the shotgun argument, but if the lottery men will quit committing the crime of bribery to accomplish their base ends they will be in no danger of violence.

THE Winchester cannot be commended as a political agency, but unless all signs fail it will aid in the accomplishment of excellent results in Louisiana. The decent people of the State seem to have reached the Winchester point in their desperate fight against lottery corruption.

THERE seems to be a confusion of opinion as to the advantages to be derived from the agreement between Germany and England with regard to Heligoland and African territory. Neither the Germans nor the English are satisfied and this leads one to suspect that the agreement must have been fair for both.

THE question of giving St. Louis another and an accurate enumeration is merely a question of executing faithfully the provision of the Constitution, which requires a count of the population. That provision is violated when returns proved to be grossly inaccurate are accepted by the Census Bureau. An attempt to correct the returns already in would be difficult and unsatisfactory. A new count is imperatively demanded by the right of the case and the interests of this city.

ST. LOUIS AND THE CENSUS.

According to census reports the population of St. Louis increased from 160,777 in 1860 to 310,864 in 1870, or about 93 per cent; then to 350,518 in 1880, or only about 13 per cent.

No observant citizen familiar with the actual growth of the city ever believed that, between the two decades referred to, there was any such difference in favor of the war decade as these figures indicate. The general and settled belief is that the census enumeration was considerably overdone in 1870, and that the increase from 1860 to 1880 was much more evenly divided between the two census periods.

But no former census was ever so universally distrusted and discredited by intelligent citizens as the one which gives us a population of only 435,000 in 1890, an increase of but 85,000, or a little over 24 per cent, since 1880. The many miles of new residence streets built up, the great number of new houses erected in every ward, the registration, the school enrollment and all the trustworthy indices of real growth had satisfied everybody that the increase of population in round numbers since 1880 exceeded the increase of any former decade. When told that it is 10,000 less than the average for the two decades from 1860 to 1880 we need but a glance at the overwhelming evidence of negligence and incapacity on the part of the enumerators to satisfy us that the returns do a gross injustice and a grievous wrong to this city.

Shall we sit still and let it go forth that St. Louis has in twenty years receded from the fifth place to the seventh among American cities; that the metropolis of the most rapidly growing section of the Union has been passed in the race by two Atlantic Coast cities? To do this without a vigorous effort to correct the monstrous errors of a most inefficient census corps, is to admit that there is neither life nor public spirit nor executive ability in the community. To accept the situation with a remonstrance or a protest that is but idle wind, would place St. Louis under a cloud for ten years to come, and deprive her of representation, appropriations, appointments and many other favors, State and Federal, to which her true population entitles her.

Only by going to work ourselves and making a correct census can we undo the wrong done us by the incorrect one.

THE cession of Heligoland to Germany for a concession of 500,000 square miles of African territory to England by Germany has caused a great commotion in English politics, and may elicit protests from other great powers that do not recognize the right of Germany and England to divide Africa between them. Heligoland is a little fortified island only three miles in circumference in the North Sea, about forty miles out from the mouth of the Elbe. It was wrested from Denmark by England in 1807 and has since been held as a valuable and commanding naval station, having several good roadsteads. Germany is therefore proud of the acquisition, and the English people might be equally proud of their part of the transaction if they did not know that Germany's cession of African territory vests no title any further than British and German soldiers can maintain it by force of arms. The chief significance of the matter is that it implies a powerful Anglo-German alliance for the control and division of Africa.

THERE is a strong flavor of probability in the report that the Mexican Lottery Co. offers to double the big bid of the Louisiana Lottery Co. for the State of Louisiana, and that several other gambling syndicates are protesting against any private sale of such a valuable and rare parcel of property. The spectacle of a State of the great American Union sold by auction to the highest bidder for $50,000,000 and broker's commissions, would recall old slave mart scenes, but would not be half so scandalous as a private sale for half the money. Think of the valuable appurtenances—two United States Senatorships, seven seats in the House of Representatives and a complete outfit of Judgeships and State and municipal offices—all sold at private sale for less than half the public appraisement! Every scoundrel engaged in such a villainous transaction will doubtless have plenty of money to travel on, and should hasten to join Maj. BURKE, who stole so much of the State's money and skipped to Central America beyond the reach of extradition processes.

THE story that President HARRISON had assured a friend that he did not want a second term was promptly denounced from Washington as an absurd fabrication. Very few people had seen any surface indications of his alleged eagerness to throw up a situation worth $50,000 a year, not counting gifts and family opportunities. The Indianapolis law practice which he was said to be very anxious to resume was far less lucrative.

MR. BLAINE is freely quoted as a fierce opponent of the McKinley bill in private conversation. But he refuses to be interviewed for publication as to the truth of the report that he said to ALLISON and BLACKBURN: "The McKinley bill is an "outrage, the most dangerous if not the "most infamous measure that was ever "concocted by any party."

THE World's Fair is confronted at the very outset with a scheme which is alleged by Mr. LELAND to have a steal of millions of dollars behind it. With the many evidences being given that Chicagoans are preparing to loot their own city and enterprise, outsiders are not encouraged to put themselves in a position to be victimized.

THE experience of the city with street sprinkling contractors this year is an excellent lesson for the future. It should prove to the authorities that the only satisfactory way of securing economical and thorough service is to secure the necessary carts and have the work done under the immediate supervision of competent inspectors.

MAJ. WEIGEL's order to the enumerators to go over their districts again and count heads shows a lack of confidence in his returns which should be fatal to their acceptance. But are the enumerators likely to report their work as inaccurate and incomplete? The situation does not admit of any solution except a new count.

SPEAKER REED has succeeded at last in forcing a majority of the House to sustain him in referring the Senate free coinage bill to a hostile committee. Thus is a direct vote on it prevented by the votes of Western Republicans who loudly proclaim themselves free coinage men and representatives of free coinage constituencies.

"IF Mr. HARRISON does veto the silver "bill his head should be put on the silver "dollar," says an Eastern paper. But such a veto will make a good many Western Republicans demand his head on a charger. In a fight between them on this point the West will probably get ahead of the East.

MRS. KENDAL says that English actors fear American audiences because they get up and leave the theater when displeased. This, she says, has a more depressing effect on actors than the brutal hissing and hooting of English audiences, because they frequently excite indignation and fighting qualities. Empty seats certainly have a depressing effect on actors, but then they can't throw.

THE only happy persons over the census are the female enumerators. They haven't made much money, but they have struck a mine of information which will make them centers of attraction at tea parties for a year to come.

THE Minneapolis census enumerators were in clover. They got 2 cents from the Government for every name they could get and 2 cents from the citizens for every name they could think up.

THE Senate Finance Committee seems to have been guilty of a gross breach of courtesy towards Senator BLAIR; it has consented to reduce the tariff on cabbage-heads.

IF the Kansas City Census Supervisor is cute he will substitute the mortgage for the population count and thus give the town the show of a boom.

THE drivers of the sprinkling carts seem determined to get higher wages if they have to choke the people of St. Louis to do it.

NOW that President HARRISON has a cottage by the sea it would be a good thing for him to go and sit on the Quay.

PERHAPS the Mayor nominated a livery man as Street Commissioner just for a "rig."

WHAT kind of returns could we expect with a Porter for Census Superintendent?

THE census is no 'count at all.

Mote and Beam.

From the Chicago Tribune.

W. L. Scott, the coal baron, and the man who wrote to Mr. Depew that he could be relied upon to stand by the corporations if he were re-elected, as he was a friend of the monopolies, has been nominated again for Congress by the Democracy. Had such a man been nominated by the Republicans the Democratic organs would have howled themselves hoarse in denunciation and would have charged the Republican party with coddling, nourishing and producing just such men; but being a Democratic monopolist they will have nothing to say. Had he been a Republican the oppressor of the Spring Valley miners would have been the object of vilification and righteous Democratic indignation. Being a Democratic monopolist they nominate him to carry a Republican district upon the pretense of his popularity among the working people. It is only necessary for a monopolist to be a Democrat in order for monopoly to be a virtue in the estimation of these hypocrites.

Who Drinks the Beer?

From the New York Post.

Official statistics of the sales of beer in all the United States exhibit a total for the year ending April 30, 1890, of 26,820,953 barrels, an increase of about 6 per cent over the sales of the preceding year. New York drinks most beer, leading with 8,435,000 barrels consumed, or nearly one-third of the total consumption of the country. Illinois, Pennsylvania and Ohio run a close race at a fraction over two millions of barrels each. Missouri drinks but little more beer than New Jersey and less than Wisconsin. It requires a million of barrels to satisfy Massachusetts' thirst. Iowa consumed more than either Virginia or Tennessee, more than Texas or Georgia. As a rule the Southern States' demand is light compared to that of their Northern neighbors. Louisiana used less than Connecticut. Little Rhody got away with more than any one of ten States in the "solid South." Kansas is credited with purchasing more than Arkansas, Florida, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina and Vermont combined.

Godchild and Cottage.

From the Troy Press.

Many esteemed Republican exchanges that were shocked at the turpitude of Mayor Grant's gift as a godfather to Dick Croker's child, and felt called up to characterize the transactions in the harshest terms, speak approvingly of the reception of a Cape May cottage by the wife of the President of the United States. Precisely why the aforesaid journals should dwell with such solemnity upon Grant's guilt in enriching a baby and discover only a kindly and handsome and thoughtful act in tendering Mrs. Harrison a costly cottage, treating her acceptance of the same as highly proper and unexceptionable, we are at a loss to discover. Morally, these two transactions are of the same type.

Reciprocity.

From the New York WORLD.

Reciprocity is good, but because we cannot have it is no reason why we should insist on paying high prices for the foreign goods that we consume and that do not come in competition with domestic products. If Great Britain should take a fancy to Mr. Blaine's economics she would say to us: "You tax our cotton goods on their entrance into your country, and therefore we shall no longer admit your raw cotton free. Our manufacturers insist on being taxed on their raw material." Should we not answer: "Go to! You may make our cotton as costly to your manufacturers as you please. You must have it, for you cannot grow it in the hay fields of Devonshire nor in the tin mines of Cornwall." And would the cotton manufacturer like Lord Salisbury any the better for enforcing the reciprocity treaty in that way?

Mr. Blaine is playing with two-edged logic.

MEN OF MARK.

PROF. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL is steadily regaining his health.

VON MOLTKE will be 90 years old next October, should he live till then.

THE President will spend a day in camp with the Pennsylvania National Guard.

SENATOR HEARST has already spent $170,000 on his seventy-room house at Washington.

LORD WILLIAM CECIL, the second son of Salisbury, is a parish clergyman, very popular among all classes.

MR. HENRY GARDINER of Niantic, Conn., has been awarded the highest prize for figure drawing at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris.

AUSTIN C. CHILDS, a nephew of Austin Corbin, was married to Miss Maud Johnson, in Indianapolis, and deserted her in three days.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER, while in Chicago the other day, went shopping with his wife and carried all of the parcels in truly democratic fashion.

THE Earl of Warwick has caused the arrest of a young tourist who was scribbling his name and that of a young woman with him on the walls of Warwick Castle.

T. P. O'CONNOR, the Nationalist member of Parliament, has sold his interest in the London *Star* for $75,000, and is coming to America to lecture.

DR. D. HAYES AGNEW of Philadelphia thinks the climatic changes which are taking place will in time bring the flora and animals of the tropics to flourish in this locality.

MR. HENRY M. STANLEY and his bride will spend their honeymoon at Metchett Court, Hampshire. The place is owned by Lady Ashburton, who has loaned it to Mr. Stanley.

JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN ROSSA's twenty years' term of banishment from England is about to expire, and his friends are raising money to send him back and keep him there for the rest of his life.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, a well known British traveler, writes to a London missionary society from Africa: "Gin and brandy are depriving the native Africans of whatever native virtues they possess. The gin and the missionaries both come from England."

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

MRS. BARR writes all her novels with a typewriter.

MRS. JAMES BROWN-POTTER does not like the Australian system of dramatic criticism.

MRS. HARRISON likes "Little Annie Rooney." By her request the Marine Band plays it often.

MLLE. LOUISE MICHEL says that many of the pleasantest hours of her life have been spent in prison.

MISS BESSIE G. ROBERTSON of Aurora, Ill., is the champion census enumerator. Her average has been 262 names per day.

MRS. LELAND STANFORD has given to the Albany Orphan Asylum two fine paintings of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop.

"OUIDA" is said to have earned more money than any other woman of the century with the single exception of Adelina Patti.

MME. LEON BERTAUX, the eminent sculptress, has petitioned the French Government to establish a free school of art for women.

MISS CLEMENTINA DE VERE, soprano in Dr. Paxton's church, New York City, receives $4,500 a year for her services, or $112.50 each Sunday.

MISS JENNIE DUTTON, soprano of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York, draws $3,000 a year from the church and earns $5,000 more from concert engagements.

MISS LOTTIE DOD, the English lady lawn tennis champion, advises ladies who would excel at lawn tennis not to play too much, and to carefully eschew garden party tennis.

LENA CALDWELL, who was married to Baron Von Zedtwitz in Washington, was the first bride to stand before the altar of the chapel which she had given to the Catholic University.

MRS. MARTHA GRAY of Virginia has been found by the census man. Mrs. Gray is now living with her third husband, and her record as rearing children is thus scheduled: Six triplets, eighteen; six twins, twelve; seven singles, seven; total, thirty-seven children.

DO YOU wear glasses? Steel frames, $1 and up; gold, $5 and up; fitted by the best opticians at
MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SUBSCRIBER.—Alcohol may remove the moths from your coat.

READER.—Brooklyn street is the first street north of Mound.

J. C. P.—Arithmetical problems are not solved in this column.

CONSTANT READER.—The coins you mention are not at a premium.

READER.—In 1880 the population of the United States was 50,155,783.

ADNE ZUNI.—Louise Montgomery was with Barnum as the $10,000 beauty.

SUBSCRIBER.—Low shoes are invariably worn by ladies at balls, and sometimes at receptions.

B. M. R.—The Snell murderer has not been apprehended. The police found a few thousand clues.

F. T., Briscoe, Mo.—Information of the nature requested is published in the advertising columns only.

SUBSCRIBER.—The exact distance of the sun from the earth has not been ascertained. It is about 91,000,000 miles.

G. C.—A brief biography of Dr. Arnold of Rugby can be found in the Encyclopedia Britannica, or in any good biographical dictionary.

MINNIE.—If the young man referred to yawned four or five times in your company, the natural deduction would be that you made him very tired.

ETIQUETTE.—1. You should remove the spoon from your teacup before drinking. 2. Neither of the methods you describe are the proper ones for holding the knife and fork. It is not proper to grasp those utensils as if you momentarily expected an effort to be made to wrest them from you, nor is it necessary to hold them simply between the thumb and forefinger, resting the ends on the table, with the points directed toward the ceiling is generally discouraged in good society. 3. There is no objection to using the fork in the right hand occasionally, but it is not proper to cut your meat, lay down your knife and take the fork in your right hand, unless you have but one hand.

ONLY $1.50 for 100 finest visiting cards and engraved copper plate, at
MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

MR. W. C. STEIGARS
Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in POST-DISPATCH. Telephone 284.

A LONDON LODGING.

IT IS ENTIRELY UNLIKE THE SAME INSTITUTION IN AMERICA.

There Are Different Grades, of Course, and the Higher Class Are Very Good—But the Cheaper Ones Are Terrors—Scenes in Some of Them—How They Are Furnished—The Service and the Food.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LONDON, May 14.

PROPOSE to devote a page to the contemplation of a British institution not much known in America, and that is the London boarding house. Our country-people, when they come to England, either go to a hotel or engage apartments as a general thing. In the first case one gets swindled; in the second there are apt to occur various bothers connected with the service and the preparation and serving of meals. So the boarding-house in its different phases is gradually becoming more popular with those transient visitors who come to the great English capital to go sight-seeing and shopping. For there are some things to be bought in London even by those tourists who are on their way to Paris. Stockings, for instance, and underwear of all kinds, and clothes for gentlemen and umbrellas and antique silver and the beauteous Minton and Doulton china, but not dresses or ladies' hats or even wraps; those are all so much better purchased in Paris.

But to come back to the question of the London boarding houses, I must preface my statements by remarking that they differ widely in style and price, according to location and to their fashionable or unfashionable nature. Those where a man servant is kept, a fact, which, by the way, is always duly set forth in the advertisements of the house, are much dearer than the establishments where the service is executed by the neat-handed Phyllises of British servantdom in their clean white caps and aprons. The much-vaunted man servant is usually a German who has also come to London to learn English, and so to qualify himself for a better position in one of the great hotels on the Continent than he could otherwise obtain. And he is not exactly, either in garb or demeanor, a good substitute for the British flunkey, who is a very stately and dignified personage.

The best type of these houses is the clean, comfortable and reasonable boarding house, where, for a fixed sum per diem, ranging from $2 to $2.50 during the season, one is lodged, and served, and fed, and lighted (this last item involving no sickly glimmering candles, but a good-sized gas jet in each bedroom). The only extras are wines and fires. The master or mistress of the house in most cases will take a benevolent interest in the transatlantic new comers, and will give them all possible information about cab fares and omnibus routes, and theater tickets, the best place to go to catch a glimpse of the Queen, or to have a good look at the Princess of Wales. In the neat, substantially furnished drawing-room—whose one defect is a tendency to too many anti-macassars and an undue number of very ugly worsted mats, but where choice pieces of china and fine old engravings are not infrequently to be met with—one finds a glowing fire in cold weather and a profusion of plants and flowers whenever the spring sunshine makes such decorations possible. Plain, wholesome fare—joints and pies and puddings for dinner, toasted bacon and eggs, delicate bloaters and kipper herring for breakfast, cold meat and hot potatoes and tartlets for lunch, and evening tea served in the drawing-room prevent any possibilities of ever feeling hungry. The situation of the house is very often in the once fashionable and now thoroughly respectable, as well as central, precinct of Bloomsbury, a quarter whose history has just been issued in a handsome volume, with a profusion of illustration. Therein is situated the British Museum. The edifice was once the town residence of the Dukes of Bedford, and, indeed, the whole district belongs to the present Duke, and as the long leases on most of the property are beginning to lapse, the value of his possessions is about to be doubled and trebled.

THE CHEAPER HOUSES.

But one must be careful as to the status of the house in which to take up one's abode. There are cheaper establishments of the kind in London, places where the boarder pays from $10 to $13 a week only. But most of these are as the abomination of desolation. Either they are so far away from the center of London attractions as to necessitate the spending of half one's time in cabs and omnibuses, or else they have special drawbacks of their own in each instance. I will try to sketch some of this last-named and objectionable type of establishments for the benefit of my readers.

Blenheim Terrace, Marlborough Square, is a wide, airy street just one block in length, where boarding houses most do congregate. Of the forty-two houses that it contains, thirty-nine are either boarding houses or apartment houses. In the last named instances meals are either not furnished at all, or are supplied at the tenant's cost, being ordered a la carte, and amongst the boarding houses are some remarkably queer places indeed. Thus at No. —— is to be found the house presided over by Mrs. Larose. She is the widow of a Frenchman, and has arranged to eke out her scanty means of subsistence by taking boarders. She rents the house furnished, and if the quality of the furniture is any criterion she must get it very cheap. There is not a whole chair or table to be found anywhere in the house, much less a carpet without any holes in it. The odor of dirt and damp and desolation pervades the entire atmosphere. There is no drawing-room, every possible foot of space being let to boarders. There is a ground-floor bedroom back of the dining-room, much affected by Americans because there are no stairs to climb, but it is damp, and the dresses that are hung in it against the wall become the abodes of numerous cockroaches. The work of the house is performed by one good-natured, hard-working girl, who struggles desperately, but in vain, to keep down the ever-rising tide of dirt and decay. There are, it is true, three Misses Larose, but they are quite too fine ladies to sweep, or dust, or to look after the house in any way. They read novels, flirt with the young men boarders, go to the theaters on free tickets, and get themselves up in cheap and soiled and shabby finery part of which, in the shape of worked scarfs, and common fans, are utilized, when not in wear, to adorn the dining-room. The house of Mrs Larose is frequented by opera singers who are prodigal of upper gallery seats at Covent Garden to their fellow boarders, and is also much resorted to by young Frenchmen who are qualifying themselves to become salesmen in one or the other of the great dry goods stores of Paris by acquiring a tolerable knowledge of the English language by residing in London.

ANOTHER SPECIMEN.

Far different is another house farther up the street, which is kept by a showy old dame, Mrs. Watkins by name. She is a dressy old party, always wearing the tightest and shiniest of black silk or satin gowns. Her house is well furnished from the garret to the ground floor. Her servants are subjected to the strictest supervision and are made to do their work thoroughly. But these advantages are counterbalanced by the aggressive bumptiousness of the lady of the house. She is vulgar in her manners and unpleasantly patronizing and pretentious to her boarders. When not actively engaged in her household duties she spends, in fine weather, a large proportion of time on her doorstep to the intense horror of British respectability in the neighborhood. There she gossips with any chance passer-by, railroad porters or cab drivers, the postman or the policeman, all is fair that comes to the net of her overflowing sociability. If she sees a new comer ascend the door steps of the house belonging to one of her rivals she will rush after him or her with an eager request to be allowed to show her rooms before any others are positively taken. Mrs. Watkins is a character. But all the same, despite the fine furniture and the excellent housekeeping of her establishment, I should prefer to affront the dirt and cockroaches of Mrs. Larose's rather than take up my abode beneath her roof.

STILL ANOTHER.

Still farther off is a house kept by a fat and frowsy old female, who rejoices in the name of Mrs. Higgins. She is a good housekeeper, but her ideas are those of the strictest economy. No second help from any dish at her table is allowed to any of her inmates, and she scans the appetite of each individual boarder with a jealous eye. Once there came to stop at her house a stalwart Yorkshireman, with all a healthy countryman's capacity for the absorption of victuals. She endured with difficulty the havoc made by him in the toast and bacon of her breakfast table. But when dinner time arrived and he partook hungrily and plentifully of every dish offered to him she lost patience entirely and ordered this uncommonly hearty eater to leave her house.

Mrs. Higgins has a very easy way of getting rid of any broken crockery or kitchen ware. Her servants have orders to drop such things down the area of one of the next door houses, taking each of them in turn.

These last types of the London boarding-house are not, it must be confessed, very tempting. But with due care in the selection of quarters, American ladies in particular, who are traveling without escorts, may find amongst the London boarding-houses those of the first kind that I have described, where all home comforts exist and where the expenses are not excessive. I cannot speak too highly of the care and consideration that I have always met with in the establishment of this kind which has formed, for years past, my London headquarters.

LUCY H. HOOPER.

WATCHES, the best.
MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
CORNER BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

THE FIGHT PREVENTED.

Everything Was Ready, but the St. Joe Kid Was Arrested.

The telephone between the Chief of Police's office and Capt. Joyce of the Third District was kept pretty warm yesterday evening with orders in reference to the prize fight that was to have taken place some time last night on a barge which was to have been anchored in the river at some point close to the city. All arrangements it seems had been made for a fight between J. F. Fitzlin and Lem McGregor, known as the "St. Joe Kid."

Capt. Peter Joyce of the Third District stationed several officers in the neighborhood of the river at the foot of Biddle street to watch for the fighters shortly before 9 o'clock last night. A tug towing a barge steamed up to the foot of Carr street which was supposed to be for the purpose of conveying the fighters and their friends to the scene of battle. The barge was provided with ice, beer, cigars, etc. Two officers from the Central District arrested McGregor near where the tug landed and took him to the Third District Police Station. He was not locked up, but after a short stop there was taken to the Four Courts. No charge was preferred against McGregor at the Third District nor was any made against him at the Four Courts, where he was released shortly after his arrival there. The arrest was made to prevent the anticipated fight, and was made by orders from the Chief of Police. McGregor, at the time of his arrest, was in a buggy with his backer, Geo. Grassmuck. Shortly before that they had been at the Four Courts to assure the police authorities that no fight would take place.

When asked why McGregor was arrested and then released, Capt. Campbell said that he was taken in because the boat was there ready for the excursion and McGregor was there, apparently ready for the start, but when he was questioned he said that Grassmuck and he were attracted there by the crowd simply, and declared that he did not go to the wharf with any intention of fighting or attempting to fight.

THE WILD GIRL OF CATAHOULA.

The Famous Female Is Seen Again by Four Reputable Witnesses.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ALEXANDRIA, La., June 21.—It is two years since the appearance of the "Wild Girl of Catahoula" was mentioned in the press, and much space has been given by local papers of the State to accounts of her having been seen by respected citizens. Four citizens of this place saw her two years ago, and that time was the first when any evidence was given to what appeared before only a fixed-up story to give interest to local papers.

Yesterday, J. H. Hardtner, one of Pineville's prominent merchants, and his daughter Alice, aged 16 years, were in one buggy and Emmet Walker, a merchant of Fishville, and Miss Jennie Hamilton also of Fishville, in another buggy, coming from Fishville to Pineville. When they arrived within about eight miles of Pineville they saw a white female, aged apparently about 30 years, weighing about 125 pounds, about 5 feet high, near the road. She was dressed in a faded homespun dress and barefooted.

As soon as the wild woman saw them she retraced her steps at right angles with the road at a speed such as, all say, they never saw human being run. On reaching a point about 300 yards away she stepped behind a tree, but as soon as the buggies stopped she started to run again, and they could all see her for about half a mile stretch.

The two gentlemen and one of the ladies were interviewed separately and all gave about the same story. It is proposed by our citizens to organize a party and attempt to capture the Wild Girl of Catahoula.

DIAMONDS, the best.
MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
CORNER BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

HERR MOST FURIOUS.

He Publicly Denounces Anarchist Penkerk, in Whom He Sees a Rival.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, June 21.—When Anarchist Penkerk arrived a week ago Herr Most raised a great row and publicly denounced him as a traitor. Penkerk is to start a paper and has the sympathy of New York Anarchists.

Ex-Anarchist Schutz, who two years ago was arrested as a bomb thrower, is now employed in the stables of one of the city street railways. To a reporter he said to-day: "I have known Penkerk for years. He is a superior man to Herr Most and far more sincere and zealous. Most is out for the dust simply, and he knows that in America there is room for but one anarchistic paper. For this reason he has savagely attacked other anarchistic papers and editors in New York, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis. Whatever money there may be in an anarchist's sheet Most wants and now that Penkerk has come here to start a rival paper he is frantic and jealous. Most has sent more men to prison than ever Penkerk has. I am no longer an anarchist, but I believe Penkerk to be honest, while I know that Most is not so."

SCHWEINFURTH CAUSED IT.

Belief in the Illinois Fraud Brings Trouble on a Kentucky Household.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 21.—Belief in Schweinfurth, the Illinois man who has been pretending to be Christ returned to earth, has brought trouble to a Richmond (Ky.) household. In an open session at the Christian Church there L. E. Francis and wife and Miss Carrie Cornelison were debarred from further membership with that denomination. The charge is heresy and going astray after false goods.

Miss Cornelison stated to a committee that she had ceased to commune with the church because the Savior when on earth said, "Do this until I come again," and now as He is here she is waiting for further orders. The others made similar statements. The vote against them was unanimous.

Editors in Convention.

CARTHAGE, Mo., June 21.—The two days' session of the Southwestern Missouri Editorial Convention closed to-day. The attendance was not large, but much new interest was aroused. The officers for the coming year are: Fred King, Marshfield *Standard*, President; O. H. Bingham, Schell City *News*, First Vice-President; F. H. Brinkerhoff, Aurora *Gazette*, Second Vice-President; San Keilar, Lebanon *Republican*, Corresponding Secretary; C. Roach, Carthage *Democrat*, Recording Secretary; N. B. Hogan, *Baptist and Messenger*, Springfield, Treasurer. The next annual meeting is to be held at Lebanon the second Friday and Saturday in May, 1891.

MR. F. L. MARSHALL,
Representing the POST-DISPATCH on 'Change, will be on the floor during business hours and will call on merchants who desire to make use of the POST-DISPATCH market reports. Telephone 284.

CHICAGO'S BIG SCANDAL.

A Million-Dollar Bribe Offered in the World's Fair Site Deal.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21.—Warren Leland appears in an interview this morning saying there is a steal being made or being attempted beside which the doings of the Tweed Ring sink into insignificance. It is to gain possession of the lake front, a strip 1,000 feet wide and about one mile long, the riparian right to which is contested for by the State of Illinois, the city of Chicago and the Illinois Central Railroad Co. Mr. Leland said:

"A bribe of $1,000,000 was once offered me to cease my warfare in behalf of the preservation of the Lake Front Park, and yet there are those who believe that I am fighting a phantom, and who ridicule the idea of there being a steal."

It is the site selected for the World's Fair, but Mr. Leland will not allow it.

"It was one year ago that the bribe was offered me," he continued. "If the steal were of such gigantic proportions then, before the proposition to extend the park 1,000 feet into the lake was made, of what size do you think it is now? It is over $200,000,000. Who is back of the steal? Is it the Illinois Central Railroad or the City Council? I do not know. Perhaps it is one, perhaps it is the other, perhaps it is both."

Returning to the offer of the million dollar bribe to himself, Mr. Leland then told how a well-known citizen came to him a year ago and talked about the value of the lake front from a commercial point of view, and continued: "Well, when he had finished he asked me if I did not agree with him, and I admitted that I believed his calculations were not overdrawn. Then, turning suddenly to me, he sat down and said:

"'Leland, do you want to make a million dollars?'"

"'Of course I do, if I can make it honorably,'" I replied.

"Well, Leland, you can do so easily. If you will simply bother yourself no more about the Lake Front Park, but remain passive to whatever is done, I can let you in on the deal so that you will get $1,000,000.'

"Thunderstruck at the magnitude of the plot, and maddened that any one who knew me should think me bribable, I sprang up and ordered the man to go back to the gang that sent him to me and tell the members that for $1,000,000 they could not buy a hair of my head; that I had children, and I had no desire that when they had grown they should have me, their father, pointed out to them as the man who $1,000,000 had sold the city's lungs. The man left and did not return."

"What is his name?"

"That I may not tell," Mr. Leland, somewhat excited as he related the story, replied, "I may not tell, because I promised the man that unless I was obliged to do so I should not reveal his name. But the fact is exactly as I have related. And, because of it, I have no hesitancy in saying that a steal was, and undoubtedly is, on foot."

Declared for the Lake Front.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The Columbian Directory yesterday formally declared its preference for the lake front as a site for the World's Fair and passed resolutions recommending that the site be chosen provided reasonable and proper arrangements can be made.

DEATH TO SPOTTERS.

Law and Order League Men Narrowly Escape Drowning at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 21.—A bombshell was thrown into the camp of the Law and Order League spotters by Judge Crozier yesterday. Four men were imported from Kansas City and St. Joe to spy on men suspected of selling liquor. The spotters, by very questionable methods, made cases against seventeen liquor sellers who had been enjoined recently by the District Court. Yesterday two of the liquor sellers were fined and given jail sentences. The climax came when Judge Crozier said all the parties who connived to secure the conviction were equally guilty and could be arrested. Three of the spotters started to leave the court-room but a mob followed. The trio ran into a coal office, the mob howling, "Shoot them!" "Hang them!" "Throw them into the river!" The door was broken in and the men dragged out, begging piteously for their lives. The mob made toward the river with the men, but Chris Farrell, a prominent citizen, appealed to the leaders to desist. Other citizens rallied to his support and the spotters were taken to jail. They were cut and bruised in a shocking manner.

TO THE NEGROES.

Address to the Colored Men of Mississippi—White-Line Democracy.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21.—A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says: A conference of colored men of this State yesterday promulgated an address to their race, in which they declared that the Constitutional Convention to assemble here August 31, is designed by the Democratic party to abridge if not to practically destroy their liberties. They declare that the negroes as a race should be represented in the convention, and urge that negro organizations be at once formed in every county where they are in the majority, or a fair chance of election, with a view to the election of negro delegates. Where negroes stand no chance of election they are urged to vote for white men who they think will extend justice to their race. They declare that they are not responsible for the race issue, but charge it to the white-line Democracy, and announce their purpose to elect of their color or show the world that they are denied a free ballot and a fair count.

Will Marry One of the Widows.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 21.—A singular offer comes to this city from a farmer named Wm. Morgan of Pawnee County, Kan. He has read of the Ashley disaster and the distress which exists among the widows and orphans. He stated that he is unable to forward any money, but he offered to marry one of the widows and provide for her and her children to the best of his ability. He gives no details, but he invites correspondence and gives every assurance of his good faith in the matter. The communication, which was received by the Mayor, has been submitted to the Ashley Relief Committee, and they will open correspondence with the Western man.

Will Return to Their Reservation.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21.—A dispatch from Miles City, Mont., says: Col. Curtis who has been in the vicinity of the turbulent Cheyennes as a representative of Gov. Toole has returned here. He succeeded in his mission. The Indians agreed to return to their reservation, leave their guns in their tepees and not bother the white men. The Colonel promised on his part to do all he could to get the Indians more rations. Col. Curtis says there can be no lasting peace between the Cheyennes and the whites until the former are disarmed, properly fed and kept on their reservation.

Syndicate of Torpedo Men.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 21.—A syndicate of torpedo men, to be known as the High Explosive Co., has been formed in the oil regions with headquarters in this city. The trust will include all nitro-glycerine firms in Western Pennsylvania, and will have a capital stock of $100,000. The object of the trust is to prevent cutting of rates.

Dead on Guard.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 21.—Deputy Jailer John Burns, formerly one of the wealthiest lumbermen in this section, dropped dead in a chair last evening just as he opened the jail doors to take out a squad of prisoners. The prisoners, many of them held for serious offences, thought Burns was resting and made no effort to escape. When the jailer entered half an hour later the dead deputy was still guarding the prisoners.

**The Result of Domestic Tro

THIRTEEN DEAD BODIES.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE LEE COUNTY (ILL.) CYCLONE.

Sad Scenes Around the School-House in Wyoming Township—Twenty Bridges Washed Away on the Missouri Pacific—Thirteen Injured in a Railroad Wreck—Locked-Up Children Burned to Death—A Day's Disasters.

PAWPAW, Ill., June 21.—Thirteen people were killed in Wyoming Township, Lee County, in the terrible cyclone that passed over these parts last night. Pawpaw is not injured, nor is Earlville, the storm passing in a northeasterly direction from Sublett, near this town. Taylor Searcy and his mother of Sublett were badly hurt, but will recover. His young wife saved herself from harm by wrapping herself in a feather bed. The list of the killed is as follows:

Maggie McBride, teacher of the Field school, three miles south of Pawpaw.

Carey White, Winney Bo[illegible], Jenny Bradley, Lena Prentice, Robbie Coerkirk, Edna Hunt, Ada Rudolph, Peter Reams, killed near the school house.

George Politsch, wife and two children.

Mrs. Littler of Sublett.

The storm began in the outskirts of Sublett, on the Illinois Central road, where it struck the home of Mrs. Littler and killed her instantly. From this point the storm passed north by northeast and came in south of Compton, where it carried away the home of George Politsch and killed the whole family. Changing direction at this point, the terrible destroyer swooped down toward the east, and when within three miles of Pawpaw struck the Field School. School was out and all the children had gone home, excepting the eight who were killed and their teacher. These were waiting for the heavy rain to cease.

A large number of the citizens of Pawpaw and the surrounding country visited the scene within half an hour, among them being the parents of the children who had been in the building. All the children were found at points around the school, some of them being picked up a mile away. All of them were in the creek along the course of the storm except Edna Hunt, who was found in a field near by.

The Floods on the Missouri.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ATCHISON, Kan., June 21.—The Missouri Pacific was able to get a train through town to-night for the first time since the great storm Thursday night. The Santa Fe has not progressed so fast, and will have no trains for a day or two to get through town. The Missouri Pacific has had to build nearly twenty bridges, that many having been washed out by the flood which swept down White Clay Creek. These bridges, however, are only temporary and will be replaced by more substantial structures. The railroads of the Missouri side are still in bad condition. The Santa Fe track is buried in mud or washed out entirely half way to St. Joe.

The B. & M. cannot get north owing to the absence of the Independence Creek bridge, a structure that cost over $20,000. It was iron and was swept into the river and lost. The railroads have over twelve hundred men at work within a radius of three miles of Atchison, and it will take at least three weeks to repair the damage done by the storm. The city also has a large force of men at work clearing out the bridge timbers and bridges that lodged in the creek against the Sixth street viaduct. The mass lies twenty feet deep and extends four hundred feet above the viaduct. The men fished out of the pile to-day houses, household furniture, trunks and clothing, but thus far no human bodies have been found and it is believed none will be found as nobody is reported missing.

A house of four rooms occupied by a widow named Parsons and her four children was carried away by the flood together with its contents. The inmates vacated the house after the water was two feet over the floor. The water continued to rise and at its highest was 20 feet deep over the site of the house and some of the furniture was found this evening in the debris and removed. Many other small houses were carried out by the water.

The creek was never so high before and the loss to the retail merchants of Commercial street, the main business thoroughfare of the city, is very great. The creek rose to the top of the basements of an entire block of Commercial street stores.

From the Train to the River.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISIANA, Mo., June 21.—William Pennock of Slater, Mo., aged 79 years, and accompanied by his wife and grand-daughter, were en route home on a visit from Toronto, Canada, on the Denver Express of the Chicago & Alton Railroad last night. When the train stopped on the Mississippi river bridge at the place to await the passage of a steamboat, Mr. Pennock went to the rear platform of his coach and stepped down on the last step and was looking at the boat and enjoying the cool breeze, when the train suddenly started with a slight jerk that caused him to loose his hold and, falling off the car, he rolled into the swift current of the river.

The conductor heard the splash of his body in the water, but no one saw him fall. He must have drowned instantly. Deceased was a farmer and capitalist and well and favorably known in Saline County. He was heavy set, weighing 190 pounds, bald on top of the head and having gray hair and side whiskers. He wore dark clothes. His son from Slater is here and offers a reward of $150 for the recovery of the body. The drowned man had $106 in money in his pocket.

Thirteen Hurt in a Railway Wreck.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 21.—A very dangerous wreck occurred on the Georgia Pacific railroad this morning at the suburb of Gate City, five miles out, in which thirteen people were more or less seriously hurt, but none, it is believed, fatally. The rear passenger coach of the Anniston accommodation flew the track, caused by a truck breaking, and was dashed headlong some fifty feet on to another parallel track. The coach was broken to fragments and every person on it, except Conductor Wolfe, was hurt. The rest of the train never left the track. The passengers were nearly all local passengers.

Mad Dogs in Vandalia.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

VANDALIA, Ill., June 21.—Rabid dogs are known to be running at large in this vicinity, and people are becoming alarmed in consequence and many worthless curs are being slain. During the past two weeks three mad dogs have been killed near this city. The Mayor will issue a proclamation ordering all dogs running at large to be killed, this order to remain in force sixty days if necessary. A number of neighboring towns have also taken action to prevent an increase in the number of animals afflicted with hydrophobia.

Injured by a Runaway.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JOPLIN, Mo., June 21.—A runaway here today, in which Mr. Joseph Clogson, a prominent mine owner, met with almost fatal injuries, occurred on Main street. Fortunately his friend, Mr. Duncan, being near, did everything to avert the worst consequences which might have arisen from the wheels and shaft of the vehicle having struck Mr. Clogson in the head. He also took charge of him until a good surgeon could attend properly to his injuries. His recovery is in doubt.

The Storm in Brooklyn Township.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PAWPAW, Ill., June 21.—During the cyclone which passed over this district last night the school-house in Brooklyn Township, south of Compton, was completely demolished and the teacher and twenty scholars were injured, the [illegible] children of George Bolaches meeting death. The loss to property in the track of the storm will reach $100,000.

Dunbar's Imprisoned Miners.

DUNBAR, Pa., June 21.—A miner arrived on the surface from the scene of work at 11 o'clock to-night. He reports that the men feel confident that they have about reached the desired point, judging from the crackling and sounds while digging away the coal on the route towards the entombed miners. The men think this is a good sign. As a result four men have been picked to go before when the opening is reached. It is predicted at this writing (midnight) that the men will be reached about 5 a. m.

Two Bricklayers Fall.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—Edmund M. Kennerly and Wm. J. Ringgold, bricklayers, while ascending a scaffolding this morning fell a distance of twenty-five feet and received fatal injuries. Kennerly fell headforemost and fractured his skull, dying an hour after the accident occurred. Ringgold is still alive.

A Serious Cave-In.

STEUBENVILLE, O., June 21.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon a bad cave-in occurred in Gould's tunnel on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, six miles west of this city. Four of a gang of Italian workmen engaged in repairing the tunnel were severely injured. Seventy-five men are at work clearing the tracks, but no trains can pass until to-morrow morning.

Under a Tree During a Storm.

NEWARK, O., June 21.—During a thunder storm yesterday near this place, Frank Crouse, the son of a wealthy farmer, and a party of friends took shelter under a large tree. Lightning shattered the tree and struck Crouse on the head killing him instantly. The clothing was torn from his body. Silver coin in his pocket was melted together, while in another was uninjured.

Mashed by a Fallen Tree.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., June 21.—A farmer named Reed, residing five miles from Gainesville, was fatally wounded to-day by a tree falling on him, which he cut to secure a swarm of bees, and he was horribly mashed about the body and head.

The Lightning's Fatal Work.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., June 21.—During a violent thunder storm that swept over this and adjoining counties Mrs. Sylvia Boaman of Muhlenberg was struck by lightning and instantly killed. A horse that was struck was seen to walk a considerable distance before it fell.

Three Locked-Up Children Burned to Death.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WICHITA, Kan., June 21.—Three children of John E. Lober, a well-known farmer, ten miles south, were burned this afternoon. Lober and wife left them locked up in their house while they went a couple of miles away to visit some neighbors.

A Boiler Explosion.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 21.—Thomas Box was instantly killed and Joe Gills mortally wounded by a sawmill boiler explosion at Leesburg, Ky., this morning. Two negroes were also badly wounded.

A Sick Man's Fatal Leap.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., June 21.—While delirious with fever Elias F. Seidel of this city jumped from a second-story window this morning and sustained injuries which will probably prove fatal.

Mangled by the Cars.

READING, Pa., June 21. Camillo Porreico, an Italian, in crossing the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad north of this city, was struck by a train and instantly killed. His body was terribly mangled.

Killed on the Track.

READING, Pa., June 21.—Harry Stettler aged 14, was run over on the Reading & Columbus Railroad and killed.

CARONDELET JOTTINGS.

Excursions and Entertainments Arranged in the South End.

Mrs. Stith is spending the summer with friends in Springfield, Ill.

Mrs. E. A. Allen is spending the heated term with relatives in Michigan.

The Carondelet Gun Club will give a side and sweepstake shoot this afternoon at its grounds on the Barracks road.

The Cincinnati Shooting Club will give a prize shoot this afternoon at its grounds in New Memphis, St. Louis County.

The congregation of the M. E. Church has decided to raise the salary of Rev. B. F. Thomas, the pastor of the church.

Council No. 9, K. of F. M. Base Ball Club, will cross bats with Council No. 26 club this morning at the latter's ground on Newstead avenue.

The South End Base Ball Club and the Tyler Base Ball Club of St. Louis will play this afternoon at Carondelet Park.

The Frohsinn Singing Society will hold its annual picnic to-day at Ivory Station on the Iron Mountain Railway.

The Carondelet Cadets will give a lawn fete at Blow's Grove July 4.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the South End Building Association held yesterday the following gentlemen were elected as directors: John Krausz, O. A. Haynes, W. E. Huppert, W. C. Plass, R. J. Klipatrick, C. W. Hoffmeister, L. F. Waibel, J. P. Richardson, J. L. Hornsby, H. C. Gillick, T. McLaughlin, Louis Kledus and Louis Schrempp.

Will Westeman, who accidentally shot himself last Friday afternoon, is lying in a precarious condition at his home on South Seventh street. The ball, which entered the fleshy part of the left leg, has not been found by Dr. L. S. Reber, the attending physician.

The Liberty Club will give its first grand private outing to-day on the steamer Spread Eagle. The members will be conveyed to the city on a special train, where they will take the boat. Quite a number of prominent young gentlemen and ladies will participate in the day's festivities. The boat will take a run forty-two miles up the river, returning about 9 o'clock in the evening. The excursion will no doubt be an enjoyable affair. Luncheon and refreshments will be served by the club members.

THE NEW YORK ICE WAR.

The Maine Dealers Make a Bold Stand Against the Monopolists.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The ice barons have put an ineffectual check upon the Maine dealers, and the cargoes of ice which were landed near Washington and Fulton Markets were offered freely at from $5 to $10 a ton. Such a bold front against the ice monopoly created temporary stampede, and its directors held a special meeting early in the week to devise means to break down the new and formidable opposition to their temporarily revised schedule of $20 a ton to family consumers and $12 to the trade.

Discreet agents were dispatched instantly to the far East with instructions to buy up all of the ice in sight, especially cargoes which were packed ready for the New York market. The scheme worked like a charm. Orders were issued to buy freely, and the trust has secured an option on the entire visible supply, thus driving out from the New York market this important supply and enabling them to advance the price from week to week, as the hot weather sets in.

The delivery wagon price to families in the early part of June was advanced from 65 to 90 cents a week, the ice tongs used on each small cake being weighed at the expense of the consumer. And on Wednesday a further advance was made to $1 a week, with an assurance that July prices would be $1 a hundred to storekeepers and $1.25 to families. To meet this butchers in New York and Brooklyn have raised the prices of meat 2 cents a pound on beef and 4 cents a pound on lamb and mutton. Grocers also have transferred the ice increased tariff upon the family consumers by placing an additional tariff on milk, lard and butter.

5,000 Summer Coats, 25c.

10,000 coats and vests, hundreds of styles in Seersuckers, Mohairs, Alpacas, Cecilians, Drab D'Etes, Fonges Silks, fancy French Flannels, etc., from 50c to $6.00.

GLOBE, 108 to 110 Franklin avenue.

"MANITOU"

Is the only water on the American continent bottled with its own gas. It is superior to all others. It is the purest, most refreshing and best mineral water known.

MANITOU GINGER CHAMPAGNE

Is the most delightful and healthful drink for ladies and children that can be found. Sold only in bottles, by all first-class druggists. Wholesale by Meyer Bros., Drug Co., St. Louis.

DIED.

KEYS—On Friday, June 20, 1890, at 9:30 a. m., DANIEL W. KEYS, aged 44 years.

The funeral will take place Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2:30 p. m., from family residence, 1615 Texas avenue. Friends are invited.

MAAS—On Friday, June 20, at 2 p. m., A. MAAS, at his late residence, 1905 LaSalle street.

Notice of funeral in morning papers.

MCANDREW—On June 21, 1890, PATRICK MCANDREW, aged 56 years.

His funeral will take place at 2 o'clock p. m. Monday, June 23, from the family residence, 1111 Wash street, to St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend. Deceased was a member of the United Sons of Erin Benevolent Society.

M'KAY—On Friday, June 20, at 5:45 p. m., at her residence, 1942 Benton street, MARY E. MCKAY, nee Nelson, aged 30 years 1 month 6 days.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

MCLAUGHLIN—On Saturday, June 21, at 5 a. m., WILLIAM MARTIN, beloved son of William and Nellie McLaughlin, nee O'Keefe, after short illness, aged 7 months and 12 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his grandparents, No. 8021 Water street, Carondelet, on Sunday, June 22, at 2:30 p. m., to Calvary Cemetery.

Friends are invited to attend.

ROEMER—Gone to rest after a lingering illness, Friday, June 20, at 3 p. m., LENA ROEMER.

Funeral will take place from family residence, 1020 North High street, Sunday, June 22, at 2 p. m.

Friends of the family invited to attend.

TACKABERRY—On Saturday, June 21, 1890, at 2:30 o'clock a. m., MAGGIE, daughter of Margaret and the late John Tackaberry.

The funeral will take place Monday, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock a. m., from family residence, No. 933 Brooklyn street, to St. Michael's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

CHAS. T. WHITSETT, Undertaker. Opp. Exposition. Telephone 1473. Day or night.

EUROPE WITH THE TEACHERS.

We have choice berths still vacant on S. S. Bothnia, July 2d, which can be had at lowest rates.

J. F. BRADY & CO., European Steamship Agents, 605 Pine Street.

A PERFECT COMPLEXION

Mme. A. Ruppert, New York's only thorough complexion specialist, does not claim for her specialties that they were purchased at fabulous prices from any of the nobility of Europe, but states candidly that her knowledge of the skin comes from years of experience and hard study. "My success," says Mme Ruppert, "is due to the fact that I do what I claim to do, and make no great promises. My new process of bleaching the skin clears the pores of all poisonous filtings, and is my own discovery. There is only one genuine Face Bleach. My article is entirely original, and I guarantee by its use the removal of Wrinkles, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Comedones, Roughness or Discoloration of the Skin, Redness of the Nose, Sallowness, etc.

The Bleach is labelled with fac-simile of photo and signature of Mme. A. Ruppert, and sold for $2 per bottle, three bottles (usually sufficient for cure), $5. It is not a cosmetic, does not require constant use, as bleaching the skin once in eight years will be sufficient to keep the complexion faultless. It is sure in every case, and harmless for the most delicate skin.

Send 4c or call for sealed particulars.

MME. A. RUPPERT, Room 3, Emilie Building, 904 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

14

BLISS' COCKROACH AND BEDBUG EXTERMINATORS. DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS, —OR— 1138 Olive Street.

DRUNKENNESS LIQUOR HABIT. IN ALL THE WORLD THERE IS BUT ONE CURE DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the patient. If necessary. It is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. It operates so quietly and with such certainty that the patient undergoes no inconvenience, and are he is aware, his complete reformation is effected. 48 page book free. To be had of

M. W. Alexander, Broadway and Olivest.; Frost Hurt, 7th and Olive sts.; A. W. Fernow, Broadway and Market st., and all wholesale druggists.

Newland's College of Midwifery AND LYING-IN INSTITUTE.

This is the only institute of the kind in the West in which regular physicians lecture, and which is connected with a lying-in institute, so that students will receive practical and theoretical lessons. Male and female students admitted. The regular term will commence March and September every year. Ladies who expect their confinement accommodated.

DR. H. NEWLAND, 1205 Chouteau av.

AMUSEMENTS.

M. A. A. C. SPRING GAMES AT BROTHERHOOD PARK

this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. Don't miss seeing these games: the finest in the United States. Admission 25c. Special reserved seats for ladies. Take Pine street electric, 4th st. cable or Jefferson av. cars to the park.

Steamer Grand Republic

SELECT FAMILY EXCURSIONS. Every Wednesday and Friday. Leave at 10 a. m. Returns at 5 p. m. Tickets..... 10c Seats for all.

UHRIC'S CAVE.

Opening of season, Monday, June 23, 1890. New Entrance, 2606 Washington av. THOMAS MCNEARY, Sole Proprietor and Manager.

DIXON & BELL'S ENGLISH OPERA CO. FATINITZA.

Great cast. Chorus, 30. Augmented Orchestra. Reserved seats on sale Saturday, June 21, at Geo. Sherer Book & News Co., 521 Olive st.

Straw, Straw, Straw Hats

Largest and Best Assortment.

CHAS. STEINBERG Will Be Pleased To See His Friends At the Above Place.

M. J. Steinberg 307 Broadway.

OUR KANGAROO.

LONERGAN'S LINES OF GENTS' KANGAROO SHOES,

Made for his special trade in all styles and widths.

Gents' Kangaroo Shoes.....$3.00
Gents' Kangaroo Shoes.....$3.50
Gents' Kangaroo Shoes.....$4.00
Gents' Kangaroo Shoes.....$4.50
Gents' Kangaroo, Southern Tie, soft and easy.....$3.00

1030 Market St.

Open Every Evening Until 9 P. M. Repairing done.

IODONIZED SEA SALT.

For Sea Bathing at Home. Conceded to Be the Best Sold.

10 Cents a Box.

FROST & RUF. Progressive Prescription Druggists. 700 OLIVE.

SCHOLTEN,

Whose celebrated Photographs are known all over the world as being unequalled in artistic excellence,

HAS REDUCED His Best Finished CABINET PHOTOS., Formerly $6 and $8 per doz., to $3.00 Per Doz.

Are the same class of work for which he received the HIGHEST PRIZE, Paris Exposition.

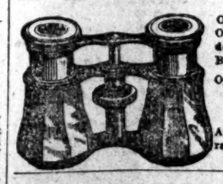
Closed on Sunday.

Scholten ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER 1312 & 1314 OLIVE ST. OPPOSITE EXPOSITION ST. LOUIS

Wedding Parties AND Theater Calls A SPECIALTY.

VENDOME LIVERY Co. 310-12-14 Walnut St. TELEPHONE 179. THEO SALORGNE, Secretary. JOS. E. ROWE, Foreman.

A. P. ERKER & BRO.,



Opticians, 617 Olive st. (two doors west of Barr's). Opera Glasses, Tourist Glasses, Compasses, Amateur Photographers' Outfits, Etc.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

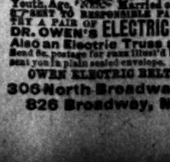
CLEANING, DYEING AND REPAIRING.

SUITS CLEANED IN SIX HOURS.

	Cleaning.		Dyeing.
Coat	$1 00	Coat	$2 00
Pants	50	Pants	1 00
Vests	50	Vests	1 00

W. SURBLED, 6 N. 6th st., bet. Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo. Orders by express promptly attended to.

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY.



PATENTED AUG. 16, 1887, IMPROVED JULY 30, 1889. DR. OWEN'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC BODY BELT AND SUSPENSORY will cure All Rheumatic Complaints, Lumbago, General and Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Kidney Diseases, Nervousness, Trembling, Sexual Exhaustion, Wasting of Body, Disorders caused by Indiscretions in Youth, Age, Married or Single Life. SENT TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON 30 DAYS TRIAL. TRY A PAIR OF DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC INSOLES. PRICE, $1 PER PAIR. Also an Electric Truss and Belt Combined. Send 6c. postage for new illust'd book, 114 pages, which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Mention this paper. Address OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO. 306 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. 826 Broadway, New York City.

GO TO Merchants' Hotel,

Twelfth and Olive Sts.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN.

Rooms 50c, 75c and $1 per day.

The Best Restaurant in the City

Attached to Hotel.

Lowest Rates to Families By Week or Month.

Country Merchants Will find this Hotel the most convenient, pleasant and cheapest house in the city.

J. H. YORE.....Proprietor.

DR. CAMPBELL & SONS, 1002 OLIVE ST.

We make a specialty of keeping up with the latest improvements in Dentistry. Teeth extracted with gas or the freezing process. Look for the name.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED ANCIENT EDITION.

A so-called "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary" is being offered to the public at a very low price. The body of the book, from A to Z, is a cheap reprint, page for page, of the edition of 1847, which was in its day, a valuable book, but in the progress of language for over FORTY YEARS, has been completely superseded. It is now reproduced, broken type, errors and all, by photo-lithograph process, is printed on cheap paper and flimsily bound. A brief comparison, page by page, between the reprint and the latest and enlarged edition, will show the great superiority of the latter. These reprints are as out of date as a last year's almanac. No honorable dealer will allow the buyer of such to suppose that he is getting the Webster which to-day is accepted as the Standard and THE BEST,—every copy of which bears our imprint as given below.

If persons who have been induced to purchase the "Ancient Edition" by any misrepresentations will advise us of the facts, we will undertake to see that the seller is punished as he deserves.

G. & C. MERRIAM & CO. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

STODDART'S PEERLESS LIQUID, the great complexion beautifier. Mary Anderson writes: "I find your Peerless Liquid invaluable for the toilet." Fanny Davenport writes: "I have never found anything to equal your Peerless Liquid." Removes sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, leaving the skin clear, soft and beautiful. Insist upon having Stoddart's; don't take inferior substitute. Druggists, 50 cents.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

LOUISVILLE (KY.) MILITARY ACADEMY—Claims remarkable results by a new system.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT PICKWICK.

MR. HENNING W. PRENTIS, Principal Hodgen School, assisted by Mr. Fred L. Loring of Branch High. Miss Esther Mills, Miss Louise Rowe and Miss Catherine Cullen. Fifth year; nine weeks; Monday, June 16, at Pickwick Theater.

SUMMER RESORTS.

"THE BUCKINGHAM," AVON-BY-THE-SEA. Formerly Key East, N. J. Open early June. Is located in the pines and near the beach. Address F. W. ROBINSON.

LONG BEACH HOTEL, LONG BEACH, L. I., N. Y. ON THE ATLANTIC. Finest surf bathing in the world. Boating, fishing, sailing. Send for circular. JOHN T. DEVINE, Grand Hotel, Broadway and 31st st., N. Y.

WM. F. CROW & CO., 501, 503 and 505 N. BROADWAY, N.W. Cor. St. Charles Street,

Are well aware that the Summer is now upon us with all its glory, and, to enable our customers to keep cool, have made Extraordinary LOW PRICES on the following Choice and Desirable Goods in our

BLACK DRESS GOODS DEPARTM'T

Black French Mohairs and Brilliantines.
Black French All-Wool Twisted Grenadines.
Black French Extra Camel's Hair Grenadines.
Black French All-Silk Grenadine and Twisted Silks.
Black French All-Wool and Silk and Wool Tamise.
Black Summer-Weight Silk Chain Henriettas.
Black Camel's Hair Serges and Batiste Cloth.
Black Summer Cashmeres and Mause Delaines.
Black French Bunting, plain, striped and plaid.
Black India and China Silks, extra quality.
Black and Black and White Scotch Zephyr Ginghams.
Black English Organdy, striped and Broken Checks.
Black and Black and White English Challies.

LADIES, now is your Golden Opportunity, for if the McKinley Tariff Bill becomes a law you'll pay FORTY PER CENT more for any of above goods IMMEDIATELY ON ITS PASSAGE.

Invest your money in Good Black Dress Goods. The security is always A No. 1.

BROADWAY and ST. CHARLES ST. WM. F. CROW & CO.

LIQUID BREAD

A nutritious diet for Infants and has also a very important and favorable bearing upon the little ones to withstand the strain of hot weather. In the array of liquid foods that are constantly brought before the notice of physicians "LIQUID BREAD" has attained a high standard by the merit of its actual use by them in cases of dyspepsia and all forms of nervous debility.

"SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS."

DAVID NICHOLSON PROPRIETOR.

Dr. Jaeger's Sanatory Woolen Underclothing FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

Improved shapes for Spring wear. Protective against Colds, Coughs, Chills, etc., caused by sudden changes of weather. Made of ABSOLUTELY PURE WOOL OF FINEST QUALITY. Highly recommended by leading physicians. Inspection invited. Descriptive Catalogue Free.

GIBERT BROTHERS, SOLE AGENTS, 604 OLIVE STREET.

SOMETHING NEW.

Aloe's New Invisible Frameless Eye-Glass.

This must be seen to be appreciated. Will not rust. Light and comfortable. The Eyes Scientifically Tested and Frames Properly Fitted to the Face.

A. S. ALOE & CO., Opticians, 415 NORTH BROADWAY, Center of block. We employ no peddlers.

PERMANENTLY CURED BY A NEW METHOD

CATARRH

By permission I refer to the following well-known persons in St. Louis, who have tried my treatment and recommend it: W. H. Hill, Mgr. N. Y. Life Ins. Co., Odd Fellows Bldg. Robt. L. Henry, Wm. Barr Dry Goods Co. V. O. Saunders, Janis, Saunders & Co. E. O. Tormond, Gen'l Pass'r. Agent Mo. Pacific Ry. L. J. Peck, Goddard, Peck & Co. W. S. Simpson, Christopher & Simpson, Arch. Iron Works. Chas. Steinberg, 430 N. Broadway. R. H. Stimde, Real Estate, 924 Chestnut street. Geo. S. Tyler, Gen. Agt. Chicago, Alton & St. Louis R.R. T. C. Hamilton, with E. Nugent & Bro.

Examination and Consultation Free.

The treatment is mild and agreeable, and based upon admirable principles. Catarrhal diseases are dependent upon some taint in the organism, and it is by eradicating it that I CURE CATARRH. Patients at a distance are treated as successfully as those who visit the office. Send address or call for valuable treatise on catarrh, with carefully prepared symptom blank, and testimonials and references.

2818 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo. DR. T. S. GREENE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

3417 MORGAN STREET, 11 rooms, hall, gas, bath, closets, all in first-class repair and of modern construction; will be sold or leased for a term of years. ALSO, furniture in above house. For further particulars call on

Hammett-Anderson-Wade, 213 N. 8th St.

NO MORE SPOTTERS.

RESULT OF THE ATTEMPTED LYNCHING OF DETECTIVE LOCKE.

Lively Times in Leavenworth—The May Murder—Precurers for Oklahoma—A Doubly Fatal Duel—Charged With Wife-Poisoning—Store and Post-Office Robbed—Black Tigers Captured—The Criminal Calendar.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 21.—The excitement that followed the attempted lynching of P. T. Locke, the St. Joe detective, who has been active as a spotter against the saloon men, has not abated, and it was the principal topic of conversation on the streets to-day. The matter has been further aggravated by the fact that a case that was made against Richard Boid, who was arrested as one of the assaulters of Locke, was compromised this afternoon, the Law and Order League paying the costs. The saloon men claim that by paying the costs the blame rests with the Prohibitionists, and that the strained condition of affairs is due to their setting a trap which implicates the spotters as much as the man who sells the drink.

Attorneys for the saloon men say that under the decision of Judge Crozier Police Commissioners Lowe and Abernathy are equally

AS GUILTY AS THE SPOTTERS

and that if further prosecutions are made upon the saloon men the two commissioners will be placed under arrest and an attempt will be made to convict them for aiding in the sale of whisky by having furnished money to spotters wherewith to purchase it.

It is a well founded opinion, however, that the St. Joe spotters have had such a shaking up that they will not return as witnesses and that all the cases will be dropped for want of prosecution. It is true, however, that there is an element here who only need a leader to go to extremes with spotters, and if the cases go to trial on Tuesday there is no telling what the outcome will be. All of the alleged detectives from St. Joe left the city last night with the exception of Locke, and he will leave to-night, the case against him having been dismissed as stated above and the case against Bold for assaulting Locke will be dismissed in the Police Court Monday.

Ex-Treasurer Hemingway's Trial.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JACKSON, Miss., June 21.—The first week of the trial of ex-Treasurer Hemingway, charged with the embezzlement of upward of $315,000, closes to night, and the State announces that it rests except in rebuttal. The line of the prosecution has been simply to prove by the legislative committees, State's expert and the late Chief Clerk of the Treasury that the printed reports of the Treasurer and the books of the Treasury from which the reports were made and which show balances above mentioned to be due the State are correct. With this view a cartload of books was hauled to the court-room and the examination has been very exhaustive and tedious.

The District Attorney claims that the correctness of the Treasurer's reports and books showing his indebtedness to the State has been fully established, also that the proof shows that large loans were negotiated for which the securities of the State had been pledged and for which there are no entries made on the books of the Treasurer.

The defense's expert, who has been examining the books for two months or more, is on hand. It is understood, besides the errors of over $40,000 which he swore in his affidavit for continuance that he had found, that he will attempt to demonstrate that a thorough examination of the books will show that Hemingway is not indebted to the State at all.

A Mysterious Murder.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MARSHALL, ILL., June 21.—The village of York, eighteen miles below here, is greatly excited over the death of John Sutherland, a young man of that place, whose dead body was found lying by the railroad track yesterday morning. It was first supposed that he came to his death by accident, but the discovery to-day of a heavy piece of iron near the place where the body was found, covered with blood and hair, and the plain evidence of a terrible struggle, have shown every one that a foul murder was committed.

Charles Bell, the dead man's dearest friend and inseparable companion, was last seen with him and he is suspected, and at last accounts it was determined to arrest and hold him. But his known friendship for the dead man and his general conduct precludes all suspicion in the minds of a majority of the people. The matter will be thoroughly investigated.

White Cap Incendiaries.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BLOOMINGTON, June 21.—Word has been received here from Polk Township of a dastardly outrage supposed to have been committed by White Caps. Last night the family of Jacob Wisely was awakened by the burning of the roof over their heads. The wife and children escaped in safety, but by the time Mr. Wisely awoke he was so suffocated that he could not find his way out of the house.

A neighbor, attracted by the flames, ran over to the burning house, and bearing Wisely's moans rescued him only in time to save his life. At the same time it was discovered that the barn, fully 100 feet away, was burning, and it is now evident that both were set on fire, as he had received threats that were signed "White Caps." The contents were a total loss. There was $600 insurance on the house.

Accused of Uxoricide.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky. June 21.—There is great excitement in the southern portion of this county over the arrest of George Avant, a prominent citizen, charged with poisoning his wife, who died several days since under suspicious circumstances. She recently made a will, leaving her fortune to her husband. It is claimed that he gave her strychnine in a toddy just before she died, and the Coroner of Montgomery County, where she died, has come into this county where she is buried to take the body up and have it examined. Avant is in the Montgomery County Jail awaiting trial and protests his innocence, though the evidence is said to be strong against him.

The May Murder.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 21.—The Messrs. May of Guntersville, Ala., brothers of Dr. William May, who was shot and instantly killed there yesterday evening by Col. James T. Sheffield, chief clerk of the Superintendent of Education Office, have offered a reward of $250 for his capture. After the shooting Sheffield mounted a horse and made his escape and has not been heard of since. A pistol was found on May's body, and it is believed that the men anticipated a difficulty and were armed for each other. The shooting grew out of May's attitude to Sheffield's niece, so it is said, and the killing occurred at her house. Both were very prominent men.

Procurers for Oklahoma.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 21.—The case of Bob Ford and Harry and Sadie Troy, charged with the abduction of Jessie Baker, aged 16, and Mary Baker, aged 20, for purposes of concubinage, was heard in Justice White's court this forenoon. Jessie Baker testified that she was induced by Sadie Troy to go with the party. Their destination was to be Oklahoma, where the woman and girls were to enter a house known as the "Red Light." The boys were bound over in $500, and Bob Ford in the sum of $100.

Charged With Overissuing Stock.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A. H. Mann and James T. Nelson, respectively president and auditor of the New York & Sea Beach Railroad Co., were arrested to-day on complaint of Frank Cianciminso, who charges them with overissuing stock of the Tyrancimo Towing & Transportation Co. of which they are officers. Messrs. Mann and Nelson immediately gave bail. They assert that the charges are baseless and that Cianciminso brought the action out of revenge for being ousted from the position of manager of the company.

Kiowa Horse Thieves.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, TEX., June 21.—Deputy Marshal Dugger came in from the Territory to-day with Tilo and Sundown, two Kiowa braves, charged with horse theft. Neither of these could speak English and came here under the apprehension that they were witnesses. When they were carried to jail they were very much disappointed and expressed their displeasure in frowns, grunts and gestures. If they had known what they do now before leaving the reservation, they would not have come here without a fight.

Murder in the Chickasaw Nation.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH

PARIS, TEX., June 21.—An important murder case was begun in the Federal Court to-day, that of Jim McDowell, charged with the murder of Shepard Thompson, a negro, in Pancla County, Chickasaw Nation, May 17, 1889. The negro was killed at the place where he was boarding early in the morning and McDowell and Bob Morrow, his uncle, were indicted, but Morrow escaped the country. The trouble arose about a gun the negro bought from Morrow.

A Peculiar Boot and Shoe Case.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., June 21.—A few months ago C. E. Diss established a boot and shoe store in this city and soon after sold out to Wm. Tuomey. Yesterday the stock was attached by the Sheriff in favor of Walter H. Tenney & Co. of Boston for $790, alleging that the transfer was made with intent to cheat and defraud. Tuomey will institute a suit for damages.

Store and Post-Office Robbed.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MACON, Mo., June 21.—The store of E. L. Maxey at Nickeltown, this county, was burglarized last night. The thieves cut and broke the glass out of the front door and forced it open. The Post-office, in the same building, was robbed of a large amount of stamps. The thieves also took many valuable articles from the store.

Black Tigers Captured.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, Tex., June 21.—Deputy Marshal Dave Bohannon reached here to-day with four whiskey peddlers, two of whom are Seminole Indians and members of the famous Black Tiger gang. He picked them up yesterday a few miles north of Denison. They had ten gallons of whisky, which they were taking to the Seminole country.

A Doubly Fatal Duel.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WICHITA, Kan., June 21.—Two farm laborers, Robert Boynton and James Felton, became engaged in a quarrel to-day in a wheat field five miles north, and going to the farm house at noon, both got their revolvers and commenced shooting. Both are reported fatally injured.

CURIOSITIES OF NEWS.

All Sorts of Odd Facts Gleaned From Various Sources.

There are still many wolves in France, and the French Government spends $10,000 per annum towards their extirpation.

One hundred and fifty million corkscrews are made yearly in New Jersey.

Beef loses 25 per cent of its weight when baked.

The word "its" only occurs once in the whole of the Bible.

In France the copyright of an author is for life.

The population of the earth doubles itself in 260 years.

London consumes over 100,000,000 pounds of butter a year.

There are forty-nine Jewish synagogues in New York.

The sun yields 800,000 times the light of the moon.

Ireland spends $25,000,000 a year on whisky.

It is calculated that there is property valued at $50,000,000 at the bottom of the Atlantic.

Cocoa should never thicken in the cup; if it does, it shows the presence of starch of some kind.

To shrink woolen goods: 1. After pulling, treat the goods on a perforated table with superheated steam. 2. Pass through a bath of alum of 1.07 spirit grains for half an hour, wring and dry; wash, soap, wash off and dry.

Overhead electric wires should never, says Herr Siemens, have more than 500 volts pressure; underground conductors, with transformers, no more than 2,000 volts. The transformers and conductors should, however, be tested up to 5,000 volts.

Canada does an extensive business in homemade cheese. In 1888-89 its exports amounted to 89,109,021 pounds.

Experiments made in Sweden by M. Sandberg on the strength of iron rails during winter have shown that steel rails containing over 4 per cent of carbon are apt to break in cold weather. In fact, the result of his investigations points to the use of rails having less carbon than this—say 3 per cent—in countries as cold in winter as Norway and Sweden.

It has been estimated that for every 1,000 head of cattle in Great Britain sixty-seven tons of beef or veal are annually sent to market, and for every 1,000 head of sheep and lambs twelve and one-half tons of mutton or lamb.

A flowering plant has never been found within the Antarctic circle; but in the arctic region there are 762 kinds of flowers. Their colors, however, are not so bright or varied as those of warmer regions.

More than a century before the Christian era there were many beautiful cups in China. The Portuguese, it is said, introduced the ware into Europe about 1518, calling it "China," after the country so long pre-eminent in its production. The first English manufactory of earthenware found place at Stratford-le-Bow, in Elizabeth's reign. The Shakespeare jug is the best known of Elizabethan pottery.

LIFE AND HEALTH.

They Are Often Maintained Without Exercise.

Practically, do we really find so very much evidence of the necessity or advantage of exercise? asks the *St. James Gazette*. If long life and freedom from illness are a proof of health—and who shall say they are not?—we need not go far to find abundant examples of the attainment of these things without the assistance of exercise. There are the sedentary, the men of indoor sedentary life. It is enough to mention the late Prof. Ranke, the late M. Chevreuil and Cardinal Newman. Can the rarest of exercise worshipers furnish three names to equal these for length of serviceable days? Can any one truly say within the limits of his own experience that those addicted to exercise are most free from illness and live the longest? Is it not rather the case that they are apt to die suddenly, before their time, as men who have burst the candle at both ends? And women—how comes that green and delightful old age which we so often see in those who have never had a day's exercise in their lives, according to modern notions? If half that is said be true, they are flying in the face of science in daring to live at all. How many do we not see guiltless of exercise and sound in health from the highest lady in the land downward! There is something revolting in the demand that grown women, married and matrons, shall caper and frisk like young girls. It is not nature's way. As in youth she makes us active, so after a certain age she gives us all a disinclination to rapid movement and severe exertion, which it is not wise to ignore on the strength of an imperfect physiology and a more imperfect pathology; for it is profoundly true that "the body—or, as some love to call it, our inferior nature—is wiser in its own plain way and attends to its own business more directly than the mind with all its boasted subtlety."

A Foghorn Conclusion.

From the New York Weekly.

Mr. Sealove (at his sea-shore cottage): "My dear, please tell our daughter to sing something less doleful."

Mrs. Sealove: "That is not our daughter, my love. That is the foghorn."

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

THE WAY PEOPLE DO IT ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Wonderful Perfection of the Savings Bank System in England—The Japs and Their Methods—Savings Banks in Connection With the Public Schools and the Chances for Their Introduction in St. Louis.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

THE savings bank system is attracting attention in the West. Its popularity in Eastern centers has demonstrated its value as an accumulating force in the financial system, and as a poverty preventing means for the working classes. There are no extensive savings banks west of the Alleghanies and very few of any kind west of the Mississippi. A few years ago some St. Louis gentlemen tried to organize the system here, and had a law passed by the Legislature to enable them to do so. They discovered, after the Legislature had adjourned, that the new act was not entirely consistent with the constitution, and they have never been able to undertake the savings bank system under it. A well known capitalist has lately interested himself in the study of savings banks literature and statistics. It may be interesting to POST-DISPATCH readers to know some of the facts which he has accumulated in relation to savings banks.

SAVINGS BANKS IN ENGLAND.

There are three kinds of savings banks in the British Kingdom, Post-office savings banks, private savings banks and penny savings banks. The Post-office savings banks may be found in every town and in almost every important village in the Kingdom. Wherever there is a considerable population such a bank has been opened. All that is necessary to deposit in these banks is for the individual to walk into the Post-office and say that he wishes to open an account. The attendant takes his name in full, his occupation and residence, and then the depositor signs a paper, showing that he has no money deposited at any other savings bank. A pass-book is given him, in which is entered the amount of his deposit, and that is the end of the transaction; no more than two minutes is required for each depositor. Sometimes depositors stand in line, waiting to make their deposits at the close of working hours or just after receiving the weekly wages. After the first deposit is made further additions to it may be sent through the mails. Children under 7 years of age may make deposits in the Post-office banks through their parents or guardians. Married women make deposits in these banks, which are deemed their own separate property. Unless the wife takes her husband's money without his consent and places it in the bank such deposits cannot be touched by the husband. Thus, if a woman deposits her own earnings she can safely place it beyond reach of a spendthrift or dissipated husband.

The interest paid on deposits of £1 and over is 2½ per cent per annum. No one is allowed to deposit more than £30 annually in one of these banks, nor may the depositor have to his credit at any time a sum greater than £200.

The money is drawn out of the bank through a very simple process. The postal department is responsible for every cent deposited, no matter whether the cashier (or Postmaster) runs away or proves honest.

PRIVATE SAVINGS BANKS.

There are more than 400 private savings banks in the kingdom. These banks pay a larger rate of interest, and do a very extensive business.

PENNY SAVINGS BANKS.

The penny savings banks receive deposits of 1 penny or more, and are patronized by persons of the poorer class; women and children being the most numerous on the list of depositors. These banks are conducted in like simple manner possible. They are opened in the evening for the accommodation of the working classes. A small pass-book is used in which entries of deposits is made, according to the regular banking system.

Many towns have laid the foundation for a successful business life through the savings intrusted to these banks. They are not as numerous as the Post-office or private savings banks, but are growing constantly in popularity.

THE JAPANESE SYSTEM.

Perhaps the most astonishing facts come all the way from Japan. The Japs have a very thorough and successful system of savings banks. A friend of the Post-office, Louis, now resident in Japan, writes to a friend in this city in answer to inquiries concerning the Japanese banking system as follows:

"I am sending you by this mail, under separate cover, 'regulations' and a certain report of the Postmaster-General of Japan, beginning with the year 1875, the date of the establishment of the postal savings bank system in Japan. As there has been no report issued since 1887, I append the savings bank statistics up to the present time. The total amount on deposit in the various offices throughout Japan on December 31, 1889, was $20,421,229.62. The total number of depositors on that date was 762,061 and the average amount to the credit of each depositor was $26.79. The maximum amount that can be deposited at any one time is $50. The minimum amount is 10 cents. Interest is allowed upon the smallest amount deposited. The rate of interest allowed is 4.2 per cent per annum on amounts up to $1,000 and 3 per cent upon amounts exceeding $1,000. Interest is allowed commencing at the calendar month following the month in which the deposit is made. Nearly every town has a postal savings bank. There are a few savings banks of private undertaking; but being quite independent I am unable to state under what system they are conducted. As soon as I can get under the control of the Finance Department of Japan. I hope the information I have given you will be of service."

The wonderful success of savings banks in Boston, Lynn and other Massachusetts cities, and in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other Eastern cities, is well known to newspaper readers.

NOVEL SAVINGS BANKS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Perhaps the most novel savings banks system is that which has been lately introduced into the public schools of some of the Eastern cities. The children are encouraged to make weekly deposits of small sums with their teachers, who report the same to the superintendent of the schools, who in turn intrust the fees deposited by the children to security or trust companies.

A gentleman who was impressed with the feasibility of introducing such a system in the St. Louis schools, wrote to the Superintendent of the schools at Pottstown, Pa., for information about the system in operation there. He received the following reply, which fully explains this American idea:

"We are congratulating ourselves upon the results of the first quarter's operations in our schools, having 1,180 depositors, with $4,104 deposited to their credit.

"All deposits received by the teachers from the pupils are inclosed in an envelope, properly marked, and delivered to the department, who having received these packages from all the teachers in the district, and having made a record of same, deposit the whole amount with the security company to the credit of the school fund. This same operation is gone through with every Monday morning, and on the closing Monday of each month each teacher sends to the superintendent a statement of the amount deposited by each pupil of her school during the month. These statements are sent to the bank and in time individual accounts are opened with each depositor in a ledger especially prepared for that purpose by the security company. They are treated in every respect as other depositors having individual accounts, and a bankbook is furnished by the bank as soon as the depositor has $1 or more in deposit, and upon the account reaching $3, he is thereafter allowed interest on quarterly balances.

"The question of responsibility of superintendent and teacher in the event of the failure of the security company is a matter that has not as yet been raised, inasmuch as we have implicit confidence in the institution, and that each and every parent whose child becomes a depositor has been informed as to how and where the money will be placed; consequently if they should have any doubts as to the safety of the security company, or lack confidence in the honesty of our superintendent and teachers, they would refrain from allowing their children to participate, upon the same principle that no good business man would place his money with an institution whose soundness he questioned or whose officers he lacked confidence in.

"In a small town like ours, say 13,000 inhabitants, we who have lived here for many years seem to know each other more intimately than we would in a large city, consequently the greater confidence."

The schools savings banks system was first introduced in the schools of Long Island, New York, in 1885, by Mr. J. H. Thiry, then the School Commissioner of that city. It is being adopted by many of the smaller cities throughout New York and Pennsylvania.

THE "ARIZONA KICKER."

The Editor Has No Office Yet, but Lots of Honors.

From the Detroit Free Press.

We extract the following from the last issue of the *Arizona Kicker:*

NOT YET.—In reply to "Anxious Inquirer" of Philadelphia, we would say that we hold no political or appointive office whatever. Right here it would be very appropriate for us to add that we want nothing of the sort, and that if the President would tender us a Cabinet position we should refuse it. We ought to say so, but we don't propose to. We have been ready for the last two years to take most anything we could get our hands on in the way of an office, but the opportunity hasn't dropped on our side of the fence. While we are the editor, publisher and proprietor of a great weekly newspaper, and while we conduct a job office, newspaper, grocery, saddlery, hardware, butcher-shop, millinery store, feed store and signal station, all under one roof, there is still an aching void. While our cotemporaries may play hypocrite and liar, we see no occasion to conceal our real feelings. We want office of some kind, and we'll get it or bust a lung.

HIS HEAD IS LEVEL.—Last Wednesday night when returning home from a call at the two-story adobe of the Widow Glassfield's, and just as we were passing the ruins of old Fort Todd, we were fired upon three times in rapid succession. We didn't stop to inquire the gentleman's name, nor to ask the occasion of his hilarity, but covered the mile of sandy road leading into town in something like five minutes. Next morning we went down to the ruins to see what we could see, and it didn't cost us three minutes' time to discover who fired those shots. There were the footprints of a bow-legged man—a man so bow-legged that no one could mistake his identity. We returned to town and set out to hunt up Prof. Monckton, who has been playing an accordion in some of the first-class saloons, and who was "gone" on the widow without our knowledge. We had some music in our hip pocket for his private ear, but a brief search disclosed the fact that he had skipped the town. He had seen us going out to look up his tracks and had at once bolted into the sage-brush.

TRY IT ONCE.—Two months ago the postmaster of this town didn't care a cent for whether our mail reached us or not, and every complaint we made was received with ill-disguised contempt. We brought matters to a climax by encouraging him to attempt to throw us down. As soon as the ball struck the first blow we sailed in, and his friends say that he was the worst licked man ever heard of in Arizona. Since that day nothing is too good for us. He sends a boy over with mail twice a day, and every one of our subscribers gets his *Kicker* so promptly that the paper feels hot when it reaches him.

Mem.—If your postmaster won't travel in the right bridle-path baste him. It beats appeals to Wanamaker all hollow.

HAD TO BE DONE.—Six months ago this town was full of drunkards and black-legs and professional terrors. Every one feared the crowd, and the Sheriff himself got drunk so often that no help could be had from him. Where is the crowd to-day? Gone! Dug out! Disappeared! What caused it? The *Kicker* opened on them without fear or favor. They threatened us. We loaded our gun and went out and dropped Sam Barlow with a ball in the leg, winged Jim Simpson at long range and split Tom Jackson's ear as he turned the Post-office corner. We gave four of the gamblers a day to pack up in, furnished the rope that hung Jack Beavers, and it was our gun that went off when Deadwood Hank tumbled from the bridge.

Last night the representative citizens of the town tendered us a banquet and presented us with a beautiful pitcher as a token of their appreciation. Readers may look for full report in our next issue. Thanks, gentlemen. We don't want to run the town, but we've got a sneaking notion into our head that it must be made safe for a mile to walk the length of Apache avenue day or night. Westward the star of empire takes its way, and we will say right here before we forget it, that if Charlie Thompson, bartender at the Grey Eagle Saloon, doesn't drop out of sight before Saturday he'll stand a prime show of a grave in the sand pit.

Pistols and Coffee for Two.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., June 21.—Social circles in this city were startled to-day by the rumor of a proposed duel between two popular and prominent young men—Wilbur Ying and Charlie Benson. Ying and Benson have been on bad terms for some time. Their business relations were strained, and their intimates declare that a dispute about money debts that mutually existed really occasioned a fracture of the tight arm. Her home is at 3238 Chestnut street.

Saw His Merit Right Away.

From Society.

The scene is a Roman studio.

"How do you know that old fellow is an American?"

"Because he asked the price of that Madonna. Any other but an American would have asked who painted it."

An Artist—In Words, Not Red Paint.

From the Lowell Courier.

Phillips Brooks draws as well as Harvard College as if he were the champion all-round athlete.

ANTIQUITY OF THE CENSUS

ITS DEVELOPMENT FROM GOOD KING DAVID'S TIME.

Obstacles in the Paths of Census Takers—Growth of Statistical Science—Censuses of the United States—First Takes in 1850 on a Scientific Basis—Recent Advances.

IN the collection of statistics for the eleventh or centenary census of the United States an old fact is illustrated in a new light. There never yet was a census which did not meet with opposition from the people. Sometimes the been more and sometimes it has been less, but opposition has always lurked somewhere in the path of the census taker. Hitherto the chief difficulty in the way of obtaining free and ready information has been, strange to say, an admixture of superstition and fear. Fear has arisen on account of the census being taken by marshals, sheriffs and taxgatherers, whence many citizens of the restless class have apprehended tax-arrest or execution when the census takers knocked at the doors. The other trouble, superstition, has existed almost from the first census in the history of the world. It will be remembered by students of the Bible that an enumeration of the people of Judea by Joab, acting under the orders of King David, was followed by

A THREE DAYS' PESTILENCE,

which carried off some 70,000 of the recently counted individuals. It was thought at the time that David and his superintendent of census, Joab, had no authority to do this thing, and the nation suffered for their superegoration. That impression flourishes to-day with all its pristine vigor in the minds of Mohammedans and other oriental peoples, and it is not altogether extinct in the enlightened precincts of the United States.

As the late S. S. Cox of New York said on February 18, 1879, in addressing the House of Representatives relative to the bill authorizing the tenth census: "A census is no new thing under the sun. It antedates the Christian era. It illustrates the Chinese, Japanese, Hebraic, Grecian and Roman civilizations." The Jewish census listed the first corn and first fruits, and was at first a religious custom. Afterward it was used for fighting purposes. In Rome the period of taking the census was five years, or, as the Romans distinctively called it, a lustrum; and the completion of the work was celebrated as a national holiday, the day of lustration, when good citizens were rewarded and bad citizens were held up to public ignominy. Despite its antiquity, however, the census never reached beyond a mere enumeration or counting of the people until the United States extended its significance. Statistics themselves first entered the scientific phase in 1749, when the new science received its name and the first complete statement of its principles by Prof. Achenwall of Gottingen. It is only during the past two generations that statistical activity touched all varieties of human employment and resource. During his lifetime the Constitution of the United States was formed there was no government on earth that provided in its fundamental law for taking a census. Among the many innovations in the direction of broad statesmanship which the founders of this republic quietly set down in our original compact of government was the provision that there should be an enumeration of the people

EVERY TEN YEARS.

Previously, in the colonial period, enumeration of the inhabitants had been made by order of the British Board of Trade.

It was just here that the old Jewish superstition against the census cropped out among said, reckoning an approaching enumeration, that "he was advised that it might make the people uneasy, they being generally of New England extraction and thereby enthusiasts, and that they would take it for a petition of the sin of King David in committed in numbering the people, and might bring on the same judgment." Perhaps the latest instance of such a statement being publicly made was that of a speaker at a meeting in Washington, on November 13, 1867, in condition of a census of the District of Columbia to be made by the Department of Education. This uncanny orator said: "I regard the whole matter as illegal. Taking the census is in direct violation of the Bible. We are told David ordered Joab to take the census when he had no business to do so, and Joab was punished for it." As the race of fools has not yet died out, there is every reason to believe that such ideas are also rife in this, somewhere in this broad and variegated land.

The first census act of the United States was dated March 1, 1790, and the first Federal census was taken in that year. It was limited to one question of the full number of persons embraced only one schedule of six inquiries. In 1800 fourteen inquiries were instituted, but they were still confined to statistics of population. An attempt was made in 1810 to obtain some

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES,

but the results were of no value. The same experience was repeated in 1820, and in 1830 the effort to go beyond the limits of the printable census was abandoned. The next census was but little better, although it included in 1840 schedules of population and manufactures with a few inquiries relating to education and employment. Not until 1850 was any systematic code adopted. In that year the seventh United States census stepped from a merely practical to a scientific phase. The law as then enacted had many defects, indeed, but it yielded results of considerable value, and was used again as the basis of the census of 1860, and with some amendments, for the census of 1870. The bill of 1870 was in charge of James A. Garfield, whose speech in Congress on December 16, 1869, is a classic in census literature. During his lifetime he was probably the greatest American master of this branch of statesmanship. Mr. Cox was not far behind him, however. He delivered the chief speech upon the tenth census, and again on July 11, 1888, upon the eleventh census, which is now being taken.

The law of 1850 was amended in 1870 by limiting the time for sending in returns until September 10 for population schedules, and until October 1 for others. Five months had previously been allowed, which gave the enumerator until November 1 to complete his work. The new law also fixed the penalty for refusing information and dealt with the pay of marshals, who were the superintendents of the work of enumeration. The first three censuses had been taken in six months each, and in the next three the enumerators had been allowed nine months. In 1870 a reform was attempted also in the period required for compiling and publishing the census. That of 1850 was not ready until 1859, and that of 1860 first saw the light of publicity in 1866. Somewhat prompter results are attained now-a-days, but under the most favorable conditions the work is very slow.

The census legislators of 1879 had before them

TWO SHINING EXAMPLES,

one of a marvelously rapid and the other of a remarkably accurate census, which they endeavored, as far as practicable, to emulate. There was, first, the great British census of 1871, when 234,762,593 subjects of the Queen were enumerated, the inhabitants of England and Wales being counted in one day, or on the night of Sunday, April 2, 1871. The second example was that of the Massachusetts State census of 1870. In 1,651,912 persons then enumerated upon population and industrial schedules, the process of tabulation exhibited the discrepancy in occupation of only 43 individuals separately counted on the two lists. For the purposes of the census the results would have been sufficiently accurate if they had come within 5,000 of each other. For accuracy, at least, that census was the best on record.

In 1880 the scope of the census was enormously extended—probably too much so, as it has been contracted again this year. The growth of the work since 1790, the year of the first census, was like that of the forest oak from an acorn. The report of the first census occupied an octavo pamphlet of 32 pages, and that of the second census a folio of 73 pages, while the ponderous volumes of the tenth census numbered 22 and covered no less than 19,372 pages. It is true that in the act of Congress of March 3, 1879, that the inquiries now so unpopular were authorized to be made "as to the physical and mental health of each person enumerated, whether active or disabled, crippled, bedridden, deaf, dumb, blind, insane or idiotic." The present act, relative to the eleventh census, is most explicit with reference to the appointment and duties of enumerators. They are now specially appointed officers, and no longer Marshals, Sheriffs and tax-gatherers. The President selects the Superintendent of Census, who recommends to the Secretary of the Interior and through him to the President, as many Supervisors of Census as he considers necessary, who, in turn, employ their enumerators, with the consent of the Superintendent of Census. What the enumerators have to do is by this time pretty well known to the majority of inhabitants of the United States.

In regard to the

INQUIRIES CONCERNING MORTGAGES,

about which so much has been said of late, Congressman Cox spoke as follows on July 11, 1888: "It will be observed by the House that the committee asks full information in reference to the indebtedness of the country; not merely the indebtedness of States and municipalities, but of the people. No more important result of a census, if we must go outside of the stated subjects, can be recommended than this; and we have endeavored to do it by the cheapest mode. It is indispensable for a correct understanding of the condition of the people, as well as for the prosperity of business. It may be said that the States, through their statistical bureaus, may obtain this information. Many of the States have undertaken it in part. I notice this in the recent return of Mr. Heath, Commissioner of Labor for the State of Michigan. It is dated February, 1888. It is a lesson for us all. Michigan is a sample of what could be done in other States, and of what may be done in the recent return of Government. Michigan is an agricultural State. As the prosperity of all other branches of industry depends upon the prosperity of the farmer, whatever tends to cripple him must react upon the business of the merchant, the manufacturer and the laborer. When he is prosperous all kinds of business are remunerative. In Michigan only 58-100ths per cent of all the farms were reported. Their valuation was nearly $200,000,000. The mortgage indebtedness was about 20 per cent of the total assessed valuation. The rate of interest was 7.2 per cent, which was $2,701,669 in interest annually. The commissioner estimates all the farms in the State, on the basis of the reports, at an assessed valuation of $335,000,000, and the mortgage indebtedness of $64,000,000, with an annual interest of nearly $5,000,000 on farms alone! This is a startling exhibit. Nearly one-half of the farms of a great State—a Western State—burdened with mortgage! One can readily see from this where the large percentage of the surplus products of the farm is expended, and yet this does not represent the full indebtedness, for there are debts unsecured to double that amount, and this is but a counterpart of what exists in other States. It represents the changed condition of things. It puts the Legislature upon its best caution. Unless crops and prices are better the farmer is destined to cruel disappointment. Can there be any greater utility of legislation than that which would collect these data with a view to adjust more equitably the liabilities, duties and rights of all classes in the matter of public burdens, individual indebtedness and taxation!"

As with everything in life the census has its

COMICAL AS WELL AS ITS SERIOUS SIDE.

People have not yet forgotten the inquiry concerning "cards" in the Massachusetts census of 1875. Some persons took them to mean visiting cards, some wool or animal cards, and some were shocked by mixing of high, low, jack and the game. In the general census of 1870, children born in June of that year were enumerated as less than a year old, for the enumerators forgot that June, 1869, was the June to be taken. These babies were called June babies. In the same census old men were put down as having died of cholera infantum, and similar errors were made in the schedules. It is to be hoped that the census taker of 1890 will know better.

How to Choose Kid Gloves.

From the Dry Goods Chronicle.

The durability of kid gloves depends on how they are put on the first time. If you wear a kid glove to fit buy it leisurely and with judgment, and put it on slowly, taking care to fit every part. It is better not to use a stretcher. The expansion should be made by the hands, so as to secure a perfect fit at every point. Gloves of the proper size need no stretcher. Choose gloves where the fingers of each correspond with your own in length, work in the fingers first, then the thumb, and finally smooth them down until they fit every part. A glove that fits well generally wears well.

The Great Navy of Great Britain.

From the New York Times.

A displacement of 13,000 tons and a speed of twenty-five knots may appear at present a chimerical idea, but it is for this class of vessels that the British Government is very soon to solicit bids. The new first-class fighting cruisers will be 60 feet longer than the Blake—that is 435 feet long, adding 50 feet amidships to be utilized for coals. When the new programme is completed the British navy will be larger than it has been since 1813, possessing 170 cruisers. This seems a large number of ships, but it must be remembered that the steam tonnage of Great Britain's mercantile marine equals that of all the rest of the world put together, and that for every ship of war having fourteen knots' speed now in the British navy there are 113 ships to protect.

97 PER CENT

Of ALL PASSENGERS Going to CINCINNATI, and by Way of CINCINNATI to the

Seashore and Mountains

TRAVEL BY THE

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RY.

The O. & M. Ry. is the only first-class route via Cincinnati, which is clearly shown by the statistics made up from the official figures furnished by competing routes, as follows:

90 PASSENGERS — Out of each hundred going from St. Louis, via Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., travel from St. Louis via the O. & M. Ry.

99 PASSENGERS — Out of each hundred going from St. Louis via the B. & O. R. R., travel from St. Louis via the O. & M. Ry.

98 PASSENGERS — Out of each hundred going via the Erie Ry. from St. Louis secure tickets via the O. & M. Ry.

FIGURES DO NOT LIE,

And from those quoted above it is shown that when passengers desire to go East, via the C. & O. R. R., via the Erie Ry. or by way of the B. & O. R. R., they go from St. Louis by way of the OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY. The reason for this is that the O. & M. Ry. is the shortest line, and only route to Cincinnati and via Cincinnati, which can lay claim to being first-class.

TWO DAILY LINES

Of Solid Vestibuled Pullman Trains, THE FINEST IN THE WORLD, leave St. Louis daily at 8:00 a. m. and 8:05 p. m. via the OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RY., and are run through without change

To Washington and Baltimore — **Hours Quicker** Than by Any Other Route.

These trains are also run from ST. LOUIS TO NEW YORK and Philadelphia solid, and passengers have no change of cars.

Tickets by This Line Are

SEVERAL DOLLARS LESS Than By Any Other Through Car Route.

Excursion tickets are now on sale at greatly reduced rates to all points in the East, Northeast and Southeast.

Special Cars to **BOSTON.** Parties contemplating a visit to Boston may secure very low Excursion Rates by applying at our St. Louis office.

The O. & M. RY. Is the only road running a Pullman Sleeping Car in direct connection with the C. & O. R. R. for pleasure resorts on that line.

The O. & M. RY. Is the only road running a Pullman Sleeping Car or a solid train to New York and Philadelphia via Washington and Baltimore.

The O. & M. RY. Is the only road running a solid train from St. Louis to Cincinnati or to the East via the B. & O. R. R.

Less Than Ten Hours to Cincinnati.

If you are going East via Cincinnati, be sure your tickets read via the O. & M. Ry., as it is the only first-class route to Cincinnati or beyond via Cincinnati; no other road runs a through car of any kind via Cincinnati.

For full and reliable information please apply at Offices of connecting lines West, Northwest and Southwest, or at the Company's Office, 101 and 103 North Fourth Street (after July 1, 105 North Broadway), St. Louis, Mo., or address A. J. LYTLE, General Western Agent, at above named address.

J. F. BARNARD, Pres't and Gen'l Manager. W. B. SHATTUC, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WHEN MERCURY FAILS

BLOOD POISON

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary permanently cured in 30 to 90 days. We eliminate all the poison from the system, so that there can never be a return of the disease in any form. As one of our patients puts it, after a few days' treatment with us, "that skeleton will be banished from your closet forever."

If they will follow our directions closely, patients can be treated at home as well as here (for the same price and under the same guarantee), but with those who prefer to come here, we will contract to cure them or refund all money and pay entire expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills. Write for references.

OUR MAGIC REMEDY

NEVER FAILED to cure the most obstinate cases. It is the old chronic, deep-seated cases that we solicit. We have cured hundreds who have been abandoned by physicians and pronounced incurable, and we challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. Magic Remedy cures.

Our cure is permanent and not a patching up. Cases treated five years ago have never seen a symptom since. By describing case fully we can treat you by mail, and we give the same strong guarantee to cure or refund all money. Those who prefer to come here for treatment can do so and we will pay railroad fare both ways and hotel bills while here if we fail to cure. We challenge the World for a case that our MAGIC REMEDY will not cure

Here's the way they're going to buy these Stamped Linens.

Grand sale of linen scarfs, tidies, etc., all stamped in the latest designs—40-cent tidies for 15c; 60-cent tidies, hem and drawn border to be finished with lace, 25c. Sham towels, beautifully stamped, cut from 50 to 20 cents. Splashers, with hand drawn borders, cut from 35 to 12 cents. A lot of 16x72-inch scarfs, fringed on 4 sides, cut from 75c to 40c. 72-inch dresser scarfs, with drawn borders and knotted fringes, cut from $1 to 50 cents. Linen stand covers, 16x54 inches, cut from 50 to 25 cents. These goods, all the best linen, stamped in latest patterns, will be displayed in ten special lots in west end on special tables.

There's no moonshine about this last week's June sale of *embroideries.*

45-inch Swiss skirting, h. s. border, 6 cluster of tucks, with h. s. work, $1.45 goods for 85c per yard.

45-inch plain lawn, h. s. border; 65c quality for 39c per yard.

Irish point embroidery, 3¾ to 5 inches wide; 50c goods for 35c per yard.

45-inch Swiss skirting, h. s. border, 30-inch work; $1.50 goods for $1.00 yard.

THE LAST WEEK OF BARR'S

Five stories high, an acre to each floor. Most extensive retail house in the country.

SIXTH, OLIVE, LOCUST, ST. LOUIS.

GREAT JUNE CLEARANCE SALE

For 1890.

Whopping Big Bargains!

Here's the two biggest bargains on top the earth to-day:

At 25 cents a yard we will give you your choice of two extra fine pure wool French suitings, plain French albatross, and stylish extra wide striped serge, each sell regularly at fifty cents; all that's left goes at a quarter.

SILKS—The real Shanghai China silk, 27 inches wide, choice patterns, cost $1.25 and $1.50 to make, will close out entire balance for 99 cents a yard. A few pieces left of the fashionable polka dotted China silk, cost 60 cents, sale price 39 cents.

BLACK lawns, India linens, mulls, sateens, etc., plain and in plaids and stripes, at 10c to 25c.

SHOES—*The last "J. C. S." bargains for 1890.*

Child's plain kid slippers, 6 to 10½, cut to 35c.

Infants' kid low button, 1, 1½ and 2, cut to 25c.

Ladies' brown goat Oxford ties, 2½ to 6, cut to $1.25.

Misses' brown goat Oxford ties, 11 to 2, cut to $1.25.

Misses' kid low button, 13 to 2, cut to 95c.

Boys' calf low shoes, 3 to 5½, cut to 95c.

FANS almost given away. About 50,000 fans to be sacrificed this week. Japanese fans, new designs, cut from 5c apiece to 3 for 5 cents; plain black folding Japanese fans, 2 for 5c; Spanish folding fans, 8 cents each; our immense assortment of silk, satin and silk gauze fans, plain and printed, reduced to the uniform price of 89 cents each.

100,000 Japanese seats for stone steps, 10c each.

3,000 Japanese lanterns for lawn decorations, 6c each.

Silks and Wool Dress Goods. 25C

25 cents a yard for fifty-cent dress goods. Pure wool, French striped serge, beautiful shades, double fold, this season's choice fabric, in wide stripes; also two cases of the prettiest pure wool French Albatross you ever saw, lovely shades and the chance of a life-time at 25 cents a yard; less than half price.

In Silks we will offer our fine 27-inch real Shanghai China Silk, all new, choice patterns that cost $1.25 and $1.50 a yard to make, for the unheard of price of 99 cents a yard.

Our handsome polka dot China Silks, that cost 60 cents a yard, clear out at 39 cents.

Underwear.

The last June clearance sale bargains for 1890.

Ladies' white balbriggan low neck sleeveless vests, cut from 35c to 21c.

Children's balbriggan vests, high neck, long or short sleeves, 39 cents each, sizes 24 to 34; drawers to match.

An interesting item in ladies' fancy striped cotton hose, spliced heels, double toes, regular 35c stocking, now 19c.

A great bargain—Ladies' lisle thread hose, solid colors, all the new shades, have been sold at 65c; now 39c.

Ladies' fancy lisle thread hose, boot patterns, black feet, plain and fancy uppers, a good $1.25 stocking for 74c.

Muslin Wear—Misses' Chemise (odd lot), plain and embroidered, 4 and 8 years only, for 15 cents each.

53c—Ladies' wash poplin traveling skirts, worth 85c.

75c—Children's nightgowns, trimmed in white and colored embroidery, sizes 4 to 14.

Household Goods. *Don't skip this.*

LINENS—72 inch wide cream damask at 67c a yard; $1 goods.

450 doz ⅝x¾ unbleached German linen napkins, $1.62 a dozen; reduced from $2.25.

200 doz ⅝x¾ bleached Irish linen napkins, $2.50 a dozen; worth $3.25.

1,000 dozen 16x16 and 18x18 inch red bordered doylies, 60c a dozen; well worth $1.

A new lot of bath sheets, size 10-4, from $4.50 to $9 a pair.

DRAPERIES—Silk chair scarfs, worth $1.25, for 89c; $2.00 moquette rugs for $1.50; dotted Swiss muslin, 40 inches wide, for 21c; our 25c Pongee drapery for 18c; Japanese beaded portieres, $2.50.

Dinner Sets—112 pcs. English sets, decorated in brown, cut from $12.50 to $8.75.

All our handsome large easy chairs, worth up to $7.50, cut to $4.78; dozen styles.

Nottingham lace bed sets, ecru and taped edges, size 66x87, $1.10 a set.

Nottingham lace bed sets, ecru and taped edges, size 72x80, $1.25 a set.

Drab momie cloth lap robes, worked with horsehead and whip in outline, 70c.

Horse fly nets, white, 1½-inch mesh, body and head with ears, 70c.

Laces very cheap! You'll have to hurry after these bargains.

45-inch black drapery net, fancy stripe, 79c yard.

45-inch black Russian drapery net, 87c yard.

45-inch black Chantilly drapery net, 97c yard.

2 to 3-inch real Medici lace, only 15c yard.

6-inch hemstitched mull ties cut to 18c each.

Hemstitched and hand embroidered mull fichus 99c each.

Wash Fabrics. Prices way down.

Cut extraordinary! Barr's proposes showing how deep down they dare cut prices.

All our imported ginghams, worth 30c to 37 cents, including the 36-inch bordered goods, all cut to 25 cents a yard for the last week of June sale.

Our 32-inch zephyr ginghams cut from 25 to 16 cents a yard.

PRETTY near everybody wants a handsome Parlor, Big Easy Chair. Get one worth $7.50 for $4.78 at Barr's Big J. C. S.

WHITE GOODS—40-inch fine sheer India Muslin, only 16c.

2 cases of 36-inch English long cloth for underwear, 14c.

400 pieces 40-inch Princess lace lawns, with woven tucking effects, suitable for dress skirting, only 24c.

About 340 yards finest grade India mull, hemstitch skirting, 46 inches wide, worth 80c, for 44c.

Grand bargain in oriental stripe India linen, only 10c.

BARR BARGAINS.

Belts, black silk with oxidized silver buckles, leather, canvas and silver and gold belts to wear with white dresses, all cut down to less than half price.

Twenty thousand Japanese fans, cut from 5c to three for 5c.

Spanish folding fans, 8c each.

Elegant $17.50 parasols, cut to $10 each.

Ladies' lawn tennis suits, blouse waist, only $2 each.

Stylish sailor hats, 48c.

All our Milan braids clear out at 24c; all shapes.

Boys' knee trousers, 4 to 14 years, 49c a pair.

Boys' blouse and jacket kilt suits, 2½ to 5 years, at $1.63 a suit.

Just received, 5,000 new 12mo novels, half Russia and half cloth, only 49c a volume.

100,000 novels, paper, for summer seaside reading, at 10c, 18c, 20c, 25c to 40c each.

Dore's Bible Gallery and Dante's Inferno, at $1.35 a volume; worth $2.50.

500 more of those music albums and folios, reduced from 25c and 50c to 10c each.

White pearl ball dress buttons, in three sizes, a great drive, at 12c a dozen.

To Our Out-of-Town Patrons:

This is the last chance you'll have to take advantage of our June Sale for 1890. We've made unusual sweeping reductions in all departments. Every reduction is genuine. There is never any misrepresentation at Barr's. Our newspaper bargains are always to be found on our counters, only bear in mind that when, as is often the case, there is only a limited quantity, those who come first get the best, and special bargains seldom last longer than a few days.

The list of bargains we offer you to-day is one of the biggest reductions ever made in the history of the

Wm. Barr D. G. Co.

HE WAS JUSTIFIED.

B. M. Chambers Acquitted of the Charge of Murder.

Dramatic Scenes in the Court-Room on the Return of the Verdict Yesterday Afternoon.

Wild With Joy and Deadening All Reprimands From the Court the Shouting Spectators Rushed Forward to Embrace the Defendant—Cheer After Cheer Rang Through the Ironton Court-House—An Unparalleled Scene in a Court of Justice—The Uproar Prevents the Formal Discharge of the Defendant From Custody.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

IRONTON, Mo., June 21.

THE 3 o'clock this afternoon a hushed and anxious throng of men and women that crowded the court-room where B. M. Chambers had been on trial for his life heard heavy steps in the corridor. Every eye was turned toward the door through which the twelve rugged farmers and artisans who held in their hands the fate of the prisoner filed, under escort of the Sheriff. As they slowly moved toward the box a deep silence fell upon the spectators, not a sound was heard, and the face of each juryman was eagerly and anxiously scanned, in the hope of gaining from his expression some inkling of what the verdict might be. Though all felt confident it would be acquital, when the moment came doubt took the place of hope. Mr. Chambers was seated near the angle of the railing, a place he had occupied since the beginning of the trial, but for the moment he was completely forgotten, the attention of one and all being concentrated upon the jury with painful intentness. The twelve men took their places and the foreman handed a folded paper containing the verdict to Judge Thomas. So deathlike had the silence become that the slight crumpling of the sheet as the Judge opened it could be plainly heard in the remotest corner of the court-room. Judge Thomas ran his eye over the paper, paused a moment, and then in slow, distinct tones read the following verdict:

We, the jury, in the case of the State of Missouri vs. B. M. Chambers, find the defendant not guilty.

For a second the silence continued. The strain had been so great and the expectation and anxiety so intense that the auditors were not able instantly to take in the full significance of the words uttered. But in another moment a shout burst forth from one and all such as the old Court-house had never heard before, and which made the walls and ceiling ring again. Relatives, friends, witnesses, and spectators alike danced and shouted, hats were whirled above their owners' heads, the audience room was white with waving handkerchiefs, and cheer on cheer ren the air. Such a scene of joy has seldom if ever been witnessed in an American court-room. There were many present who were nearly related to the gray haired defendant, many who had known him for years, and many more whose acquaintance with him was limited to what they had seen in the court-room, but no one could have told from observing the actions of the throng which were relatives, which friends and which merely sympathetic spectators. All were carried away by enthusiasm, and for some moments the court-room was filled with men and women who were positively insane with joy.

THE DEFENDANT

for a moment before, now the man pronounced guiltless by a jury of his peers, had scarcely time to appreciate the significance of the verdict when he found himself in the midst of an enthusiastic throng of men and women, who struggled, pushed and crowded to obtain the privilege of shaking his hand or even touching his garments. For a moment he was almost in danger of being torn to pieces, so eager were his friends—a term including every man, woman and child in the room—to express their sympathy and triumph. The shrill treble of the women mingled with the deeper intonations of the men, who were compelled to cease from exhaustion, only to take up the rolling, ringing cheers when they had recovered their breath. The jury were carried away by the wild and delirious enthusiasm of the moment, and for a time the scene beggared description. Judge Thomas after a few moments endeavored to bring the court-room into something like order, but it would have been as easy to stem Niagara as to check the demonstration of the irrepressible enthusiasm. In vain he rapped on his desk for order, but his stern rebuke looked like pantomime in the din. Not a sound of the reproof reached the ears of the throng. No one paid the slightest attention to him and the sound of his gavel was as completely lost

IN THE TUMULT

as the report of a child's popgun amidst the roar of a pitched battle. Finally, recognizing the futility of any effort to reduce the court-room to anything like order, Judge Thomas gave up the attempt, picked up his cane, remarked "I guess that adjournment is most consistent with the dignity of this court," and left the bench. The jury was not forgotten. Those who were unable to shake hands with Mr. Chambers crowded about the jurymen and gave vent to their enthusiasm in cheers for the jury, and congratulations were showered on them from all sides. Not for a long time did the spectators recover their self-possession, and the storm of cheers was broken not to an end rather by physical exhaustion than anything else.

As soon as something like order was restored, and those present had sufficiently recovered themselves to act, Mr. Chambers was taken possession of by his relatives, and escorted to a carriage which was in waiting, the spectators forming a line through which he passed and shouting out congratulations and delight. The friends of Mr. Chambers at once took possession of the jurymen, escorted them to vehicles and the cortege drove to the residence of Mrs. W. H. Thompson of St. Louis, where preparations had been made to receive them. Accompanied by the friends and relatives of the defendant, the lawyers and witnesses, and scores of the interested attendants of the trial, a happy evening was passed after the long, trying season of anxiety and the company dispersed at a late hour, each person as happy as if some great good fortune had befallen him personally.

The jury was out but thirty-five minutes, and only one ballot was necessary. Seldom has such sentiment of a community so heartily and unmistakably indorsed the finding of a jury.

A correspondent of the POST-DISPATCH saw Mr. Chambers before he left the court-room. He stated that he preferred to say nothing about the case, further than that he was glad it was over, and that he was overjoyed at the result. Ex-Gov. C. P. Johnson, with a placid smile, said that he was "glad that the Ironton jury had so well vindicated itself."

Mr. Warfield, the Prosecuting Attorney, had nothing to say about the case.

By no means the least remarkable feature of this remarkable scene was the after oblivion into which the dead man fell. Not a

RELATIVE OR FRIEND

of the dead man was present to regret his loss or to dampen the enthusiasm of the friends of his slayer. His death was only important as it affected the safety of the defendants and when this was secured Frank J. Bowman was as completely forgotten as if he had never existed. No more striking instance could be cited of the value in public estimation of an honorable record and a spotless reputation.

THE HEARING OF EVIDENCE

in the trial of B. M. Chambers for the killing of Frank J. Bowman was finished Friday evening when the defense put their last witness on the stand. The trial was very quiet and even became dull at times in the monotonous, warm court-room. The court adjourned early and Judge Thomas said he would have his instructions to the jury prepared by morning.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning court reassembled, and Judge Thomas, without any parley, read the instructions. He told the jury Chambers was charged with murder in the first degree, and under the evidence he was guilty of the charge or he must be acquitted on the ground of self-defense. If they believed Bowman went upon Chambers' premises in a peaceful manner and Chambers ordered him to get off in three minutes and shot him before the time was up and not in self-defense, then they must find a verdict of guilty.

But if they believed that he shot Bowman while defending his person and property from a hostile attack by Bowman, then they must find a verdict of acquittal. Chambers had the right to arm himself with a shotgun and had the legal right to shoot upon reasonable appearance of danger. The court further instructed them as to Chambers' knowledge of Bowman's character and accomplishments which they were to consider. Concluding, the court said the law presumed a person innocent of a crime until the evidence proves beyond a reasonable doubt he is guilty. The attorneys then followed with their arguments.

THE OPENING ARGUMENT.

Assistant Prosecuting Attorney F. A. Heidorn made the argument for the State, in which he said:

"It is the duty of the State to define its position in cases of this kind. The State takes but one position, and that is that Mr. Chambers is guilty of murder as charged. You have heard by the evidence that Mr. Bowman was a violent and turbulent man and that Mr. Chambers was a man of good, quiet disposition, but it sometimes happens that a mad of Mr. Chambers' character is placed in this position. You, gentlemen of the jury, have the evidence to decide upon; you have heard that Mr. Bowman, some time prior to October 21, came to St. Louis to collect a debt legal and just, and then, going to the proper officers, put the matter in their hands. He also goes to other proper officials and from them he learns that there is a proper entry of Mr. Chambers' property. Whether this entry was wrong or right was no fault of Mr. Bowman's. He thought he was right and so went to Mr. Chambers' place—the only place where Mr. Chambers could be found—to collect the debt due him. When there Mr. Bowman asked for his money, or a portion of it. It is known that whenever a man has an office, or specified place where he transacts his business, any one having a debt against a man has an implied license to go upon the premises and an implied license to retire within reasonable time."

Mr. Heidorn then related the incidents of the trip from Clayton to the Chambers' house. Mr. Heidorn detailed at some length the story of the arrival at the Chambers' place and what occurred there as shown by the evidence in the case.

"When," continued Mr. Heidorn, "Mr. Chambers had told them that he had the proofs in the house to show that he had no property, he turned and went into the house. Mr. Bowman thought that Mr. Chambers was going into the house to get the proofs, but he did not do so. He came out with his gun in his hands instead of the papers. Then Mr. Chambers moved around Mr. Bowman, as you must certainly infer, to get himself in a good position. Miss McLaughlin testified that she saw Mr. Bowman make a motion, but she cannot describe it fully. Jenkins says he thinks he saw a movement. If he did he must have seen it very quickly, because he did not look up until the report of the gun had reached him. Mr. Chambers says he went and got the gun to scare Mr. Bowman off the place. Why was it necessary, gentlemen of the jury, for Mr. Chambers to load the gun? Would not an empty gun have done as well if it was only to frighten? Mr. Bowman's character has been painted very black, but have the defendants given any proof that all the facts concerning Mr. Bowman were brought home to Mr. Chambers? At the time when Mr. Chambers saw Mr. Bowman did he know that Mr. Bowman was not making a move to turn away?"

FOR THE DEFENSE.

Gov. Johnson made the only argument for the defense. He said: "The claim is made that Mr. Bowman had a right to go there to collect a just debt. If he did go for that purpose well and good, but if he went for any other purpose he did wrong. It is conceded that if his presence was objectionable the defendant had a right to warn him away, to protect his home and the property of which he was guardian. Mr. Chambers had a right to get his gun, and then if he had a reasonable suspicion that Mr. Bowman would do him bodily harm he had a right to shoot The burden of proof always rests with the State. It is the duty of the State to prove that Mr. Chambers' act was made up of every element of murder in the first degree. It is the duty of the State to show and prove that Mr. Chambers went into the house with the intention of getting his gun to kill Bowman with it, and it is the duty of the State to show that Mr. Chambers came out and shot down Mr. Bowman without warning and without a shadow of right. If it were a case of a man who bore malice against another and lay for him by the roadside and shot him down your way would be plain, but this is not such a case. In this instance the man was protecting his home and family, which right is always paramount, and he was justified in anything he did if he thought that he or his home was in danger. You must judge a man for his acts through his heart; even if he did make a mistake, but made it with pure and conscientious intentions, he should not be judged criminally. He did what he thought was right and acted upon reasonable apprehensions. The first you hear of Mr. Bowman is at the Stanton. He had not at that time seen the tax returns. He did not know at that time what the assessment returns were, but even at that time he gave exhibitions of his bravado and boasted about what he was going to do in regard to Mr. Chambers' debt.

"He said then, 'I am going out on unpleasant business and expect to have trouble.'

"He was laying the train then, but he did not know what the county books showed at that time. He knew then that Mr. Chambers had sacrificed all he had and that the property of his sister and his mother had been sacrificed upon the altar. Bowman knew that Mr. Chambers had no money, and consequently predicted that he would have trouble in getting the $1,300 he was trying for. We find Bowman next at Clayton, and there McElhaney, an honest and careful lawyer, tells Garrett, 'Don't get into trouble and don't go into the house.'

"McElhaney knew Bowman and even then anticipated trouble and warned Garrett against getting into trouble with Bowman. Then, again, in Clayton you hear Bowman's voice making the threats against Chambers and saying: 'I will make him work for $1 a day.' What did Bowman mean? He meant that he would do all the harm he could to the man who had never injured him. Bowman's malice was evident; it all cropped out long before he went to the place.

"All along the line Bowman made his threats about settling the whole business in fifteen or twenty minutes. On the way to Mr. Chambers' place he came upon Willis Hoard, an old neighbor and an old friend, and asked him about the Chambers farm, and made every effort to excite the sympathy of Mr. Hoard. He said there that he was going to have that place, and if he could not do that he would make Mr. Chambers sleep in the barn. Here is another instance of the man's malice cropping out in its full rancor. There, as elsewhere, Bowman showed what he intended to do. It seemed like a retribution of fate that on this occasion Bowman did not have his revolver upon his person. The fate which overcomes all such men overtook him. On the Chambers place Bowman showed no intention of making a levy, as was claimed. At no time was property pointed out to Garrett to levy on. When Bowman saw Mr. Chambers go into the house he never expected him to return with a gun; he thought Mr. Chambers would bring out papers or perhaps get his hat to go to a neighbor's to raise a little money. He thought then that his bulldozing methods had had the result he hoped.

"Mr. Heidorn said in his opening: 'Why did Mr. Chambers load the gun if it was only to scare Mr. Bowman?' Bowman, as I told you before, was an expert shot and could shoot the five spots on a card in five shots. He was an athlete who prided himself on his ability to jump and was a dangerous man. It would have been a farce to face such a man with an empty gun. His character was too well known, and it would have been utter folly to face him with any but a loaded gun and a ready hand. I said that if, during the trial, a single man appeared to speak a good word for the character of Frank J. Bowman, I would say, in behalf of my client, put the halter around his neck. No such man has come and none would come, none could come. There was not a man in St. Louis who could pick out a redeeming trait in the man's character."

Gov. Johnson went over the whole case point by point and made a strong and stirring address to the jury. At the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's arguments a recess was taken until 1 o'clock.

CLOSING THE CASE.

The court opened promptly at the expiration of the recess hour.

There remained only two things to be done. One was the delivery of the address of the Prosecuting Attorney and the other was the center of all interest, the returning of the verdict. When Mr. Warfield took the floor the court-room was pretty well crowded with interested spectators. Mr. Warfield spoke of the duty of the jury. He then read the instructions of the judge to the jury and explained the meaning and the application of the instructions. Then he went on to present his argument, making a strong effort toward showing that Bowman went to the Chambers place with the best of intentions and desirous of quietly collecting a sufficient amount of money to serve his ends, and that Bowman made a quiet and peaceable effort to get his money. Mr. Warfield argued that Mr. Bowman had said quietly that they must levy on the hay and stock and that Bowman never had any idea of trying to enter the house, and that all the way up to the time Mr. Chambers came out there was no evidence of jany threat or violent demonstration, and that the first evidence of threats was when Mr. Chambers came out with the shog-gun.

Prosecuting Attorney Warfield failed to interest all the jurors after the first outlining of his argument. When he concluded there was a look of satisfaction on the faces of some of the jurors, and at 2:25 p. m. they were taken to their quarters to consider the case, the first juror carrying with him the instructions. Some time was consumed in organizing and discussion of points not fully understood by one or two of the jurors. Then a ballot was taken and 35 minutes after retiring the verdict was agreed and returned to the Court pronouncing B. M. Chambers innocent of the charge of murder.

History of the Case.

Frank J. Bowman was shot and killed by B. Mazierre Chambers, at Chambers' house at Feguson, in St. Louis County, October 21, 1889. Mr. Chambers was born and raised in St. Louis, and is a member of an old and respected family. He married Miss Walsh of this city, a sister of Julius S. Walsh and Mrs. Solon Humphreys of New York. Mr. Chambers was always prominent in financial circles up to about 1880. He was at one time a director in the Fair Grounds Association, the Missouri Mutual Life Insurance Co. and the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. He was President of the Butchers' and Drovers' bank when it failed in 1877 and he lost all his earnings and a good part of his wife's and withdrawed sister's property to pay his creditors. The bank had loaned large sums of money to Stilson Hutchins for the St. Louis *Times* and when the bank failed Mr. Chambers took charge of the paper, which had a mortgage of $57,000 on it.

FRANK J. BOWMAN HERE MAKES

his appearance for the first time as an attorney employed by the old Missouri *Republican*. Bowman bought the majority of the notes of the *Times* at 33 and 40 cents on the dollar and then foreclosed the mortgage. The *Times* was sold under the hammer for $24,500. Bowman thus realized a handsome profit, receiving about 50 cents on the dollar, but was not satisfied.

In 1883 Mrs. Chambers died, and since then Mr. Chambers has lived almost entirely alone in Ferguson with his aged mother and widowed sister. He has had no money of his own since then, the only funds going through his hands being an annuity from his wife's estate, which he gave to his sister in an attempt to pay off $26,000 he borrowed from her when the bank failed.

Bowman spent a great deal of his time in New York, paying occasional visits to this city. He arrived here three days before the shooting. He secured an execution, and going to Chambers' home with Deputy Sheriff Garrett met Chambers. They talked over the matter cooly at first, but a remark of Bowman's aroused Chambers and he went into the house. He returned with a shot-gun, and leveling it at Bowman gave him three minutes to get off the premises.

Bowman placed his hand in his overcoat pocket and as he did so Chambers fired, filling Bowman's head full of bullets.

At the preliminary hearing next day Chambers was held for murder.

At Chamber's House.

A few minutes after the verdict at Ironton the glad news had reached Ferguson and there was great rejoicings among Chambers' friends. No one thought he would be found guilty, but the news of his acquittal was just as welcome as though unexpected. Mrs. Hudson, his sister, was one of the first to learn the verdict and she wept for joy.

The most pathetic feature of the Bowman killing has been the successful effort of Chambers to keep his aged mother from knowing he had killed a fellow-man—had taken a human life. Mrs. Chambers is 92 years of age and lives at Ferguson. He has been as tender as a son could be to an aged parent for years, and in all his adversities has kept her from knowing the truth, or at least the whole truth. She has wanted for nothing, and has always thought her son prosperous until recently. The first thought he gave expression to after shooting Bowman was for his mother. He immediately guarded the few paths by which she could get to know the facts. When arrested and placed in Clayton jail he bid his mother good-bye, saying he was going to New York. While in jail he wrote letters to his relatives in New York, and they remailed them to his mother, who anxiously waited to hear from him, and he only a few miles away behind prison bars. No paper was allowed to reach her containing a fact in the case, and visitors were warned not to mention the tragedy in her presence. This loving solicitude for a mother's feelings became known in the little town and the public became as careful so keep the truth from her as her children had been. She does not yet know that her son has killed a man, stood his trial before a jury of his fellow men and been found guiltless of murder.

A FLURRY IN STOCKS.

Sugar Trust Certificates Lead a Merry Dance—Other Stocks Affected.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, June 21.—It was again reserved for Sugar Trust certificates to furnish the only sensation of the week in the stock market. The certificates were quoted ex-dividend of 2½ per cent on Tuesday. Despite this they worked down from 80⅝ to 75⅝ and closed on Friday at 76⅝. The decline disconcerted holders somewhat, but the effect was slight in comparison with that occasioned by the slump to-day to 69. This sent a cold chill through every body, that is such of the traders as were carrying the stock on slender margins. A pretty clear idea of the situation can be had from the fact that the dealings in sugar to-day reached 74,000 shares, while the regularly listed stocks put together figured but 164,000 shares. The cause for all the commotion in sugar was a vague rumor that a decision in the North River refining case would be handed down on Tuesday next and that the findings of the court of last resort in this State would be against the trust. This undermined confidence in the certificates and speculative holders rushed pell mell to get out. Wall street is, of course, interested almost entirely from a mercenary standpoint and discussion to-day turned exclusively upon the probable course of the certificates in the event of absolutely correct information that the decision is against the trust. The known workings of shrewd operators forces the conviction that powerful capitalists have their plans well laid to gather in stock that timid holders may throw overboard. Whether to better accomplish their designs, the certificates will be forced below the sixties, time alone can determine, but according to those who are thoroughly acquainted with the sugar industry in all its details, as well as the business operations of the various corporations comprising the trust, holders of certificates who can afford to hang on until the storm blows over will not be losers by the operations. Ordinarily such a break in an active stock would discourage things generally. To-day, however, the market ruled firm in the face of the break in sugar. There was scarcely a tremor in anything, and the stubbornness shown by the railway list was undoubtedly most disappointing to the bears. The latter had previously expanded their influence greatly having succeeded in bringing about a decline of 1 to 3¼ points. The lowest quotations were touched on Thursday morning, when there were indications of covering by the leaders, and prices took a turn for the better. Railway mortgages were rather quiet, the sales amounting to only $248,000. Kansas and Texas issues were stronger at 80⅝@80⅞ for the 4s and at 52¼ for the new 2ds. In London American railway securities were in better request, prices advancing ¼ to ⅜ per cent. St. Paul, Norfolk & Western preferred, Northern Pacific preferred and Louisville & Nashville were especially strong. Consols were weak, declining from 97 1-16 to 96 15-16 for money and from 97⅛ to 97⅛ for the account. A meeting of the representatives of the Eastern Trunk lines will be held early in the week to consider the proposition to meet the Grand Trunk's latest cut in dressed beef rates.

A STEAMBOAT WAR.

Reduction of Rates Between Cincinnati and Louisville—An Old-Time Race.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, O., June 21.—A war of rates by river packet from here to Louisville between the mail line and steamer New South has reduced the rates for passage, berth and board between Cincinnati and Louisville to $1.

Moreover a new feature was introduced today that revives steamboat racing. It was the putting of the steamer Fleetwood into the service to run independently of the mail line and beat the steamer New South on her own terms. Both steamers started from here at 9 this morning loaded with passengers. At Lawrenceburg, Ind., the Fleetwood was a quarter of a mile ahead. In the same order they passed Aurora at 11 o'clock. At Rising Sun the order was not changed. At Vevay the Fleetwood led four minutes. This was at 1:30 p. m., four hours and fifty minutes after leaving Cincinnati.

Passengers are jubilant, and people in river towns flock to see the race and the possible steamboat explosion.

THE LOTTERY CRUSADE.

THE BILL IN THE HOUSE GOES OVER TILL MONDAY NEXT.

Meanwhile the Caucus Will Be Brought Into Play—Mr. Harris' Appeal for Peace in the Democratic Party—The "Evening Delta" Promises Lively Developments—Lightning Has Begun to Strike.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 21.—When the House last night adjourned over till to-day after several hours spent in the discussion of the lottery bill it was thought the friends of the measure were ready to bring it to a vote when the body met this morning. However, debate was resumed and finally the bill went over till Monday next. Meanwhile the caucus will be brought to bear. Of course if the lottery forces had been strong enough to give the bill a two-thirds vote it would have been rushed through this morning. Mr. Harris of De Soto was, he said, to speak a few words in the interest of peace in the Democratic party. He regretted the bitterness which had been aroused, the charge of corruption and the hostility that has been engendered between personal and political friends. The matter, he thought, ought to be settled in a Democratic caucus. He is not willing to be bound, but he is willing to meet gentlemen on the other side in an effort to

SETTLE THIS MATTER

in a friendly spirit. Mr. Harris said a friend of his had gone to Mr. Morris without his knowledge and yesterday he had received a letter from Mr. Morris which he desired to be sent up and have read. The letter proposed that if the lottery bill was submitted by the Legislature to the people, he would advance $1,000,000 in 1890 towards levee building and repairing in the different parishes of the State, and the same amount in 1891, the said sum to be returned to him out of the sums to go to the levees in the present bill without interest.

Mr. Harris spoke with ability and feeling. His appeal for a caucus caught the temper of the House, and there was much clapping of hands.

Mr. Shattuck followed. He said he was ready to pledge his friends to meet the gentlemen of the other side half way in settlement of this question. He said he now announced, chairman or no chairman, that there would be a meeting of more than two-thirds of the Democratic members of the two Houses of the General Assembly next Monday night in the House of Representatives. Mr. Shattuck said that since Mr. Lott had refused to call a caucus, he took the liberty of saying in behalf of a majority of the Democrats of the two Houses, after hearing the proposition of Mr. Harris, that

THERE WOULD BE A CAUCUS.

There was applause from the crowded lobby and the full House. The reason the question was deferred was because Mr. Newcome of St. Helena moved that further consideration of the subject be postponed until next Tuesday at 2 o'clock, and that then it be made the special order. There was no objection.

The House accorded Judge Sandiford the privilege to speak. Judge Sandiford made one of the best speeches on the pro-lottery side, dwelling on the mission of mercy of the relief boat Dacotah during the last overflow, and on the other charitable deeds of the institution.

Mr. Stamant, who was arrested last night on a charge of accepting bribes from the lottery, denied the charge and declared his ability to disprove the same. On the other hand, the *Evening Delta* declares that

LIVELY DEVELOPMENTS

are in store in the near future. Several members are trembling in their boots and wondering where the lightning will fall next.

People around the Capitol are marveling at the fact that the indictments of Stamant contain a charge of such gravity as may cause the arrest of the principal. It is probable that before this investigation winds up, several parties working this lottery scheme will be looking from behind felons' bars. It is more than likely, according to the best authority, that prominent leaders will be arrested in due course of time and "other persons" as yet unknown," contained in the recital of the indictment, is thought to be an old experienced boodler whose name is withheld for prudential reasons, but who will no doubt be attended to. In the language of Senator Foster, "lightning has begun to strike."

YALE VS. HARVARD.

Their Two Eight-Oared Crews Practicing for Friday's Race.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 21.—When the judge at the finish drops his flag next Friday afternoon, the two fastest eight-oared shell crews that Yale and Harvard have sent out for many years will have fought each other for four miles. New London citizens, Groton experts and Montville, Gale's Ferry and Alyn's Point people are saying they hope "Harvard will win just for a change." If the rowing of the crimson men at present is any indication of what they will do in the race there is some possibility that the Connecticut sympathizers will be disappointed. Yale's crew is as fast as any Bob Cook ever turned out. Harvard's crew are a big improvement on the '89 'Varsity boat, but they are rowing the laziest looking stroke seen on this river for years. The Harvard men are living in their red club house in a big grassy field opposite the starting point of the long race. They go out at 11 o'clock every morning and at 4:30 in the evening. Harry Keyes, Captain of the '87 crew, and W. A. Brooks, another old crimson oarsman, stand up in the bow of a launch and shout criticisms and orders at the men as they plug along.

Once in two days, usually in the evening, the crew goes over the four-mile course. Sometimes they stop half way. The Harvard men row a very slow stroke. There is no visible amount of snap in it at any time. Yale's men put on a tremendous swing back of the shoulders and a heave of the back the moment their oars catch the water. Harvard's fellows don't seem to care particularly about yanking hard anywhere. Their oars settle nicely in the water and then they pull. At the end of the stroke they begin to recover leisurely and slide very slowly towards their next stroke. In this gentle way they put in 28 to 31 strokes a minute. Yet let no one think they are taking it easy. Each blade is lifted clearly out at the finish, and the slow slide also aids in avoiding that backward drag which hampers so many crews.

The Yale men are living in Capt. Lathan Brown's house, a big white cottage on the grassy bluff. The wearers of the blue have been doing a lot of long rows all spring, and now that the race is near at hand they are taking it a little easier, and therefore growing a trifle heavier. The Yale stroke this year is the same as that of 1889. The men slide well forward over their stretchers without bending their bodies too low and stick their ore blades into the water sharply, when they heave as if they were trying to break their sweeps. They yank hardest at this point so as to get most of their work in before the oars are at right angles to the plane of the boat's sides and when they are just at right angles to it. This is the best time to get the beef in, as long experience has shown.

Circuit Judge of the Delta District.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JACKSON, Miss., June 21.—Gov. Stone today appointed Hon. R. W. Williamson of Leftore Circuit Judge of the Fourth Judicial or Delta District, to succeed Judge Winston, resigned. Judge Williamson served two terms as one of the Chancellors of the State and is regarded as a jurist of high standing.

As Good As Gold

So enthusiastic are thousands of people over the benefits derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla, that they can hardly find words to express their confidence in and gratitude for this medicine. "Worth its weight in gold" is a favorite expression of these warm friends.

"If you are in need of a good medicine to purify your blood, build up your strength, cure dyspepsia, or create an appetite, try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will do you good.

"I am happy to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla entirely cured me of catarrh, with which I had been troubled many years. I am never without this medicine, as I think it is worth its weight in gold." MRS. G. B. GINN, 1029 Eighth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

"Once tried Hood's Sarsaparilla always remains a friend in the household. It is staple as wheat and good as gold." HASKIN & TODD, Ithaca, N. Y.

"My daughter has been very ill with eczema. By reading about Hood's Sarsaparilla I was induced to try this medicine, and was wonderfully surprised by its effects. When she had taken half a bottle she was like another child, and when the bottle was all gone, she was entirly cured and in perfect health. I will never again be without a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparill in my house, as I consider it worth its weight in gold." D. F. KAVANAUGH, Sanitary Plumber, 15 Daniel Street, Albany, N. Y.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE ELEGANT DINING ROOM FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

—SECOND FLOOR.—

Delicatessen Building, 718 Olive St.

Is Now Open.

14 lbs. Granulated Sugar, $1.00

Delmonico Coffee, 25c lb.,

(A Delicious Blend).

ST. LOUIS TEA CO.,

Corner St. Charles and Sixth Streets.

E. A. DRURY, Proprietor.

Old Rock Bakery.

417-419 Lucas Av. - - F. W. Henge, Prop.

A light meal is just what you want now, and the Old Landmark is the place to get it in first-class quality and at the lowest price.

CITY NEWS.

CRAWFORD'S special Monday sale to-morrow. Anybody looking for big reductions cannot afford to miss this chance.

Trunks and Traveling Goods.

If you are contemplating a trip this summer, and in need of a trunk or traveling bag, call on P. C. Murphy, Third and St. Charles streets, where you will find the cheapest and best line of goods for the comfort and convenience of the traveling public in the city.

Dr. E. C. Chase,

Corner of 9th and Olive streets. Set of teeth, $5.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine street.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. H. C. Dalton on Penetrating Wounds—Adjournment for the Summer.

The Medical Society adjourned over for the summer last evening after winding up an interesting programme. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Bauduy, with a large attendance of members present. Dr. Dalton, Superintendent of the City Hospital, presented a pape that held the closest attention of the Society. His subjects was "Gunshot and Knife Wounds of the Liver, Kidneys and Abdomen." He took the position that it was better in many cases not to operate. He had four patients present in good health, who had recovered without undergoing operations. One was a young white man who was shot entirely through the body, the ball passing diagonally through the abdomen. He remained in bed seven weeks and treated himself, and was then sent to the City Hospital. The other cases were equally interesting and aptly illustrated the arguments advanced by the speaker.

At the conclusion of Dr. Dalton's paper the by-laws were amended and arrangements made for fuller publication of the proceedings in the official organ of the society. While further amendments were being debated in animated style Dr. Maughs moved to adjourn and the society was declared adjourned until after the summer months.

To the Traveling Public.

You will find the most complete assortment of trunks and traveling bags, such as dress, steamer and Saratoga trunks, grain, leather, alligator and sealskin bags, and satchels of all descriptions, at lowest prices at Herket & Meisel's, 420 North Sixth street.

THE DENVER T. P. A. CONVENTION.

Delegates Pass Through the City en Route to the Rockies.

Last night fourteen Pullman cars passed through the Union Depot bound for Denver. They contained the delegates to the Annual Convention of the Travelers' Protective Association, which will assemble in Denver on Tuesday next. The delegates came from all parts of the country, and the great majority were accompanied by their wives and families. Three cars were assigned to the St. Louis contingent. The delegates took the Missouri Pacific.

HIBERNIAN SPORTS.

Horse, Mule, Pony, Donkey and Goat Races at the Fair Grounds Next Sunday, June 29.

The picnic of the Ancient Order of Hibernians comes off with a big day's sports. Athletic sports, horse, mule, pony, donkey and goat races. Prize drills, five wild greased pigs, seven elevated dancing stages. McFadden and Baptiste, the champion Greco-Roman wrestlers. Robinson & Beal's complete circus. See complete programme. Entries to all events free. Tickets 25 cents. Children with parents free. James Mulligan's six-legged calf of Ironton, Mo., will be exhibited free to all.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

E. D. Smith, New York; W. P. Coleman, Rich Hill, Mo.; J. H. Poor, New York; J. R. Morrison, Chicago, and C. Dorsey, Oakland, Cal., are at the Southern.

E. H. Stephenson, Toledo; L. S. Wilson, Fairfield, Mo.; A. Levison, Tyler, Tex., and S. P. Cameron, Aurora, are at the Laclede.

C. A. Fowler, New York; E. Aycock, Evansville, Ind.; W. A. Typert, Nashville, Tenn.; L. Miller, Little Rock, and H. W. Waddell, Little Rock, are at the Lindell.

Thomas Streiff, Appleton City; J. W. Loomis, Chicago, Ill.; James Walker, Cincinnati; John Theobald, Terre Haute, and N. A. Thorne, Cairo, Ill., are at Hurst's.

H. G. Baker, Sherman, Tex.; C. H. Loomis, Pine Bluff, Ark.; J. A. White, Knoxville, Tenn., and Joe Woods, Moberly, Mo., are at the St. James.

Men's Cheviot Pants, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.

Finest Baltimore Merchant Tailor Pants, including the latest Seamless Pants, $3.50 to $6.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

The Amateur Regatta.

The regatta at Creve Cœur Lake yesterday was an unqualified success, both in the contests and attendance. There were fully seven hundred and fifty people present. The judges were Jas. A. St. John, Jacob Stumpf, Harry Assman, Arthur Bosch, H. Koenig, Ed Eagle, Wm. Goessling. Referee, J. Gaudaut. Starter, Geo. L. Van Beek.

The four-oared race was won by the St. Louis Rowing Club. The single was won by Alex Malcolm, Geo. Eckerman second and Wm. Roessler third.

The four-oared contest brought forth the wrangles so usual at amateur regattas. The single proved a very exciting and interesting race, with six starters. John C. Meyers, the promoter of the affair and donor of the prizes, presented the trophies at the conclusion of the day's sport.

100 DOZEN Boys' Fancy Straw Caps and Turbans, 20c.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

North St. Louis.

The Crescent Planing Mill at Ninth and Buchanan streets was formally opened yesterday afternoon. Nearly all of the planing mill owners of the city were present, and the event was concluded with a banquet.

The Apollo Singing Society, composed of wealthy North St. Louis Germans, will have its annual feast and picnic to-day at Kanta' Grove. Carriages will meet at the club house at 9 o'clock this morning. The affair will be strictly a private one.

Paragon Lodge, United Order of Hope, has elected these officers: S. C. Ellis, President; E. J. Ellis, Vice-President; F. B. Macshea, Secretary; D. Geottlieb, Treasurer; M. Hanson, Chaplain; S. McClure, Conductor; A. L. Howard, Inside Guardian; A. Witham, Outside Guardian. The installation of officers will take place the first Thursday in July.

The Grand Army of the Republic, under the auspices of Harry P. Harding Post, No. 107, will have a reunion and festival at Lindell, July 4. In the evening there will be a grand pyrotechnic exhibition, and speeches will be made during the day by prominent Grand Army officials from various parts of the State.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS,

IN WHICH EVERY MAN OF THE BROWNS STARS HIS PART.

It Was An "Exhibition" Game—The International League in Its Death Struggle—Catcher Earl Released—A Twelve Inning Game at Rochester—Harvard Defeats Yale—The Local Diamond—Ball Briefs.

COLUMBUS, O., June 21.—THE members of the St. Louis Club to-day fielded like a lot of school boys, and although there was some hard hitting on their part they could not hit when hits were needed and were not in the game at all with Columbus. Ramsey came on from St. Louis and pitched for the visitors. When the home players began to bunt the ball Tom lost some of his effectiveness, made a very wild throw to first and then the game went everyway. In the first half of the fourth inning a foul ball hit Munyan's knee and he retired from the game. Stivetts went to first and Kane, who had been covering that bag, went behind the bat, where he played a miserable game, making four costly errors and having a very costly passed ball. Sweeney played a stupid game. McCarthy and Fuller fumbled a ball each and Munyan, before leaving the game, threw wildly to the plate and cut off Sneed, who was scoring on a passed ball. In the first inning McCarthy hit safe, stole second and scored on Roseman's clean single. Columbus tied the score in their half of their inning. Sneed bunted the ball and beat it out, went to second on Johnson's sacrifice and scored on a passed ball and Munyon's wild throw. In the second, the home team took a lead. O'Connor took first on McCarthy's fumble, Crooks bunted the ball and beat it out, but Ramsey threw the ball anyway, and it went into the seats, O'Connor scoring. In the third Johnson's single, O'Connor's two-bagger, Crooks' single and steal and Lohne's single gave the home club three earned runs. In the next inning Sweeney fumbled McTammany's grounder, Sneed sacrificed, Johnson lined out a two-bagger, Reilly hit safe, which, together with Kane's muff of Fuller's assist and his wild throw to second added three unearned runs to the Columbus score. Another run added in the fifth on McTammany's base on balls, a passed ball and Fuller's wild throw. In the eighth McTammany again scored on his base on balls, Johnson's single and Kane's high throw over Sweeney's head. St. Louis got their second run on Fuller's base on balls and stolen base, a wild pitch and Roseman's hit. In the fifth Roseman was hit by a pitched ball, went to second on Sweeney's sacrifice, third on a passed ball and to the plate on Stivett's two-bagger. In the ninth Gettinger added the fourth run on his own hit, singles by Herr and Kane and Ramsey's force out. The score:

COLUMBUS.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	ST. LOUIS.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
McTam'y, c.f	4	0	5	0	0	Fuller, s.s.	4	0	2	2	1
Sneed, r.f.	5	1	0	0	0	M'Carthy, 3b	4	1	3	3	1
Johnson, l.f	5	3	0	0	0	Roseman, rf.	3	3	2	0	0
Reilly, 3b..	5	1	2	2	0	Sweeny, 2b..	4	0	9	4	1
O'Connor, c	4	1	4	1	0	Munyan, c..	2	0	3	0	1
Crooks, 2b..	4	2	6	3	0	Stivetts, 1b..	2	1	5	0	0
Lohane, 1b.	4	1	9	0	0	Gettinger, lf.	4	1	0	0	0
Esterday, ss.	3	0	1	0	1	Herr, cf....	4	3	0	0	0
Gastrich, p.	4	0	1	3	0	Ramsey, p..	4	0	0	0	1
						Kane, 1b&c.	4	1	8	1	4
Totals.....	36	9	27	10	0	Totals....	35	10	24	10	9

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1— 4
Columbus	1	1	3	3	1	0	0	1	x—10

Earned runs—Columbus, 3; St. Louis, 2. Two base hits—Johnson, O'Connor, Stivetts. Hero. Stolen bases—Reilly, Crooks, Fuller, McCarthy. Reached first base—McTammany (4), Sneed (2), Johnson (3), Reilly (1), O'Connor (3), Crooks (2), Lohane (2), Fuller (1), McCarthy (1), Roseman (4), Sweeney (0), Munyan (0), Stivetts, 1; Gettinger, 1; Herr, 3; Kane, 1. Base on balls—McTammany, 3; Esterday, 1; Fuller, 1; off Ramsey, 4; off Gastright, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Roseman. Struck out—McTammany, Sneed, Riley (2), Lohane, Gastright, Sweeny (2), Kane (2). By Ramsey, 6; by Gastright, 4. Left on bases—Columbus, 6; St. Louis, 6. Passed balls—Munyan, 1; Kane, 1; O'Connor, 1. Wild pitches—Gastright, 1, 3; Ramsey, 2. Time of game—1h. 40m. Umpire—Emslie.

ROCHESTER, 9; BROOKLYN, 4.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 21.—Rochester and Brooklyn played a very exciting game here to-day and it took twelve innings to decide which team was the better. Both pitchers were batted all over the field and the outfielders were kept busy chasing leather. But one man struck out after the fourth inning. The score was 4 to 4 up to the first half of the twelfth. Up to this time Brooklyn had played without an error. Then they went to pieces and made three errors, while the Rochesters were making four hits, the whole netting five runs. The star feature of the game was the work of Peitz in center field for Brooklyn. The score:

ROCHESTER.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Sheffler, r.f.	1	2	3	2	0	Nelson, ss.	0	0	2	6	1
Lyons, l.f.	1	0	4	0	0	Simon, lf..	1	2	3	0	0
Knowles, 3b	2	3	1	2	0	Daly, rf..	1	0	2	0	0
Griffin, c.f..	1	3	4	0	1	O'Brien, 1b	0	2	15	1	0
McGuire, c.	1	1	5	0	0	Pitz, 3b..	1	0	0	2	2
Phillips, 2b	0	1	3	4	0	M'Timony, p	0	1	2	3	0
T. O'Brien, 1b	1	1	12	0	0	Peitz, cf..	1	1	8	0	0
Gr'nw'd, 2b	2	2	4	5	2	Gerh'dt, 2b	1	2	5	6	0
Barr, p.....	0	0	0	3	0	Bowes, c...	0	1	0	2	0
Totals ...	9	13	36	16	3	Totals....	4	9	36	20	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rochester	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—9
Brooklyn	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Rochester, 1. Two-base hits—Greenwood, T. O'Brien, Simon, 2. Three-base hits—Knowles, W. O'Brien, Bower. Double plays—Phillips to Greenwood to O'Brien, Daly to McGuire, Greenwood to Phillips to O'Brien, Gerhardt to O'Brien, Nelson to Gerhardt to O'Brien, 2. Stolen bases—Sheffler. First base on errors—Rochester, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Bases on balls—Off Mattimore, 1. Struck out—Mattimore, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Peitz. Wild pitches—Mattimore, 1. Time of game—2h. 15m. Umpire—Toole. Attendance, 915. Left on bases—Rochester, 11; Brooklyn, 3.

National League.

NEW YORK, 8; CHICAGO, 7.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21.—The Chicagos went down before Mutrie's New York team to-day at the West Side Park in the presence of 1,933 people. Hutchinson pitched for the home club and was hit hard. Mickey Welch pitched for the visitors and after the second inning was effective. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW YORK.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Cooney, s.s.	5	1	1	1	1	Tiernan, c.f.	4	2	2	0	1
Carroll, l.f.	5	3	2	0	0	Glee'k, ss..	5	2	2	3	0
Wilmot, c.f	5	2	3	0	0	Horn'ng, 1b.	4	3	9	1	0
Anson, 1b..	3	2	12	1	0	Denny, 3b..	4	1	1	2	0
Burns, 3b..	5	1	1	3	1	Burkett, r.f..	4	2	2	0	0
H'ch'ns, 2b.	4	0	1	3	2	Ewing, l.f.	4	1	1	0	0
Andrews, rf	4	0	2	1	0	Buckley, c..	4	0	8	1	0
Hutchison, p	3	1	0	6	0	Howe, 2b....	4	0	2	2	0
Kittridge, c.	3	0	3	0	0	Welsh, p	4	2	0	9	0
Totals ...	37	10	25	15	2	Totals....	37	13	27	18	1

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—7
New York	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	1—8

Earned runs—Chicago, 5; New York, 4. Two-base hits—Welch and Tiernan. Three-base hits—Henry, Glasscock. Home runs, 0. Sacrifice hits—Welch, Tiernan. Bases on balls—Chicago, 3; New York, 2. Struck out—Chicago, 7; New York, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Anson. Double play—Burns and Anson. Passed balls—Buckley. Wild pitch—Hutchinson. Attendance, 1,933. Umpire, Zacharias. Time of game—2h.

CINCINNATI, 4; BOSTON, 1.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, O., June 21.—A great hush fell upon the multitude this afternoon when Sullivan and Brodie led off in the ninth with cracking hits. Boston needed three runs to tie, but the rally ended there, for Marr captured two foul flies and McGarry forced the other man out. The fielding was sharp and the batting of the reds of that order called timely. Long John Reilly and his bat were in the game. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
McPhee, 2b	4	0	3	5	0	Donovan, c.f.	4	0	1	0	0
Beard, s.s.	4	1	2	3	1	Tucker, 1b..	4	1	11	0	0
Holliday, cf.	4	1	3	0	0	Sullivan, l.f.	4	2	3	0	0
Reilly, 1b..	4	3	10	0	0	Brodie, r. f..	4	2	1	1	0
Marr, 3b....	3	1	3	0	0	Long, s.s.	4	1	0	4	0
Nicol, r.f.	4	1	1	1	0	McGarr, 3b..	4	1	0	3	0
Knight, l.f.	2	0	2	0	0	Bennett, c...	3	0	3	1	0
Baldwin, c.	3	1	3	1	0	Smith, 2b ..	3	0	5	3	0
Foreman, p	2	0	0	1	0	Nicholas, p..	3	1	0	1	0
Totals	30	8	27	11	1	Totals.....	33	8	24	13	0

FOR GENTS AND BOYS!

Cool, Comfortable, Soft and Noiseless

SUMMER FOOTWEAR

In Tans and other colors in large variety. Also kangaroo, glove dongolas, kids, patent leathers, gossamer calf and Russian morocco.

We have any of the above on all the easy-fitting fashionable lasts.

Also on our special last for tender feet and bunions.

Prices Range from $2.50 to $4.50.

J. G. BRANDT, Broadway and Lucas Av.

Open Every Saturday Night Until 10:30.

New Illustrated Catalogue Mailed Free.

Inning—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	*— 4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0— 1

Exact attendance, 3,628. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 1. Two base hits—Holliday, Bennett and Marr. Double plays—Beard and Reilly, Nicol and Reilly. Passed ball—Bennett, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Bennett. Time of game, 1h. 50m. Umpire—McQuade.

CLEVELAND, 7; BROOKLYN, 5.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CLEVELAND, O., June 21.—To-day's National League game was played before very few people, the small attendance being due to threatening weather. The home team fielded sharply and bunched their hits, and to this is due the victory. Beatin pitched a good game, though he was a trifle unsteady. The grounds were very soft and wet, due to recent rains, and errorless fielding was almost an impossibility. O'Brien of Brooklyn distinguished himself in the field, all of his chances being very difficult ones. After the second inning Lovett pitched a beautiful game and the Cleveland batters could do nothing with him. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
McKean, ss...	4	2	2	7	1	Collins, 2b..	2	1	1	4	1
Dailey, rf...	5	1	0	0	0	Pinkney, 3b..	5	3	0	0	0
Veach, 1b....	5	1	9	3	1	O'Brien, lf...	4	1	8	0	0
Gilks, lf....	5	2	1	1	0	Burns, rf. ...	3	0	0	0	0
Davis, cf...	5	1	4	0	0	Fritz, 1b. ..	5	1	9	0	2
Zimmer, c.	3	0	5	0	0	Corkhill, cf..	4	0	1	0	0
Ardner, 2b ..	4	1	3	4	0	Smith, ss....	4	1	5	4	3
Smalley, 3b..	4	1	0	1	1	Lovett, p....	4	0	0	3	0
Beatin, p....	4	0	3	3	0	Bushong, c..	4	2	3	1	0
Totals ...	39	9	27	19	3	Totals. .	35	9	27	12	6

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 7
Brooklyn	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0— 5

Exact attendance, 475. Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Brooklyn, 1. Two base hits—Pinkney, Davis, Veach. Three base hits—McKean. Sacrifice hits—Gilks, Beatin, Fritz. Double plays—Cleveland, 2; Gilks, Ardner, McKean; Zimmer, Beatin, McKean, Veach. Brooklyn, 1: Collins and Smith. Wild pitches—Beatin, 1. Umpire—Lynch. Time of game—1:50.

Players' League.

BROOKLYN, 1; CHICAGO, 0.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21.—The Chicagos and Brooklyns played a remarkable game here to-day in the presence of over 4,000 people. The weather was perfect and the field in good shape despite the rain of yesterday. King pitched for the home club, and made a remarkable record, not a safe hit being made off his delivery. Weyhing pitched for the visitors, and was found for only four hits. The home team was unable to score in nine innings, while the visitors got but one run across the plate. In the seventh inning Van Haltren hit to Darling, who threw low to first, and the batter went to second. He advanced to third on a sacrifice of Cook, and scored on a sacrifice of Bauer. The score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Duffy, r. f...	3	0	3	1	0	Joyce, 3b...	4	0	0	1	0
O'Neill, l.f.4	1	1	0	0		Ward, ss ..	3	0	4	2	0
Ryan, c. f..	3	0	1	0	0	Van H'n, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Comiskey, 1b	4	0	13	1	0	Cook, 1b ..	4	0	12	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b .	4	0	0	3	0	Bauer, 2b..	3	0	1	2	1
Darling, s.s..	3	1	1	0	3	M'Ge'hy, cf	3	0	4	0	0
Farrel, c....	2	2	2	2	1	Seery, lf ...	2	0	0	0	0
Boyle, 3b....	3	0	1	3	3	Kinslow, c..	3	0	4	2	0
King, p	3	1	2	7	0	Weyhing, lf	3	0	1	6	0
Totals.....	29	4	24	17	7	Totals...	28	0	27	13	1

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 0; Brooklyn, 0. Sacrifice hits—Boyle, Cook, Bauer. Bases stolen—Chicago, 0; Brooklyn, 5. Bases on balls—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 3. Struck out—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 6. Double plays—Ward and Cook. Attendance—4,021. Umpires—Barnes and Gaffney. Time of game—1:40.

BOSTON, 9; CLEVELAND, 3.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—The only reason that the Cleveland Players' League Club didn't win to-day was that the batters of the home team couldn't connect with Radbourne's great rise ball when hits were necessary. Base hits were plentiful enough when the bases were empty, but with men on the bags Radbourne settled down and wouldn't allow himself to be hit. Bakeley seemed to have all his usual speed, but the Boston batters seemed to like speed, and though they didn't kill him, they came very near to it. Leach, the new Players' League umpire, was roundly hissed for too close decisions, but each time he was correct. Tom Brown hurt his leg in Friday's game, and while Cleveland was to bat in the seventh inning he gave way to Kelly, Sweet going behind the plate. Hotbord like rain all afternoon, and the crowd, numbering over a thousand, was large on that account.

The score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Stricker, 2b	4	0	4	1	2	Brown, c. f..	4	3	2	1	0
Radford, ss.	5	0	0	3	0	Swett, c....	0	0	1	0	0
Br'ning, l.f.	6	1	3	0	0	Hten'som, lf.	4	0	5	0	0
Larkin, 1b.	3	2	10	1	0	Stowe, rf...	2	0	2	0	0
Tebeau, 3b.	5	0	1	1	0	Nash, 3b ..	4	3	3	1	0
Twitch'l, rf	4	2	0	0	0	Brothers, 1b	3	0	6	1	0
McAleer, cf	4	2	2	0	0	Kelly, c. &cf.	4	3	4	0	0
Sutc'ffe, c..	4	0	4	4	1	Irwin, ss ..	4	1	2	3	1
Bakeley, p.	4	4	0	3	1	Quinn, 2b..	4	2	2	1	1
						Radbo'ne, p	4	1	0	2	0
Totals ..	38	11	24	13	3	Totals. .	33	13	27	8	2

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3
Boston	2	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	x—9

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Boston, 4. Two-base hits—Twitchell, McAleer, Bakeley (2). Nash, Irwin. Three-base hits—Nash, Kelly. Sacrifice hits—Stricker, Radford, Richardson, Brouthers, Radbourne. Passed balls—Kelly, 1; Sutcliffe, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Stricker. Umpires—Matthews and Leach. Time of game—1h. 45m. Exact attendance—1,045.

PITTSBURG, 7; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 21.—To-day's Pittsburg-Philadelphia Players' League game was witnessed by 2,835 people. The grounds were very muddy from an early morning rain and a fine shower from 3 to 4 o'clock. Pittsburg hit Buffinton hard all through the game, earning six runs. Fields' batting and the fine fielding of Corcoran and Shindle were the features. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PHILADELPHIA.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hanlon, cf.0	1	3	0	0		Griffin, c.f.	0	0	2	0	0
Visner, rf.1	1	2	0	0		Shindle, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
Carroll, c..1	3	1	1	0		Pickett, 2b.	0	2	1	2	0
Beckley, 1b3	2	12	0	0		Mulvey, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Fields, lf..1	4	4	0	2		Wood, l.f..	1	3	2	0	0
Kuehne, 3b1	1	1	2	0		Fogarty, r.f.	0	0	2	0	0
C'coran, ss.0	1	2	3	0		Farrar, 1b..	0	0	14	1	0
Ro'son, 2b.0	2	2	2	1		Cross, c....	0	1	3	2	0
Staley, p..0	0	0	1	0		Buffington, p	0	0	1	6	0
Totals..	7	15	27	9	3	Totals...	1	6	27	16	0

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pittsburg	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 6; Philadelphia, 1. Two base hits—Beckley, Woods. Three base hits—Fields. Bases on balls—Corcoran and Robinson. Stolen bases—Kuehne. Sacrifice hits—Visner, Fields, Fogarty and Farrar. Hit by pitcher—Beckley, Fogarty. Double plays—Shindle, Cross and Farrar. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 10; Philadelphia, 7. Struck out—Hanlon, Robinson, Wood. Wild pitches—Staley, 1. Time of game—1h. 35m. Umpires—Holbert and Ferguson.

In the Throes of Death.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

DETROIT, Mich., June 21.—The International League must collapse. Without the Detroit Club the league cannot survive and the Detroit treasury is empty. Two of the wealthiest directors have resigned because of the situation and President Mells' inefficiency. The Buffalo players have not been paid by the league and will not play again until paid. Unless Detroit's best players can be sold or made to wait until after July 4 the League cannot last. It may go down any time.

The Championship Race.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	P.	W.	L.	P. C.
Athletics	48	32	16	.666
Rochester	50	32	18	.640
Louisville	47	25	22	.532
Columbus	49	24	25	.490
Toledo	45	22	23	.489
St. Louis	48	23	25	.479
Syracuse	46	18	28	.391
Brooklyn	47	14	33	.298

PLAYERS.	P.	W.	L.	P.C.	NATIONAL.	P.	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	50	33	17	.660	Cincinnati	48	34	14	.708
Brooklyn	51	28	23	.549	Brooklyn	48	30	18	.625
Pittsburg	48	25	23	.521	Philadelp'a	49	29	20	.592
Philadelp'a	49	25	24	.510	Chicago	45	23	22	.511
Chicago	46	23	23	.500	Boston	50	25	25	.500
New York	48	24	24	.500	New York	49	22	27	.449
Cleveland	44	18	26	.409	Cleveland	45	15	30	.333
Buffalo	42	13	29	.310	Pittsburg	46	12	34	.261

Harvard, 4; Yale, 3.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 21.—Harvard College to-night is not big enough to hold her sons. The nine who wear the crimson on their legs and breasts did up the much-feared but badly battered team from Yale in a game of ball which in exciting situations has seldom been excelled in a collegiate contest. Rarely, too, have so many maidens, dainty and otherwise, deigned to charm Holmes' field by their inspiring presence and wholesale ignorance of base ball. The girls were on hand after class day and must per force stay over for the game. Therefore their presence. There were from ten to twelve thousand spectators present when the contending nines took the field. More than eight thousand reserved seats had been purchased in advance and were occupied by the girls and their escorts. Throughout the contest the cheers were continuous and loud-mouthed. Flags, banners and streamers of crimson and blue flamed on every side. The blue was less frequent, but well represented.

Yale had little confidence in their team, for Stagg was unable to pitch, owing to a sprained arm. Dalzell, however, was substituted, and pitched a really fine game. That Harvard won and by the victory seven-eighths of the lookers-on were made happy was due at the last and crucial point in the game to an error by Stagg at short. Harry Bates was in the box for Harvard and pitched a wonderful game. It is safe to say that his popularity has increased a thousand per cent since 3 o'clock this afternoon. Y

THE POST-DISPATCH--PAGES 9 TO 16.

"WEE INJUNS."

A Day Spent Among the Pupils in an Indian Industrial School.

How the Four Hundred Scholars at Haskell Institute Are Fitted for Life.

The Little Savages Are Easily Controlled and the Younger Ones Display a Remarkable Love For Their Teachers—Routine of the Various Departments—Weak Points in All the Theories Concerning the Best Indian Policy—The Industrial Schools Probably the Best Civilizing Mediums.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 20.—Since the landing of Columbus on the inhospitable shores of the New World, which he found peopled with strange copper-colored beings, fierce and warlike in nature, inhabiting tents of skin and living by the hunt, the Indian question has been a vexing problem, difficult of solution, and there have not been wanting those who have said that it never would be solved until the last one was "wiped from the face of the earth."

This sweeping assertion, however, had not strength of numbers to support its theory, and though 400 years have passed since the troublous question began to be agitated the Indian lacks a good many thousand of being "wiped from the face of the earth," and each year the necessity or bare excuse for such a sentiment to be expressed is growing fainter and fainter, and the Indian problem, if wisely adjusted by a beneficent Government, will solve itself.

A great many years ago a man named Pope wrote of the red men in a tenderly commiserating manner which to-day inclines one to laugh:

> To the poor Indian, whose untutored mind,
> Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind,
> His soul proud science never taught to stray
> Far as the solar walk or milky way.

This tender sentiment will hardly answer for any of the tribe of the present day, no matter how applicable it may have been then, for the Indians are no longer poor, their own thrift and the Government having enriched them greatly; they do not now find their God in the elements, and they are taught—those of them who are capable of being instructed—pretty much the same as their white brothers.

The ancient East where the frontier faded out long ago can but poorly typify the real border of to-day, where this Indian question is intensley and sometimes terribly practical. Hence the birth, on the Atlantic Slope, of so many visionary and sentimental and esthetic theories concerning it. Their Indians—or rather the Indians of the Fenimore Cooper pattern—are only legend and tradition in the West. The poets tell us that "the good die young," and Cooper's Indians were above the average white in this repect. So they departed early. The Western Indian is a creature of the earth earthy. Even Jefferson realized that only through their cupidity could they be permanently kept in bounds when he said: "The most economical as well as most humane conduct towards them is to bribe them into peace, and retain them in peace by eternal bribes."

This policy would have proved a costly one by this time; yet Gen. Custer was as far wrong in the opposite direction. He said: "My firm conviction, based upon an intimate and thorough analysis of the habits and character and native insticts of the Indian, and strengthened and supported by the almost unanimous opinion of all persons who have made the Indian problem a study, and have studied it, not from a distance, but in immediate contact with all the facts bearing thereupon, is that the Indian cannot be elevated to that great level where he can be induced to adopt any policy or mode of life varying from those to which he has ever been accustomed, by any method of teaching, argument, reasoning or coaxing, which is not preceded and followed closely in reserve by a superior physical force. In other words, the Indian is capable of recognizing no controlling influence but that of arbitrary power."

Gen. Custer's reflections are sensible, even valuable, from the standpoint of the army, which certainly has its place and work on the border, but the tactics of West Point are not adequate to the emergencies of the Indian problem.

Commissioner Walker once made the statement that "the principle of secluding Indians from whites, for the good of both races, is established by an overwhelming preponderance of testimony." A writer in answer to

Indian Girls in School Attire.

this has truly said: "But the time is passed for Indian residence beyond the reach of white men. From colonial times, the Americans were always seeking for lands and fortunes beyond the last village and highway and lone cabin. Nearer to the horizon has been the passion and watchword till trails have gone everywhere across the prairies, and the blazed trees have marked the bridle-paths through all forests and over all mountains. The Indians cannot be secluded from the 60,000,000 of whites in this country."

What then is the destiny of the Indian? They dread the breaking up of the tribal relations and the incursion of the whites quite as much as the whites invelgle against the coming among them of the Indians. An aged Cherokee, who early in 1890 was crowded from his home in Georgia by the whites, made up his mind to move into the then desolate Indian Territory and gave as his reason that "no Cherokee, or white man with a Cherokee family, can possibly live among such white people as will first settle our country."

In this assertion he was borne out by John Smith of the Virginia colony, who said: "Much they blamed me for not converting the savages, when those they sent us were little better, if not worse."

One thing is sure, that which has been done in the past toward the solving of the Indian question has been of little use except to teach that something different is needed in the future, and the popular idea seems to be to turn the older ones into a race of ranch and stockmen, and to educate the younger generations. To one who has studied this question in all its bearings and visited the Indian in his reservation, among his own people, this seems the most feasible plan.

Bancroft, in his treatise on the "North American Indians" says, "all the tribes south of the St. Lawrence, except remotest ones on the northeast and the northwest, cultivated the earth. Unlike the people of the Old World, they were at once hunters and tillers of the ground."

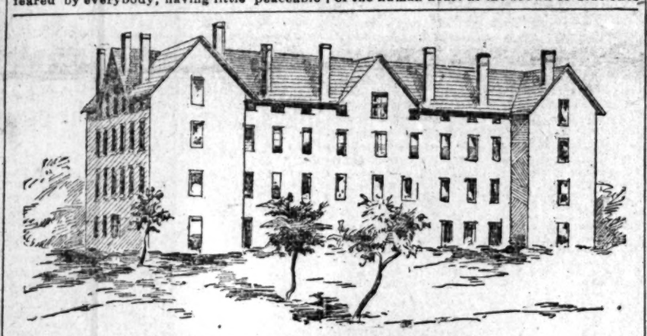
The nineteen families of the Pueblo Indians who are located in as many towns in New Mexico, and number something over 20,000, are a quiet, industrious farming people who desire peace above all things. Primitive in their habits, relying almost entirely on

Boy Students.

their own resources, they have never cost the Government any considerable amount, and as they are educating their children, there is no reason to doubt that they will in time become useful citizens.

The Navajos, located in the northwestern corner of New Mexico and partly in Arizona, on the reservation set apart for them, are a much stronger and less civilized people than the Pueblos, and yet they cannot be called a warlike race, though they are nomadic and marauding in their habits. They manufacture a superior quality of blanket, and own vast herds of stock, principally sheep and cattle, but do very little farming. They number some 15,000 and have about 4,000 warriors.

Here we have contrasted the remnants of two powerful tribes of Indians who have submitted to the inevitable encroachment of civilization. One has tilled the soil and done it well, as their pretty little farms perfectly irrigated attest, and the other nomadic and but a remove from warlike, has developed its warriors into No. 1 ranch and stockmen. These two tribes represent to the Indian the same that the middle and lower classes do to the white race, those who are respectable because it is less trouble and Bohemians who are afraid to be anything worse. There is another class, though, the pariahs of their own people, who correspond with the outcasts of the white race. The dreaded Apaches! They are only a few hundred in number, desperate yet brave. With their lives in their hands they are more than a match for all the troops that two Governments have furnished to exterminate them. They are wanderers upon the face of the earth, murderers and vagabonds, their hands against every man and every man's hand against them. They migrate back and forth from the mountain fastnesses of Old Mexico into the territories, committing all kinds of lawless depredations, dreaded and feared by everybody, having little peaceable



HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KAN.

intercourse with any of the other Indian tribes.

These three tribes represent the three elements of the Indian races as they are found in the United States—civilized, semi-civilized and barbarous—but with the exception of occasional outbreaks among the Northwestern Indians and the Apaches, the term semi-civilized may safely be applied to two-thirds of the Indians now in existence and the remaining third be termed civilized.

The most potent factors in the civilizing of these savages have been the church and the school; not among the Indians in their tribal relations so much as in the schools established by the Government, in which have been placed the children and the young men and women taken from the reservations and kept for a term of years from returning to their old haunts. There are in all about two hundred and seventy schools for Indians—including the reservation schools—and they have accommodations for only one-third of the Indian children of school age, while only one-fourth of the number are as yet in the custody of these schools.

Among the most noted Indian industrial schools are those located at Carlisle, Pa., Hampton, Va., Albuquerque, N. M., Chilocco, I. T., Fort Stephenson, Dak., Salem, Ore., Fort Yuma, Cal., Genoa, Neb., Grand Junction, Colo., Keams Canon, Ariz. and Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kan.

A perfect system of public or common schools is organized in the Indian Territory, besides manual labor schools, orphan asylums, mission boarding schools, high schools and academies, numbering in all something over 200. These are principally among the five civilized tribes. Teachers are subjected to a rigid examination before an examining board, and the same wages are paid to female as male teachers. Industrial training has been successfully carried on in about eighty of these schools, the aim being to inspire the minds of the young Indians with habits of faithful continuous work. The girls are taught housework and sewing, and the boys mechanical and farming trades.

The largest Indian Industrial School in the United States is located at Carlisle, Pa. It was established in 1879 in the old Barracks. The pupils number some 600 and come mostly from the Apache, Navajo and other far West tribes.

In point of interest in the West, however, "Haskell Institute," located at Lawrence, Kan., in 1884, stands pre-eminent. It was named for the late member of Congress from that district, Hon. Dudley Haskell, through whose efforts the school became a substantial reality and stands to-day an enduring monument to his memory.

The school opened in 1884 with Dr. James Marvin as superintendent. He was soon displaced by Arthur Grabouski, and he in turn by Gov. Chas. Robinson, whose administration of the affairs of the institution was marked by the calm judgment and clear perception of the needs of these wards of the nation that has ever marked his prosecution of all works of public enterprise in which he has been more or less engaged for over a quarter of a century.

Gov. Robinson resigned the superintendency in the latter part of 1888 because of failing health, and the present incumbent, Col. O. E. Learnard, was appointed superintendent, with W. H. Sears as assistant superintendent and industrial teacher. Some two months ago Mr. Sears resigned to engage in other business, and Maj. John R. Rankin, member of the Legislature from Douglas County, was appointed assistant superintendent. Both Col. Learnard and Maj. Rankin feel fully alive to the needs of the institution and though somewhat hampered by limited appropriations they are untiring in their efforts to make Haskell Institute a model of industrial art.

Haskell Institute comprises four large stone buildings four stories high—the fourth is just completed—and numerous small ones, built about a hollow square containing several acres sown with clover and set with fine shade trees. The three old buildings are perfectly plain and unpretentious, not an extra line of finish adorning either interior or exterior. In the three old buildings are the offices of the superintendent and assistants, the dormitories, the dining-room and kitchen and school-rooms. The dormitories are long, low-ceilinged rooms, with hard pine floors and hard-finish walls, all kept scrupulously clean. Each room has two, four, six or more iron bedsteads, clean mattress and white spread, and pretty home-made mats adorn the floors. On the walls are bits of ornamentation in the shape of bright colored pictures and fancy work, and the little ottomans, chair cushions and the like show a love and taste for the beautiful, and all this is the handiwork of the Indian girls.

The dining room lies in the basement of the south building. It is an immense apartment, in which the nearly four hundred pupils eat at one time. The large boys by themselves, the smaller boys by themselves and the girls in the end of the room all together. They are as neat and orderly as a promiscuous lot of boys ever are, and the girls, almost without exception, would be at home at any well appointed table. Before being seated they sing in unison, "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow," and sing it with a hearty good will.

The school rooms are fitted up exactly as are the school rooms for white children, with plain polished desks, good blackboards and the usual array of text and song books, but the quarters are a little cramped. On the blackboards are texts in good plain chirography, showing at a glance that a red hand can wield a pen quite as skillfully and with quite as good results as a white one.

The chapel is a large, square room with wide windows on both east and west, and a long platform filling the east side. On this is a fine toned piano and an organ and reading desk. Above it hang the crayon portraits of Hon. Dudley Haskell, Dr. James Marvin, Gov. Robinson and Maj. Haworth. On the north and south sides are large glass cases filled with Indian curiosities of every description, nearly all the work of the tribes represented by the children in the school.

At 8:30 o'clock each morning the pupils march into the chapel by twos—and they march well—and engage in devotional exercises consisting of a short reading from the scriptures, prayer and a song or two. They sing remarkably well. Some of the boys have fine barytone voices, but the tenors are a little heavy. Many of the girls are gifted with sweet, clear soprano voices, and the contraltos are exceptionally fine.

In concert, quartette, duet or solo they sing melodiously above the average. The little ones enjoy their part of the exercises greatly, and join in with all the strength of their young lungs, not always as musically as could be desired, perhaps, but displaying a willing spirit.

From the chapel they adjourn to the various schoolrooms. This part of the work is under the supervision and immediate care of Prof. J. P. Gorman, who is principal of the educational department. He is a young man of sterling integrity and fully alive to the responsibility resting upon him. His strict attention to the needs and necessities of the pupils and teachers, and his unvarying perseverance and kindness, have made him an invaluable aid in the training of these young minds. In his efforts he has had the confidence and support of Col. Learnard and Maj. Rankin, and been ably seconded by Hervey B. Peairs, assistant principal.

The corps of lady-teachers, numbering eight, has been selected with special regard to the peculiar fitness of each for the work, and in every instance this selection has been attended with gratifying results. Among the younger pupils the love for these teachers is displayed quite openly, and a pleasant word will bring to the dark little faces dimpling smiles, disclosing rows of pretty white teeth, while the twinkling black eyes display as much of the joy or sorrow, the pain or anger of the human heart as the brown or blue ones

The Chapel.

or the terrorizing fiends of dime novel literature this Indian school is a revelation indeed.

The building just completed is a model of neatness and convenience and gives comfortable quarters for 600 pupils, and by crowding can care for 800—more than double the capacity of the old buildings. This makes Haskell Institute the largest of its kind in the United States. The buildings stand near the center of the grounds consisting of 500 acres, 280 of which were donated by the city of Lawrence for that purpose. The 220 acres cost the Government $40,000 and the erection of the buildings $125,000 more.

Most of the ground is under cultivation; several acres are sown to clover, 50 to oats, 125 to corn, 15 acres in potatoes and 10 acres in garden. This ground supplies the institution with vegetables and provides for the cattle, hogs and horses that belong to the institution.

About all the work of the institution is done by the pupils, and it is really surprising how well they do it. The boys and girls are neatly clad in garments made by the pupils in the tailor and dress-making departments. The greater part of their food is grown and prepared by the pupils, and much of the work on the buildings is done by them.

The foreman of the tailor department is Harvey White Shield, a full blood Cheyenne. He is quiet and modest in bearing, is a graduate of Carlisle and for a time was a student of Hanover, Ind., and wears a handsome class pin of that institute. The work done under his supervision compares favorably with that done in the average tailor-shop.

In the dressmaking department there was a merry hum of feminine voices, mingled with the buzz of eleven sewing machines and the head dressmaker, Miss Annie Fisher, was found surrounded by some twenty young Indian girls, each one busy with her sewing. The special work upon which they were employed was their graduating dresses. They were of white lawn, striped, checked and barred, and cut to fit the trim neat figures of the dark-hued wearers, who were quite as much interested in the "set" as any white maiden. There were many pretty faces among these girls, and a coquettish bow of scarlet or yellow ribbon tied round the Gretchen braids of glossy black hair, or knotted under a rounded chin, was worn with as much grace as ever a white sister displayed.

The wagon and blacksmith shops of stone and brick were planned and constructed by the Indian boys. They even quarried the rock to supply the material. Here they make large numbers of wagons yearly, and do all their own smithy work as well. The Government buys these wagons for its own use, and a few weeks ago two and one half car loads of wagons were shipped from Haskell Institute to Dakota Indians.

They do all their own shoemaking, and good

Harvey Whiteshield, a Finished Pupil.

be taken away, a dissenting voice from any one of the five making all efforts void. In this respect there is a wide margin for improvement in the laws relating to the education of the Indians. A compulsory educational law should be passed and rigidly enforced.

The superintendent prefers to take these children when quite young—from 4 to 15—then they have more plastic minds, have imbibed few of the customs or superstitions of their people, and more readily adapt themselves to the new life. The older ones, and there is quite a number past 20, are not so quick to learn, and when they have completed the course they often return to their tribes and relapse into their former condition. The old habits and old associations are too strong for them to resist. There is small matter for wonder in this. Very few white children with degenerate blood in their veins accomplish anything under like circumstances, and as well expect a son of Emerson or Ruskin to degenerate into a Nana or Vielosio as to hope that the offspring of one of these same Apaches, though taken from the mother breast, will rise much above the fountain head in one generation of civilizing influences. If the third remove witnesses great changes a miracle will have been wrought.

Notwithstanding the peculiarities and race prejudices, there is rarely any insubordination among the pupils and in very few instances are the culprits punished with other than an extra task of work. There is a guard-house, but it holds no terrors for the pupils, as very few have merited banishment to its gloom. Those who prove incorrigible are sent away, it being considered a waste of time and money as well as demoralizing to keep such in the school. There are no arbitrary rules in any department and the smoothly oiled wheels of the institution seem to slip along with precious little jarring.

All children of suitable age, good habits and free from disease are accepted, and, as in most of the other large schools, the pupils are all uniformed—the girls wearing dark-blue dresses and the boys a regulation uniform of light-blue trousers and dark-blue coats.

The girls have a military organization consisting of four companies, fully officered and quite proficient in their drill. The boys have six companies, forming a battalion, and a fine band of nineteen pieces. On Sunday mornings these organizations form in line for inspection and dress parade, and present a really fine appearance. In the selection of officers the companies indicate their preferences, and the Board of Directors decide according to the merits of those who are recommended.

To one whose ideas of Indians and their capabilities have been formed upon the accounts of deeds of lawlessness on the frontier substantial work it is, too, under the foremanship of J. S. Cannon.

In the harness shop, of which Geo. R. Dove is foreman, some handsome work is done, and a good many sets of harness made entirely by Indian boys were waiting an order from the Government to be sent into Indian Territory to be distributed among the Indians. One bridle of fair leather was a fine piece of workmanship made by a Shawnee Indian boy of 14.

The farm and garden are tended by boys who are agriculturally inclined. Besides these industries there is a bake-shop, where Indian youths make all the bread for the institution, and they also learn carpenter's work, mason's trade and painting. The children are closely observed, and if they develop talent or taste for any particular line of work they are put at that particular thing. If not they are experimented with until they display some preference.

Although the impression has gained credence that Indians never care for amusements, such is not the case. They are, in general, a merry lot. Beside their band, which makes excellent music, they have a base ball team which comes off victor in all contests, even with a picked nine from the Kansas University. They give little dances and amateur theatricals, and very entertaining concerts, in which the prima donnas are handed on and off the stage with the grace of a Chesterfield. This sounds incredible to those, even, who saw these Indian boys and girls enter this institution wrapped in the blankets and tricked out in the gewgaws of their tribes, less than six years ago. With much less credence will it be received by those who choose to denominate the Indian an "untamable brute." To sensible, thinking people it simply demonstrates the fact that the Indian can be civilized in a very short time if humanizing tactics are employed.

Notwithstanding all that has been accomplished here, there is much that remains to be done. The buildings are poorly heated and lighted by kerosene lamps. The chapel is entirely too small for the accommodation of the pupils now in attendance, and with increased school facilities bringing a greater number, the need for a new chapel is pressing. Congress will be asked this year to appropriate $25,000 for a chapel and $10,000 for an electric light plant.

An appropriation of $7,500 has been made by Congress for grading and macadamizing the street leading from the Post-office in Lawrence to the Institute, a broad, tree-shaded avenue of some two miles in length.

Haskell Institute should have all this and much more. This work among the young Indians is the only civilizing method yet adopted that has ever done one atom of good. Cooper's Indians died young. Jefferson's method of bribing into peace was a delusion and a snare. Custer's policy of military coercion failed except in border warfare, and the Indians can no longer be kept to themselves. Education, which should have been the first is the last result, and will prove the remedy for the disease that has so long eaten like a canker worm at the heart of our Indian policy.

These boys and girls taken in infancy from their people, educated and trained as white children are trained, given trades and professions by which they may earn an honest living, treated as human beings rather than cattle, and restrained from going back to their reservations till their judgment has matured, will make honest, upright citizens, for whom no nation will ever have cause to blush. There will be lapses, of course. You can no more breed out the race impurities and imperfections in one or two generations of red men than you can in two removes from a plug dam and sire breed a Smuggler or a Goldsmith Maid. You can only improve on the old stock till the bad blood has been displaced by good. The white race is not exempt from these lapses any more than is the red.

Haskell Institute is destined to be the greatest educational institution of its kind in the United States, and deserves the hearty and untiring support of Western Congressmen.

It is situated in a section of country bordering directly on the Indian Territory, from which its pupils come with less outlay for transportation than to any other point. It is in the heart of a fertile prairie, well watered, yet free from all taint of malarial, or disease breeding swamps, and, of easy access from all points, both East and West, lying as it does on the two great arteries that feed both East and West, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific Railroads.

Then, too, it will be nearer the base of supplies than any other large Indian school, thus reducing the cost of transportation of rations, which cuts no small figure in estimates.

The distributing depot is so absurdly far from the center of action that the cost of transportation is almost double what it would be if the base of supplies was more centrally located. Chicago is making a strong and determined effort for this contract, and in all probability will get it—she ought to get it; and unless our representatives in Congress are lukewarm in a matter that is of such vital importance, such inestimable benefit to the whole country, she will get what she wants. This will insure increased appropriations for the Western Industrial Schools, and the last straw in the way of the advancement of Haskell Institute will have been removed.

BELL MORRELL BALL.

KEEP COOL.

Five dollars will buy a good double wall quadruple Silver Plated Ice Pitcher at

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Broadway and Locust.

MIDSUMMER CLEARING-UP, ANTE-STOCK-TAKING SALE
OF
FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS
AT
The STRAUS-EMERICH OUTFITTING CO.,
Largest Time-Payment House in the World,
1121, 1123 and 1125 Olive Street.

We shall inaugurate to-morrow (Monday) OUR ANTE-STOCK-TAKING SALE, which has always been an event that our friends and patrons have taken advantage of. The present SALE will eclipse all former as to variety and remarkable values offered.

Bedroom Suits	$ 8.50;	*Regular Price,*	$ 15.00
Parlor Suits	17.50;	*Regular Price,*	26.00
Folding Beds	18.00;	*Regular Price,*	28.00
Wardrobes	5.50;	*Regular Price,*	10.00
Refrigerators	4.25;	*Regular Price,*	7.75
Ice Boxes	2.00;	*Regular Price,*	3.75
Gasoline Stoves	2.10;	*Regular Price,*	4.00
Baby Carriages	4.25;	*Regular Price.*	7.75
Kitchen Safes	2.10;	*Regular Price,*	4.50
Kitchen Chairs	.14;	*Regular Price,*	.40
Brussels Carpets	.42½;	*Regular Price,*	.60
Ingrain Carpets	.17½;	*Regulder Price,*	.35

And Our Entire Stock at Equally Low Prices.

OUR TERMS: $20.00 worth of goods for 50c a week or $2.00 a month. $30.00 worth of goods for 75c a week or $3.00 a month. $50.00 worth of goods for $1.00 a week or $4.00 a month. $75 worth of goods for $1.25 a week or $5.00 a month. $100 worth of goods for $1.50 a week or $6.00 a month. $150 worth of goods for $1.75 a week or $7.00 a month.

LARGER BILLS IN PROPORTION.

No interest asked. No security required. Come at once. No trouble to show goods. Polite attention to all. Everybody invited to inspect our goods, terms and prices.

THE STRAUS-EMERICH OUTFITTING CO., ST. LOUIS' LEADING TIME-PAYMENT HOUSE, 1121, 1123 and 1125 Olive St.

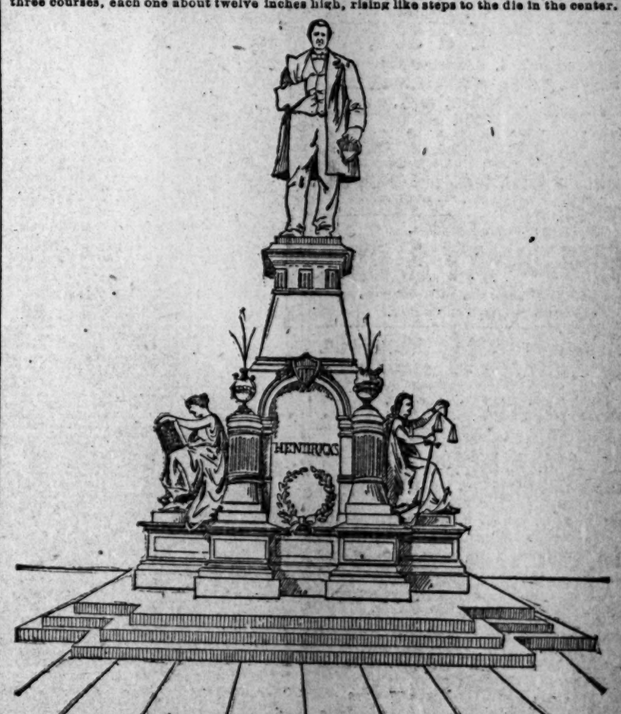
Special Inducements to Parties Starting Housekeeping. OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE HENDRICKS MONUMENT.

A Splendid Memorial to the Dead Statesman to Be Unveiled at Indianapolis on July 4.

The statue of the late Thomas A. Hendricks, which is to be unveiled on July 4 in Indianapolis, is a remarkable work of art and a superb superstructure for the monument now in course of erection.

The work has been two years in progress, $40,000 having been subscribed and paid in to defray its cost. The sculptor is R. H. Parks, and the result of his work is more than satisfactory. The statue is of bronze, fourteen and a half feet high, and cast in a single piece. Figures of History and Justice adorn the pedestal. The process of wax molding in a single piece is an ancient art, lost three centuries ago, and only rediscovered within a generation. Now it is only practiced at the Royal Foundry in Rome, where this statue was cast, and at a foundry in Florence. The clay model, which was the work of five months, weighed when completed 13,000 pounds, and the statue weighs more than twice as much. Four months were consumed in the process of casting. The pedestal is of granite, imported from the Bavano quarries in Italy. This stone is of a light coral tint, and has been used for some of the famous statues in Europe. The base is twenty-nine feet long by twenty-one feet wide, and is laid in three courses, each one about twelve inches high, rising like steps to the die in the center.



On each side of the monument is a niche. That in front bears the only inscription on the monument—the single word "Hendricks," chiseled in the stone, and finished with gold leaf. Below the name is a bronze wreath of oak and laurel leaves nearly three feet in diameter. It was cast at the Royal foundry in Rome, where molding is carried to the perfection of art, and where it is not uncommon to use natural leaves or flowers as models. This particular wreath was exhibited in Paris, where a gold medal was awarded it, and where Mr. Parks bought it for the decoration of this monument. Above the niche, which is thus adorned is a United States shield in bronze, with a spray of laurel falling across it.

In the niches to the north and south are the figures already mentioned of History and Justice. They are about two feet in height, and, like the statue which stands between and above them, they are the work of Mr. Parks, and were cast by the wax-molding process in Rome.

At the four corners of the pedestal are fluted columns, each surmounted by a globe with bronze ornamentation. Above all this is a massive dome stone, bearing the cap on which the principal statue stands.

The monument will occupy a position in the southeast corner of the new Capitol grounds facing Washington street, the principal thoroughfare of the city, and will be approached from front and rear by a cement walk leading from the Capitol to the street.

The figure of the great statesman faces the southeast, looking down the walk which leads to the State House. He is represented as standing firmly on his left foot, with the right slightly advanced. His right hand is thrust into his unbuttoned waistcoat and in his left hand is a parchment roll. On his face is an expression of concentration, and he has the appearance of being about to address an audience. The likeness is pronounced remarkably accurate by those who knew him in life. In his modeling, which took him five months, the sculptor worked with the "death mask" constantly before him.

Missouri Bar Association.

The annual meeting of the Missouri Bar Association, which is to be held at Excelsior Springs, beginning next Tuesday, June 24, promises to be very interesting. The opening address of the President, Judge George A. Madill, will be on the most noteworthy changes in statute law during the past year. The "Original Package" decision will be the subject of debate, Col. J. O. Broadhead arguing against the position of the Supreme Court, and F. Estes in its favor. There will also be a debate on the question, "Is a less than majority verdict desirable?" in which Robert H. Kern and Edwin Silver of Jefferson City will lead. Both questions will be open for general discussion, and a lively discussion is anticipated, especially on the original package decision.

A paper on "Constitutional Guaranties" will be read by Hon. R. G. Boone, and one on "Special Juries" by Charles Claflin Allen. Quite a number of St. Louis lawyers will leave on the Wabash Monday night by special car through to the Springs.

5,000 Pairs Knee Pants, 35c.

Splendid styles, 50c, 75c and $1. Boys' long Pants, 50c to the finest Baltimore Tailor-made, $5. GLOBE, 705 to 715 Franklin avenue.

J. R. LEWIS, PRESIDENT. FRANK LAWRENCE, VICE-PRESIDENT. J. W. SHARPE, SECY. AND TREAS.

LEWIS-SHARPE COMMISSION CO.,

ROOM 210, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Consignments of All Kinds Solicited.

Grain, Hay, Flour, Grass Seed, Flax Seed, Castor Beans, Etc. We make a specialty of Track and Sample Sales. Liberal advances made on consignments.

FINANCIAL.

Sam'l A. Gaylord. John H. Blessing.

GAYLORD, BLESSING & CO.

307 OLIVE ST.

DEALERS IN HIGH-GRADE MUNICIPAL BONDS

Suitable for Savings Banks and Trust Funds.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GRAIN.

We are connected by private wire with Jones, Kennett & Hopkins of New York and Chicago, and are prepared to execute orders for the purchase and sale of railroad stocks and bonds; also grain for cash or on margin. Our facilities for obtaining quick and reliable information are unsurpassed.

GAYLORD, BLESSING & CO., 307 Olive st.

GEORGE M. HUSTON & CO.

Own and Offer for Sale

$75,000 CITY OF JACKSON, TENN.,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Denomination $1,000; dated April 1, 1890, run straight 30 years without option; interest 5 per cent, payable April and October 1 at Hanover National Bank, New York City. Debt, $200,000; real valuation, $6,000,000; assessment, $2,225,686; population, 12,500.

Jackson is a flourishing city with well paved streets, water works, electric lights, gas, sewers, street railroads, three trunk line railroads, machine shops, foundries, cotton compress, woolen mills, etc., etc.

We offer these bonds at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST to first purchasers. They have been carefully examined and are in every respect legal and a safe investment for trust and saving funds. Bonds delivered free of charge at any bank in the United States, to be paid for in New York or St. Louis exchange.

GEO. M. HUSTON & CO.,

Bonds and Stocks, 305 Pine St.

EDWARDS WHITAKER. CHAS. HODGMAN.

WHITAKER & HODGMAN,

Successors to

MATTHEWS & WHITAKER,

BOND & STOCK BROKERS,

300 N. FOURTH ST., - ST. LOUIS.

JOHN P. BAUER. A. H. BAUER

BAUER BROS.,

BOND AND STOCK BROKERS,

205 N. 3D ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

We make a specialty of buying and selling first-class local securities. Telephone 1305.

L. A. COUARD,

INVESTMENT BROKER

124 North Third Street.

Bonds and stocks of every description bought and sold outright or on commission; mining stock handled on strict commission basis. Will be pleased to serve you.

FLOUR AND GRAIN COMMISSION.

A. N. EATON. J. R. CRISDALL. J. R. M'CLELLAN.

EATON, McCLELLAN & CO.

GENERAL COMMISSION.

Grain and Flour, Specialties.

No. 4ll Commercial St. St. Louis, Mo.

GRIER COMMISSION CO.,

408 Chamber of Commerce,

St. Louis, Mo.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

L. HAKE & SON,

Commission and Provision Merchants,

819 N. 3d St. & 816 N. 4th St.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

H. W. KNEHANS & SONS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Dealers in Butter, Eggs, Dried Fruit, Etc.

1022 N. THIRD ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Eggs a Specialty.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

WM. BRAY & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

226 MARKET STREET.

St. Louis Produce Commission Co.

Fruits and Vegetables.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

No. 1027 N. Third St.

OSCAR HEIL, Manager. St. Louis, Mo.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

GEO. A. BENTON & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the Sale of Country Produce of all kinds.

897 N. 3d st. and 824 N. 4th st., St. Louis, Mo.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

MICHENFELDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WOOL, HIDES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

No. 3 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

Consignments and Correspondence Solicited.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.

D. S. IRONS & CO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

UNION STOCK YARDS,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Tailor-Made Girl To-Day.

From the Boston Globe.

The tailor-made girl becomes more masculine in attire every season. Just now the fancy runs to a suit of rough home-spun or gray tweed, innocent of the trimming and depending for its characteristic smartness on the cut and fit.

The bodice is made habit fashion, with a little tail piece and a step collar, showing a dandy looking white Marseilles tie, pierced by a diamond pin, while the skirt is fitted to the figure with no fullness or folds, either in front or at the sides, but with a few plaits spreading out in graceful fan-like form at the back, giving spring to the short little tails of the basque.

The popularity of this tailor-made dress is due in a measure to its exclusiveness, for there is not a woman outside of the tailoring profession who can cut, fit and press a suit of this kind.

Why Not Wear Wimples?

From the Boston Globe.

Really the only mode or article of dress, ancient or prehistoric, that is not duplicated in fashionable modern costumes is the wimple of Chaucer's time, seen in the habit of the religieuse to-day. Why cannot some demure, nun-faced maiden adopt this becoming accessory and make it fashionable?

It is very becoming. Folds of gauzy white material should form a dainty coif and encircle the slender throat from ear to shoulder. Just imagine, girls, anything more enchanting.

TRADE TOPICS.

A GENERAL RESUME OF THE CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE MARKETS.

Manipulation Developed in Wheat—Both July Wheat and Corn Now Threatened With a Deal—Ball Speculation in Oats—State of the Flour Market—Items of Interest From Chicago and New York Markets—Chat From 'Change and From the Street.

Although harvesting has commenced, new wheat already putin an appearance here and July has not yet been entered into; in short, just when this market is on the eve of the new crop movement, manipulation shows itself and threatens to upset all the usual influences that affect speculation. It is the same combine that holds July corn in its grasp that, it is supposed, has taken hold of July wheat. The same tactics were employed in buying a big line of July wheat that were used in corn—buying July and selling August. But while it is believed the same combine is in wheat that there is in corn, wheat is worked through a different commission house. In last Sunday's POST-DISPATCH it was stated that the D. R. Francis & Bro. Commission Co. were alleged to be long a large line of July wheat. Since then the POST-DISPATCH has intimated that July wheat was threatened with manipulation. Some of the wise-acres and "know it alls" on 'Change were highly amused at the idea of a deal in July wheat, but the shorts just now do not feel at all amused at the prospect before them. The D. R. Francis & Bro. Commission Co. have been adding to its line by fresh purchases, and yesterday at and below 85½c seemed to have unlimited orders to buy. As contracts will not ring out with this house the natural supposition is they have their line intact, and this line, it is the general belief, is held for the United Elevator Co., the same combine that is supposed to control July corn. Gossip has it that enough July wheat is controlled to run millions of bushels ahead of any probably receipts from now to the close of July. One good effect of this speculative move is that July wheat in St. Louis has been put upon a relative basis with Chicago so as to attract winter wheat here when it does begin moving to market. There is another house on the floor with whom, so the "ring boys" say, July contract swill not ring. This is Carter & Bowman, but it is supposed they are taking a back at the deal on their own account and are not interested in the United Elevator Co.'s deal. A good deal of business is felt by July shorts over the prospects of a deal, as they have had a demonstration of what the combine can do by the stoutness maintained by July corn. The shorts' only hope is that heavy receipts of wheat of good enough quality to grade No. 2 will smother the long line. On the other hand, if the longs have enough July bought they need not fear an ordinary run of July receipts, and then they have the chances for a delayed harvest by unfavorable weather of damage by rains, or the chances that it will not grade here. The new wheat that came from Kentucky and Tennessee was small berried, with many shrunken grains, and, dry, would not have graded better than No. 4, but the car of Southeast Missouri wheat that came in yesterday was exceptionally fine—a plump, bright berry—and dry enough to grade No. 2, something seldom seen in new wheat. Outside of the threatened manipulation the influences bearing upon the market have been nearly equally balanced, bullish, yet the bears have not been able to hold control of and dictate prices any more than the bulls. Most of the advices from the Northwest have been more glowing regarding the condition of the spring wheat crop, which, if most of these reports were to be believed, was in a state of unusual promise. But every now and then would come quietly sliding in an intimation that all was not gilt-edged in the Northwest, but that too much moisture threatened the plant with damage and that rust had also appeared. Harvesting weather for winter wheat has been almost perfect, with some few exceptions, and really the most serious, being drenching rains in Kansas. In the state of alarm the July shorts are in, any rainy weather this week would stir up, probably, a perfect panic. But a continuance of hot, clear weather might nerve them to resisting any manipulative pressure. There is nothing new from foreign shores, as only the finest of reports come from Europe and their markets remain quiet and speculatic, but every now and then was a good-sized export purchase is heard of either at New York or Duluth, showing that foreigners have to have a certain amount of American wheat. Obstacles to an advance are the dullness in flour and the deadness in cash wheat. It has been "rough sledding" for the seller who had any grade No. 2 red for sale, as the millers generally could supply their wants from the sample tables and few outside orders were here. The holders of the stock bought most of the offerings, but the price dropped. Sales of No. 2 red were made at from 88¼c to 87c, closing yesterday with sellers at the bottom rates which was 2c below the preceding Saturday. Speculation has been quiet to the verge of dullness at times and was confined principally to professional talent. The outsider was scarcely represented, and only few and small orders were filed for the country. Early in the week there was a downward slide to 84¼c for July, 83½c for August and 87¾c for December, but recovered and on Thursday sold up to 87½c, August to 85½c and December to 88¼c. Since then the market went up some, but closed flat yesterday at 85¾c (on cash 85¾c was bid) for July, 84c for August and 87¾c seller for December. To show how July was sustained and the deferred options knocked off, it is only necessary to state that the closing rates, as compared with the preceding Saturday, were at declines of ¼c for July, 1⅜c for August and 1⅜c for December.

The influence of the growing crop is beginning to be felt in the corn market and from now on it will cut more or less of a figure in affecting the course of prices and of speculation. Some complaints have been heard of too much wet weather but others that the crop was backward. The fact is, the weather for the past two weeks has been as perfect corn weather as could be asked for. It has brought the plant forward rapidly in many sections, particularly in Iowa and Nebraska, and in general the prospects have greatly improved during the past week or ten days. Still there are many who feel friendly towards the bear side of corn, some on future possibilities of weather conditions the crop will have to pass through and others in the singular idea that three good crops cannot be raised in succession. Hence, there has been enough buying to take care of the limited selling offers. Speculation was in such a dead state most of the time that trading was simply insignificant and changes in value slight. July ranged from 33¼c to 32⅞c, August from 33c to 32⅝c, September at 33½c to 33¼c, and the close of yesterday was 32⅝@33c bid for July, 32¼c for August and 33⅜ for September. The combine is still holding fast to July corn and contracts with the Redmond Cleary Commission Co., who represent the United Elevator Co. in the deal, do not ring out. They have not been worried much by large arrivals, as only 328,740 bu was received this week, and most of these went through. The stock accumulated, however, and is now over 2,200,000 bu, of which 1,800,000 bu is No. 2, as there was not much demand for the cash article. It seems probable the longs will have to take care of all the stock on and after July 1, as it is said the Carondelet Elevator Co. will dump their 900,000 bu on the longs when next month arrives. Exporters have taken very little corn this past week and few orders have come here. In fact, most of the cash buying from day to day has been by the different elevators themselves of their own receipts. The July longs are well able to take care of all the corn delivered, and will only have to look out that the stock does not get out of condition holding it in store during the hot weather.

The bull fever seems to have passed from wheat over into oats. The cheaper cereal has the fever bad, all on account of the oats louse. That pernicious depredator seems to have cut a swath in the oat crop from Texas inclusive to the Iowa State line. Crop prospects are said to be deplorable nearly everywhere, and are only fair to fine in Iowa and Indiana and further East. The fear is now that the pest will invade these States and make a clean sweep of the whole. The bulls do not fear this; they only hope he will. Country speculators have hitched on to the long side of oats and are playing it as they did wheat some time ago. The speculative demand has been active enough to put August up 1⅛c and September 1⅜c, the former selling from 23⅝c to 24⅝c and September from 26½c to 28⅛c and both closing yesterday at 29c. July has had sellers right along at 29c. The cash market has been tame and showed little change. Southern shippers were out, and the principal buying was by the local trade.

Receipts for the week were 20,072 bbls, against 18,720 last week, and shipments this week 42,985 bbls, against 30,419 last week. The output for the week was 32,990 bbls, against 33,200 for last week. The local mills are not running very strong, many of them running only one-half of their mills and repairing the other half to be in readiness for the new crop of wheat. Several of our city mills have been closed down part of the week making repairs, which would account for any discrepancy in the output. From information gained from owners and operators there will be a general starting up next week. The demand for flour for the past week has been rather irregular. Eastern jobbers have shown some disposition to place orders here for round lots later on, but could not be induced to make any bids at present time. The export trade took nothing, it being impossible to sell here for export grades. About the only trade the city mills have had was the Southern and local city trade. These have been ample to keep the mills running on about half time. With the above two sources of demand out of the market there would not have been a mill running in St. Louis last week.

Chat From 'Change.

Only 116,000 bu corn was loaded into the barges for export during the past week.

A decrease of 10,000 to 15,000 bu is looked for in the local stock of wheat and an increase of about 25,000 to 50,000 bu corn.

Speaking of the short crops the other day Amadee Cole said he knew of one section in Illinois where the soil was so poor you couldn't even raise an umbrella.

"Bradstreet's" reports the exports of flour and wheat from both coasts for week as equivalent to 1,224,400 bu against 1,962,080 bu the week before, and 1,105,810 bu for corresponding week last year. It places the exports since July 1, 1889, at 103,089,000 bu against 84,275,800 bu the preceding season.

The Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Produce Exchange will undoubtedly adjourn over the Fourth of July until the following Monday morning, thus giving their members three full days' holiday. It is probable the Merchants' Exchange will take some action in the same line.

The entries in the race for the position for Assistant Secretary of the Exchange, made vacant by the resignation of L. W. Stebbins, are steadily increasing. Chrisee H. Whittmore and Fred W. Stobie of the Exchange clerical staff are applicants on a strictly merit platform and the others are S. H. Hewlett, Geo. Mudge, T. Henry Morgan, A. P. Gaffney and R. S. Sass.

The first new wheat came in yesterday from Missouri. It was very fine and graded No. 2 and was sold by C. P. Burr & Co. to the George P. Plant Milling Co. at the premium price of 95c per bu. In this connection it is as well to say that the Plant Milling Co. has, with very few exceptions, bought the first receipts of new wheat for years, and their friends and the public generally can well afford to congratulate them on this their fiftieth year in the milling business in St. Louis. Geo. Plant says their brands of "Sweet Home Patent," "Plant's Extra" and "Pilgrim"—straight—flours will continue to occupy the front rank right along as usual.

A game of base ball has been arranged between the grain pit and provision corner on 'Change, the proceeds to go for a charitable purpose. If possible Sportsman's Park will be obtained for next Saturday. The nines will be selected from the following talent:

Pork corner—James Savage, D. S. Bartle, Tom Griffin, George Heilzberg, Ed Eno, Otto Nedderhut, Jeff McSorley, W Archer, Wm. Hughes.

Grain pit—Oswald Graves, John Ryan, Tom Bradshaw, John Woods, W. J. Wells, John A. Warren, Tom Francis, Frank Woodlock, Joe Adderton, Nat Moffett, Al Fath, Joe Lineberger.

The "curb" traders are having a tough time of it. Driven from pillar to post they seem to be unable to find a resting-place, even though a temporary one. Yesterday afternoon they met on the steps leading to the main entrance on Third street, but were not allowed to remain there undisturbed. Probably the noise they made disturbed "Uncle Alex" Smith during his after dinner nap, for several four sample bags falling in their midst and scattering their clothes with flour attracted the traders' attention to a third floor front office and there they saw Mr. Smith hurling flour and defiance at them. The bombardment broke up the "curb." By the middle of August the "curb" traders expect to have quarters of their own. This last office room now occupied as a pool and billiard room by Tillotson in the Chamber of Commerce building. The traders have formed what they call a "commercial exchange," the initiation fee to which is $10, with quarterly dues of $5. There is no telling but what this new organization may cut loose sometime from the Merchants' Exchange—and run on its own independent hook. Last year's secession by the leading traders showed they could get along very well by themselves.

From the Street.

The late hot spell evidently has found many dairymen and even creameries unable to take suitable cooling care of their milk and cream, as receipts of past week and more plainly indicate. The butter shows that not only was the cream held at over the right temperature, but the churning must also have been away over what it should be, as the butter is sourish and cheesy, the milk has not been properly removed from it, no doubt could not work the butter in the ice cream freezer, and is hard to handle satisfactorily. Had there been proper cooling facilities, even to harden the butter after churning, much of this surplus milk could be gotten rid of and the butter proportionately improved, but no butter can be nice after such a thorough churning in sour buttermilk and its removal then cannot improve it to some extent, especially in solidity. During hot weather strict attention should be given to keeping cream at a proper advantage of the weather in cooling out mornings and evenings, as well as churning quite early and not in the heat of the day; the use of some salt also in the cream has a beneficial effect and will improve the butter.

The crop of Doolittle and Miami raspberries in St. Louis County this season gives promise to be the largest ever known. The Hoosier, commonly known as the Gregg, is damaged, but to what extent is not yet fully known.

There is no man on Third street that moves through that thoroughfare with a more busy air than that of Harry J. Hilliard. Passing the commission houses in quest of stuff to fill his orders, he discloses the speed and movements of a professional pedestrian. His principal time is spent from block to block, in foraging for goods. In going to the Levee he usually has the stuff gathered in by the time his competitors arrive—that is, when the start is uniform.

The hot weather had a most depressing influence on the great variety of perishable stuff on Third street all week. The potato operators were especially provoked over the situation, as every twenty-four hours their stock needed picking over to insure a sound stock. Tomatoes, beans and other perishable truck from the South were largely in bad order, except such goods as were in the refrigerator cars, which afforded the required protection during the hot spell. Shippers should patronize the refrigerators whenever possible during the heated term.

H. Goebel: "I don't see why so many of the commission men complain and find it so hard to keep their doors open. Why, we have not any trouble at all in making a good living, because we pursue the right course. When there is no home-grown stuff offered we go down the street here to the big receivers, and we can get unloaded at prices that afford us a fair margin, but no more, and will not touch anything without there is a profit in it, right up, you see, we don't have to send drummers down South for our wants. We send down the street two or three blocks and get all we need. Every morning we now trade with the farmers, and buy what we can be turned over at a fair profit. We can buy, too, as cheaply as the big concerns down the street are running at an expense of $25 to $60 a day; $5 or $6 covers ours. It is no trick at all to buy a few products from farmers' wagons and turn it over into cash at a profit. Any man experienced in the business can make every day during the summer at least $15, while he can make $5 cover all expenses. It is no business, however, for a man who keeps bookkeeping, has office, desks, clerks and other uncalled-for luxuries. It is no pastime for a 'tenderfoot.' If a man wants to get rich in six or ten years let him go to work for some experienced operator, like Fred Biesler, for instance, and study his methods. Several of us would have went to Europe this summer, but there is our busiest time, and while we can well afford it, must forego that pleasure during the summer months. You can rest assured, however, that five or six of us will 'sail the ocean blue' before you see the World's Fair."

Billy Barry enjoys a good joke as well as any man on Third street, and usually enjoys them at somebody else's expense, but one evening lastweek the tables were completely turned on him. He purchased two yellow pumpkins for his evening supper and found they attracted a good deal of attention. He finally concluded they were adapted to better work—higher duty—that of being in the window of some West End family. He began to realize what a swell they would cut prancing through the parks clad in bright and costly trappings and hitched to one of those gilded and richly upholstered vehicles that adorn the drives. He gave publicity to his desire to improve their condition, especially everywhere in the West End, where the news would prove most effective. They were for sale. At last the boys believed he was ripe for some encouraging information and proceeded in their wicked work by having a note written in a neat feminine hand, informing Mr. Barry that the fair writer learned he had for sale a pair of beautifully matched yellow ponies, which she would probably purchase if price and the animals suited. She added on the handsome parchment that she would be down over Tuesday evening, late as 6:30, and if convenient to have the team at Third and Wash streets, she could inspect them and see their speed, movements and style. This was Billy's golden opportunity. A magnificent turnout was quickly visible. Billy started off the next evening for a 15-cent barber shop, a haberdashery and took other steps to disclose his taste in personal adornment. The final moment came and so did William, flying around the corner with his beauties looking in every direction for his fair horse fancier, but there was not a shadow of her anywhere. He suddenly concluded a horrible joke was played on him, and there was.

Mississippi got the finest prices for tomatoes this season, quantity shipped considered, that she ever received. St. Louis, too, proved more profitable to her than most of the markets she patronized. They are coming now to the leading receivers by the carload and prices are still fairly remunerative.

The genial and whole-souled Be. E. Ryan, President of the American Preserving Association and general manager of the St. Louis Preserving Co., was a daily visitor on North Third street the past week. His object was to arrange with the large receivers of raspberries for a supply for his factory in this city. In conversation with Mr. Ryan, who makes his headquarters at Pittsburg, he informed a POST-DISPATCH reporter, that of all the factories under his control, the St. Louis one received the finest stock and that the finest brands put up by them were put up in St. Louis.

McKenna Bros. send in the following interesting information on wool, etc.: The two props that have sustained prices of wool throughout the entire country appear to have been knocked from under. One was the "immediate necessities" of manufacturers, and the other was the speculative boom anticipated upon the passage of the tariff and silver bills. The temporary needs of the mills, due to the delayed clip, were soon filled. Manufacturers completed their season and are now "resting on their oars." Many of them, especially in the satinet, casimere and flannel branches, prefer to shut down and sustain the prices on goods already manufactured rather than to pile up goods, cut prices and run at a small profit or perhaps at a loss. Even the worsted mills, which seemed the most prosperous of all, have grown indifferent and contend that prices are too high on wool. It had been anticipated all along by conservative people that the principal markets would sag when offerings became more abundant. In fact there never had been anything in the future outlook to justify higher values except a possible speculative craze based on the new tariff and silver bills. Woolen goods were suffering from the effects of two open winters and the increased importations of foreign goods due to weak and declining markets abroad. The condition of affairs in Europe also affects wool directly as well as indirectly through manufactured goods. A material decline is looked for at the coming London sales opening on the 24th inst., when 150,000,000 lbs wool will be offered. This comprises Australian largely and contains stock that can be used to a great extent in this country. All of the leading manufacturers of the East, using such wool, have booked orders in London and if the continental demand should be light there will be large purchases made for America. The passage of our new tariff bill would only affect the prices on such stock about 10 per lb, which would be a small barrier, if the present downward tendency abroad continues. As the Senate will only begin its debate on the bill about July 1, it is possible that the new law may not go into effect at all this season. All these causes combined account for the recent changes and are no surprise to those who have followed the course of events. The larger portion of the stock sold here during the week passed into the hands of local buyers. Had actual offers made by mills been accepted prices would have been still lower. A fair, steady business is expected from now on, though only moderate receipts are looked for until the new basis of values is established through the sales in the wool-growing districts, where local operators are loaded with high-priced stock, and in many cases cannot get out without loss. This will prolong the wool season, but will have a less disastrous effect than crowding stock on indifferent buyers, both manufacturers and middlemen. The latter have suffered severely for two seasons, and are more disposed to be governed by the actual consumptive demand. Choice medium and half-blood grades appear to be the only kinds on which the millers will make anything like fair offers. All else is refused or taken merely at a sacrifice.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Fruits.

Strawberries—Deliveries very light, and the season can be called over. The few offerings to-day at 40c per gallon.

Raspberries—Deliveries of home-grown and receipts of shipped stock fair and there was a good demand. Prices range—Home-grown black, 25@30c per gallon; shipped red, 50@$1 per 3 gallon case; black, $1.50@2 per 6 gallon case.

Blackberries—Deliveries improving and there was a good demand at $2 per case.

Dewberries—Receipts light and there was a fair demand at $2 per case.

Whortleberries—Light arrivals and all offerings found ready sale at $3 per case.

Wild Blackberries—$1@1.50 per 6-gal case.

Cherries—Scarce and wanted. Sales—Home-grown, 25@40c per gal.; California, $2@2.25 per 16-lb case.

Gooseberries—Large deliveries and there was a good demand at $1.50 per bu.

Red Currants—Light deliveries, and there was an active demand at 40@50c per gallon.

Plums—$1.25@1.75 per 6-gallon case.

Peaches—Receipts liberal; condition fair; there was only a fair demand at 40@70c per ½-bu box.

Apples—There were liberal offerings and a fair demand at 40@70c per ½-bu box.

Watermelons—Receipts increasing and there was a fair demand from both shippers and the local trade. Sales range $150@200 per car, and $16@18 per hundred.

Canteloupes—Receipts fair, but there was only a moderate demand. The shipped stock arriving has little flavor, hence first purchases had a bad influence on subsequent orders. Sales 75c@$1.50 per crate.

Apricots—Offerings light and sales at $2@2.25 per 20-lb case.

Lemons—There was a good demand, with only a fair stock in the hands of dealers. Choice repacked stock sells readily at $4.50@6.50 per box, according to size.

Oranges—Small stocks and market firm. California Riversides, $5.50@6; Paper Rinds, $6@6.50; Messina, $6; Redi, $6 per box.

Cocoanuts—$4 per 100; $35 per 1,000.

Bananas—Choice bunches on orders, $2@3 per bunch.

Dried Fruits—Dull and nothing doing. **Apples**—Sundried, 3½c. **Peaches**—Sundried, 2½c.

Vegetables.

Potatoes—Deliveries about 2,500 bu. The condition shows improvement both in size and maturity, and there was a good demand at 85@90c per bu.

Onions—Receipts, 50 bu. There was a fair demand for choice at $1.40@1.60 per sack and 90c@$1 per bu.

Cabbage—Deliveries improving, and all offerings found ready sale to both shippers and the local trade. Prices range $1.75@3 per crate.

Home-Grown Vegetables—On orders—Cauliflower, $1.25@1.75 per doz; cucumbers, 40@60c per doz; peas, 65c per ½-bu; asparagus, 75c@$1.25 per doz bunches; parsley, 20c per doz bunches; soup bunches, 15 per doz; pie plant, 25c per doz; green onions, 15c per doz bunches; lettuce, 50@60c per doz; radishes, 25c per doz bunches; asparagus, 40@50c per small, $1@1.25 for large per doz bunches.

New Southern Vegetables.

Potatoes—Receipts, 575 bu. Nothing arriving but New Orleans, condition of which show some improvement and selling at $1.10 per half-bbl sack.

Beans—Receipts, 5,000 lbs. Nothing offered for freight and express charges. Home-grown arriving in large quantities and selling for 75c@$1 per bu on orders.

Tomatoes—Receipts large, and some of the arrivals in very poor condition. Sales range: Mississippi, 4 basket bushel cases at $1.25@1.75; Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, 5-basket bushel box, 50@75c; Arkansas, Illinois and Tennessee at 75@90c per ½-bushel box.

Eggs—Receipts fair and there was a good inquiry at 60@75c per doz.

Green Corn—Receipts light and arrivals taken by local buyers at 25@40c per doz.

Gumbo—$1.25@1.50 per box.

Poultry and Game.

Live Poultry—There were more liberal receipts, with only a moderate demand for hens and spring chickens at lower prices. Sales range: Hens, 70 lbs average, 3½c; young ducks, 10@11c; spring chickens, 16@17c per lb.

Game—Frogs' legs, 50@90c; old pigeons, $1.25@1.50 per doz; terrapin, 50c @ doz; snapping turtles, 4c ⅌ lb.

Venis—There was a dead dull market. The majority of offerings were brought under the hammer, buyers made their own prices owing to it being Saturday, dealers not caring to carry any stock over. Prices range: Choice, 34@36c; medium, 30@33c; common, 26@28c; heavy, 16@18c per lb.

Lambs—Fair receipts and there was a good demand. Arrivals generally in good condition and selling at 4½@5½c per lb.

Butter and Eggs.

Butter—Receipts 62,970 lbs. The hot weather has a decided bad effect on arrivals of near by creamery stock, the bulk of which arrived sour and musty. Choice creameries were in fair demand and there was a good trade at full prices. Anything off, however, was neglected.

CREAMERY.

Fancy separator and set milk	13 @14
Choice separator and set milk	12 @13
Fancy gathered cream	11 @12
Choice gathered cream	11 @12
Faulty creamery, such as streaked, slushy and off flavor	6 @ 8

DAIRY.

Fancy selected	11 @12
Good choice	10 @11
Streaked and off flavor	8 @ 5
Ladies	3 @ 5
Prime near-by country packed	8 @ 9
Poor and grease	2½@ 3

Cheese—Like butter, the trade is very dull, which can be attributed to the same cause. The condition of all stock in the hands of dealers is good, and they are generally looking for a brighteningup in the trade after the 1st of the month. Prices range: Fancy new twins, 8½c; choice new twins, 6½@7c; fancy Young America, 8½@9c; choice Young America, 6½@7½c; fancy 1-lb skims, 8c; regular skims, 5@6c; fancy old Swiss, 17@18c; choice old Swiss, 15c; fancy new brick, 12c; choice new brick, 11c; fancy new limburger, 9@11c; choice new limburger, 8c.

Eggs—Receipts, 1,173 cases. Owing to the large offerings and hot weather the market declined and at the close they sold freely at 9c. Sales—60 cases Southern at 8c.

Wool.

Receipts, 158,539 lbs. The market was steady at present quotations. There was no activity, though everything offering could be sold at value. Sales reported (original country lots), Missouri, Illinois, etc., 10 sacks burry at 17c, 5 do at 18c, 8 burry and coarse at 20c, 11 light fair at 21½c, 5 coarse at 22c, 6 do at 22½c, 20 do medium part coarse at 23½c, 10 do at 23½c, 11 part light fine, at 23½c, 20 medium, slig hity coarse, at 23½c, 8 at 24c, 107 at p. t. Kansas—6 heavy at 14c, 17 light fine at 18c. Tub—6 at 30c; 25 at 35½c.

UNWASHED—STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Bright medium.	Braid. coarse.	Low. sandy.
Mo., Ill., Ark., etc	23½@24	19@22	16@18
Kansas and Nebraska	19 @22	14@17	11@13
Texas and (8 to 12 mo.	23 @24	18@21	15@17
Indian T. (4 to 6 mo.	19 @21	14@17	11@13
Colo., Utah, New Mex., etc	20 @21	16@19	13@15
Mont., Wyo., etc	22 @23	18@20	15@17

FINE.

UNWASHED—STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Light.	Heavy.
Mo., Ill., Ark., etc	20 @21	16@19
Kansas and Nebraska	17 @19	13@18
Texas and Indian (8 to 12 mo.	20 @21	15@18
Territory (4 to 6 mo.	16 @18	11@14
Colo., Utah, New Mexico, etc.	18 @20	13@16
Montana, Wyoming, etc	19 @21	15@18

Tub—Choice, 35@35½; inferior, 30@33c. Black, 30½c off. Sacks—Texas, 3 lbs tare, 20c; regular long six, 3½ lbs tare, 15c. Burry, cotted, etc.—Slightly, 3@4c off; moderately, 5@6c off. Hard burry, etc., 13c for Southern to 15c for Missouri and similar.

Hides, Feathers, Etc.

Hides—No material change. Offerings were light and the market strong and active. Green salted—No. 1, 8¾c; No. 2, 4½c; bull at 4½c; pepper boxes or badly grubby at 2c. Dry flint—No. 1, 8¾c; No. 2 skins weighing less than 10 lbs, bulls and stags, at at 6½c; dry salted at 7½c for No. 1 and 5½c for No. 2; glue at 2c for green and 4c for dry. Dry flint selling round at 7½@8c for Southern, 6½@7c for extreme South ern; 8½@9c for heavy Western, and dry salted at 6@6½c; green salted at 4½@5½c, latter for Missouri, etc.

Tallow—Quiet and steady. Prime and strictly prime in oil bbls, 4c, and cake, 4½c; in regular pkgs ½c less. No. 2 at 3½c.

Deer Skins—Nominal. Light sales at following quotations: Native skins, 22@24c for prime; mountain and Southern Texas, 20@21c; green, salted, damaged, meaty, etc., half price; antelope at 15c; goat, 10@25c.

Sheep Skins—Dull, in sympathy with wool. Green—Large, full-woolled, $1@1.10; medium size and fairly wooled, 60@75c; lambs, 35@35c. Dry, 10@15cless. Shearlings—Green, 10@25c; dry, 5@20c; Texas pelts, (8@12½c per lb.

Feathers—Active. Prime live geese at 41@42c; top rate for small sacks; prime gray, quilly, unpicked, 30c; renovated, X, 36@37c; XX, 27@30c; XXX, 19@22c; mixed, old, etc., 15@35c; chicken, dry picked, at 4c; duck at 20c for dark to 30c for white; turkey-body, 30@c; wing and tail, 5c; tare 3 and 10 per cent.

Beeswax—Quiet at 27c; burnt, half price.

Grass Seeds, Castor Beans, Etc.

Grass Seed—Clover in demand at $2.75@2.80 for low grades; $3@3.15 prime choice; timothy, $1@1.05 for medium; $1.20 for prime; redtop, 25@30c; German millet, 40@45c; white millet, 25c; Hungarian, 35c. Sales: 2 sks clover at $3.15.

Flax Seed—Salable at $1.85 for cash, $1.30 for August, $1.29 for September.

Hemp Seed—Quotable at 3c for foreign and 4½c for domestic.

Miscellaneous Markets.

White Beans—Common, 50@75c; fair, $1.15; choice navy, $1.50@1.75.

Peas—Green, $1, and Scotch, $1.10.

Roots—Gensing at $2.50@2.55—large worth more; seneca at 27@28—toppy less; snake, 20c; blood, 2c; May apple, 2½c; golden seal, 20c; angelica, 4½c; pink, 15c; black, 5c; wahoo root bark, 10c, and bark of trees, 7c; blue flag, 5c, bitter sweet bark, 5c.

Moss—Rough—Gray, 2@2½c; brown, 2½@3c; brown mixed with black, 2½@3½c; black, 3@3½c.

Nuts—Jumbo filberts, 1½@3½c; white, 4@5c; pecans, Western and territory, 50@60c; Texas, 70@75c; hickorynuts, shellbark, 50c; large, 30c; walnuts, 20c; hazelnuts, 2c.

Honey—Comb at 9@10c for inferior to 13@14c for choice; strained and extracted, in can, 8@9c; s., in bbls, 5@6c.

Scrap Iron, Etc.—Wrought, 65c; heavy cast, 50c; plow, 45c; stove plate, 35c; malleable and burnt, 30c. Brass—Heavy, 8c; light, 6c; copper, 11½c; lead, 3½c; zinc, 2½@2½c; pewter, 6c.

Rope—Green, $1.25@1.35; sisal and mixed, $15@17; bleached, $18; buffalo, $20 per ton.

Rags, Etc.—Country mixed rags, $1.10; Southern rags, $1@1.25; bagging, 55c; old rubber, $3.50; old rope, $1.25@2.25.

Bailing Stuffs—Bagging strong and in demand, Texas rags: 1¼-lb bagging at 6½c, 1¾-lb at 7c, 2-lb at 7½c, 2¼-lb a 8½c; hemp twine, in job lots, 9c; iron cotton ties scarce and wanted at $1.30@1.40.

Cooperstuffs—Shaved hoops—Sleek-work flour bbls, country shaved, $3.50@4.50; cooper shaved in demand at $5.50@6; half bbls, $2@3; patent, $6.50@7; light stuff—pork bbls, oak, $8; hickory, $9; lard tierces—oak, $10; hickory, $12. Staves—Flour bbl, No. 1, $5.75@6; culls, $2@2.50; beer kegs, $16@20; sawed and listed pork bbls, $16@19; lard tierces, $23@24. Flour bbl heading, 4½@4½c per set.

Cooperage—Flour bbls, hickory hoops, $28@29c; patent hoops, 25@25½c; half bbls, 21@21½c; produce bbls, 21c; meat bbls, 24c; pork bbls, 20c, beef bbl; half bbls, 70c; lard tierces at $1.15 del.; half tierces, 65c; kegs, 25c.

Lumber.

Reported by Russell-Massengale Commission Co., Lumber Commission Merchants, southwest corner Main and Olive streets.

At the close of the week we are pleased to note a strong feeling in lumber, especially yellow pine, which probably will strengthen still more. The arrivals by river and rail have not been excessive and demand really exceeds supply, especially for yellow pine. In this connection we notice an increased demand for this wood, as it is relatively cheaper than white pine or any substitute that has been offered, and for many purposes just as good if not better. We look for a large trade in all the hardwoods next month.

Poplar Boards and Squares—1¼, 1½@2 in., $28@30 per M; 3 in., $32@35; second-and-third common. Squares 4x4, 5x5, 6x6 to 8x8, $26@27 and $16@17 all lengths.

Ash—Boards 1¼@4 in., good widths, usual lengths, $26@28, and $16@18; tongues

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM LEADVILLE AND OTHER CAMPS.

What Is Being Accomplished in the Grafton—Work in the Cleveland Progressing—The Twin Lake District—Effects of Silver and Lead Legislation—The Catalpa and Crescent—Local Notes.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEADVILLE, Colo., June 21.—The Cleveland Mining Co. of St. Louis are still driving ahead with their work, and are getting on very fast. The shaft has been sunk over forty feet since last mention was made of this property, and is now in a fair contact. The outlook for an ore body in this mine is most excellent, and these people mean business and propose to thoroughly develop that ground, as good lead carbonate ore is being mined in their immediate vicinity. It would appear almost certain that the contract there means something. Arrangements are now being perfected to work the Grafton lode vigorously from now on. This shaft is located at the head of East Tenth street, and will very probably catch the northeast extension of the Lucy B. Hussey chute, at least that is the intention of the company in this resumption of work on the claims.

THE SHAFT IS NOW DOWN

116 feet, from which point a drift was run off to the north and east last year for the purpose of prospecting the so-called upper contact. A small streak of lead carbonate ore was encountered in the drift, and a winze sunk upon it. The ore streak continuing downward with the winze for some twenty feet, when a cross-cut was run to the eastward, in which the streak appeared to widen. No regular chute was met with, however, but at that time it was thought that one of the north Fryer Hill chutes had been caught, or a sub-chute from that direction. No very satisfactory results arising from these developments, it was decided to close down for the winter. This was done, and it is only now that a resumption of work on that property is to take place. A very efficient set of machinery is to be placed over the shaft and some time this week work will begin. It is probable that a further sinking of at least one hundred feet will be necessary before a plane corresponding perpendicularly with that of the Hussey will be reached. At that point, however, some indication as to the trend of the ore chute ought to be showing.

THE TWIN LAKES DISTRICT

is coming rapidly to the front this season, as the favorable legislation with regard to silver and lead is being felt in this section, as well as all over the West. Quite an influx of prospectors has been seen there this spring, and a number of them have already discovered and located claims on the low grade lead—or rather galena—fissures of that country, while old claims that have good veins in them which have been lying idle for a number of years on account of the slight silver value not admitting of their being worked to profit, have resumed work. A great deal of gold is also found in that district, and there are now several mines that are producing that class of ore in considerable quantities. Among others may be mentioned the Gordon lode, on which a deal of development work has been done and which is now being opened by three shafts and a tunnel. The vein is in the neighborhood of six feet, with a pay streak of about thirty-eight inches, though in one of the breast workings it has widened to about sixteen feet. The last one, shipped about ten days ago, netted the fortunate owners $200 per ton, and there are now about forty tons on the dump awaiting shipment. In addition to this there are large quantities of a lower grade free-milled gold ore in the mine, and the mill on the property is being placed in thorough order to treat it. The M. R. mine is also getting its mill, which is a small one of one battery of five stamps, in working order, and will commence milling as soon as sufficient ore is broken in the mine to warrant its starting.

In Willis' Gulch, about two miles above the lakes an out-crop of galena has been discovered and traced for about 3,500 feet, all of which has been located and is now being worked. This ore carries from 10 to 40 per cent of lead, and from 12 to 15 ounces of silver per ton.

On the Sunset, which has a vein of the same nature, mixed with quartz, the ore runs about 10 ounces in silver and about 50 per cent in lead per ton.

THE CATALPA AND CRESCENT

mines are rapidly becoming valuable as a contract has been made for 5,000 tons of the manganiferous iron of which these properties have large bodies. This is a sure thing without, and the ore goes to Chicago for the purpose of being made into steel, which, it is said, it does much better than any iron known. In fact these mines are now competing with the iron mines of Michigan, Wisconsin, Penn and Chili, and when one thinks of the difference in the cost of transportation one can readily see that the Chicago steel men know that this is the very best for their purpose. In addition to this ore, there are large bodies of argentiferous iron ore in these properties, and a contract has been made for it running to January 1, 1891. Vigorous work will now be the order of the day on the Catalpa and Crescent.

The owners of the Helena mine on Iowa Gulch having decided to stop the sinking of the shaft for the present, the upper levels were leased to Leadville parties, who are now taking out about five tons per day, and working to a large profit. This mine is owned principally in St. Louis, and is undoubtedly located over the regular Leadville contract, and in the opinion of experts here will only have to sink a short distance further to catch it. The shaft is now over 300 feet deep, but a larger and more efficient hoisting and pumping plant will have to be placed over the shaft before this can be done. It would appear from the developments made in this mine that the whole claim is thoroughly mineralized from a comparatively shallow depth downward. The further fact that as depth is gained the commercial value of the ore improves is another encouraging feature about this property.

Both the Keen and Blomger shafts of the Big Pittsburg property are now in very excellent ore, which is being mined to a large profit. This from an entirely new strike in virgin ground. On the Keen shaft the work is going on at the 300 foot level about 50 feet from the shaft daily. The other strike at the Blomger is at a point about 850 feet away from the Keen—though the workings are connected, and track is now being laid between the two. The one is a lead carbonate and carries about 68 per cent of lead and runs as high as 2,500 ounces in silver to the ton.

THE BREAST OF ORE

is now about twelve feet thick and seems to be widening as drifted upon. About 200 tons per month of hard carbonate are now being shipped from the Pearson shaft on this property, and to a large profit.

The Hibernian has begun sinking again in its gulch shaft, which is working under a lease. The location of this shaft was determined by the strikes in the Pittsburg, and is in an excellent place to catch those ore bodies, a deal of virgin ground being in its immediate vicinity.

The Surprise shaft of the Maid of Erin is doing a lot of prospecting for the ore streak known to exist at that point with very encouraging results. Off to the east from the incline a streak of good lead carbonate ore about one foot thick has already been encountered which carries more silver than that class of ore usually does.

The Shamus O'Brien, which has been closed down for a time owing to the death of one of the lessees, has resumed work and is looking exceedingly well.

The Snowstorm people are working at the 300-foot level and are driving west to get into the ground of the Highland Mary, which is supposed to contain an extension of the famous Mikado ore chute.

On the Little Miami a deal of work is being done and an uprise is being run between the two lower levels for air. This streak of ore has opened from a few inches to several feet and is paying handsomely.

Quite an important factor in the development of the south side of Dome Hill will be found in the work of the Lucky Joe Mining Co., a new organization that has two claims there on the common side lines of which a shaft has been sunk already about 200 feet. A large 50-horse-power boiler and hoister is now being placed over the shaft, and the work of sinking will be resumed at an early date. This will probably catch the contact now being worked upon in the adjoining properties, the Nisi Prius and the La Compton, at about seventy-five feet further down, and it is almost an assured fact, from the data obtainable in these properties, that shipments will at once begin when that depth is reached. This company's ground is some of the most valuable on that hill and their work will give an impetus to all other properties lying to the south of them.

An exceedingly important enterprise has been inaugurated at Aspen in the work of the Castle Creek Mining Co. This organization was effected in Chicago and Mr. F. C. Hanford of the Hanford Oil Co., together with a number of other Chicago gentlemen, has taken a large block of the stock and guarantees to do the work for which the company was formed. This is to drive a tunnel, starting from Keno Gulch, into Aspen Mountain. It will be 3,000 feet in length, and the breast of the tunnel will have a vertical depth of at least 2,600 feet, and cut the mother vein of that mountain as well as drain the other mines located on it. As the lowest workings at present are only 1,400 feet, it will readily be seen that this is very important, particularly as the greatest drawback there is the immense volume of water encountered. A flume some 6,000 feet in length is now being built from Castle Creek for the purpose of furnishing power to run a large electrical plant, which will include lighting, transportation of ores, etc., sawmill and in fact each and every appliance known to modern mining. Mr. George S. Newman, long and favorably known in St. Louis, is the General Manager. The name and style of the new company is the Castle Creek Tunnel & Power Co.

The Local Market.

Trading on the Mining Exchange was brisk yesterday, and prices generally were better.

* * *

The Central Silver market was very active, and in spite of heavy sales the stock almost held its own. Trading opened at 15, and although large amounts of stock were offered, the price did not break until 1,460 shares had been sold. At 14½ transfers were large, all stock offered being readily taken and 2,100 shares were disposed of, the market closing at 15 asked, 14¼ bid.

* * *

La Union was in active demand, and gathered strength as trading progressed. The opening sale was one of 100 shares at 10, and from this point the advance was steady. At 11½ the transfers amounted to 300 shares. One hundred shares sold at 12 and 400 at 12½. At 13 the sales amounted to 200 shares; 13½ was paid for 100 shares, and trading closed with a transfer of 400 shares at 14.

* * *

American & Nettie was weak and unchanged in price. One hundred shares sold at $1.97½, followed by a transfer of 200 shares at $2, buyer 30, after which 100 shares of stock sold at $1.95, the closing quotation.

* * *

Samoa was 4 asked, 3½ bid. One hundred Yuma brought 53¾. Elizabeth was $1.17½ asked, $1.12½ bid.

* * *

Mickey Breen was weak and declined in price. The opening sale was one of 100 shares at $1.22½, followed by a transfer equal in amount at $1.20, the closing transaction being a sale of 100 shares at $1.17½.

* * *

Major Budd was slightly better in price and 200 shares were sold at 6.

* * *

The following quotations were made on call in the Mining Exchange:

	BID.	ASK.		BID.	ASK.
Adams	96¼	.....	M. Murph	.....	.....
American	1 95	1 97½	Maj. Budd	6	.....
Arizona	.....	.....	Mex. Imp	.....	.....
Aztec	.....	.....	Montrose	.....	.....
Bi-Metal	.....	.....	Mt. Key	.....	.....
Black Oak	.....	.....	Mt. Lion	.....	.....
Bremen	.....	.....	M. Breen	1 15	1 17½
Buckskin	.....	.....	Neath	.....	.....
Central S	15	16¼	Old Colony	.....	.....
Cleveland	.....	.....	Old Jessie	.....	.....
Civ. & Abn	17½	22½	P. Murphy	12½	13½
Cœur d'A	.....	.....	Pedro Con	.....	.....
Crown Poro	.....	.....	Phillips	.....	.....
Eclipse	.....	.....	Pine Grve	.....	1½
Gldn Era	.....	.....	Q. of W	.....	.....
Gldn West	.....	.....	R. Hill	27½	.....
Gold King	.....	.....	Raspberry	.....	.....
Gold Run	.....	.....	Rosalia	.....	.....
Granite M	.....	.....	Richmond	.....	.....
Hesp	.....	.....	S. Frisco	.....	.....
I. X. L	.....	.....	S. Hopes	87½	1 00
Ingram	.....	60	Silver Age	1 77½	1 82½
Ironclad	.....	.....	So. Queen	.....	.....
Ivanhoe	.....	.....	SilverBell	.....	.....
Jumbo	.....	.....	Tourte'le	.....	.....
Keystone	1½	2	W. Granit	1 05	.....
La Union	9½	10½	W. Patch	.....	.....
Little Gnt	.....	.....	W. World	.....	.....
Little Alb	25	27½	Yuma	50	55

The market was active, and the transfers large in amount.

* * *

H. C. Erman, Superintendent of the Nellie Gold Mining Co., takes his departure to-night for the mines in Idaho. He believes in employing good men for mining, and to that end has already secured the services of sixteen first-class miners, now in Colorado, whom he has known for years, and who will meet him at Denver Tuesday and proceed to the mine. Others will soon join him, and the work will be vigorously pushed, so as to have the mill in full operation on or before the 15th of next month.

NOBBY line of men's and boys' straw hats, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

A PREJUDICED PEOPLE.

A Hard Legal Knot to Be Untied—Made to Pay Alimony—Legal Notes.

A peculiar point is raised in the condemnation proceedings of the St. Louis Merchants' Bridge & Terminal Co. against Annie R. Brown and others on which Judge Klein made a ruling this morning dismissing three of the five defendants. The Brown family own a piece of ground on Main street which the Terminal Co. wants to get hold of. The company has filed condemnation proceedings and a motion to appoint commissioners to condemn the property. The Browns have filed a motion for a change of venue, claiming the people of St. Louis are prejudiced against them, and while the suit is pending have built a house on the ground. The court is in a quandary over the two motions, as it cannot appoint three unprejudiced freeholders as commissioners if the populace is prejudiced against the Browns, as that family alleges.

To Remove the Standard Theater.

Newell J. Larimore of North Dakota filed a suit against the Standard Theater Co. yesterday by J. R. Keneally, his attorney, declaring the defendants to be in illegal possession of the theater and the grounds on which it stands. The Standard Theater company bought the property from the Plant land syndicate in 1886 and got a warranty deed. Charles Bobb, an aged citizen of this city, had a life interest in the property, when it was sold, and his claim was never satisfied. He sold his interest to Larimore and that gentleman now sues.

Depositions in the Bertrand Case.

Depositions were filed in the habeas corpus case of Edith May Bertrand yesterday by Mrs. Bertrand. From the testimony of witnesses it seems Mr. Bertrand is keeping a drug store in Harrisville, Perry Co., Miss., which went "dry" at a recent election, and he does a rushing business in prescriptions which call for liquor for medicinal purposes. He claimed to be worth $10,000 when here and it is said his property is assessed at $1,500. The case will be heard Tuesday or Wednesday.

Made to Pay Alimony.

Judge Valliant passed on motions for alimony in two divorce cases yesterday, and in the case of John Crowleshaw against Maria Crawleshaw he ordered the husband to pay his wife $6 per week and let his case go on the default docket for failing to answer his wife's cross bill. In the case of Kennedy against Kennedy he ordered the husband to pay his wife $2.50 a week.

Legal Notes and News.

M. Brown's Son & Co. filed a suit against Wolf Segal yesterday on an attachment for $491.93.

The St. Louis *Building and Trades Journal* made an assignment yesterday morning to Ben Deering for the benefit of its creditors. The assets are only $750.

The Franco-American Association of Carondelet was granted a pro forma decree of incorporation by Judge Withrow after the charter had been amended.

The Greeley-Burnham Grocery Co. filed an application in Judge Withrow's room yesterday morning asking for permission to examine the books and papers of the assigned Lee-Deming Grocery Co. Judge Withrow promptly overruled the motion.

TELEGRAPHY AND WIRES

COMPARATIVE EXTENSION OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Immense Extension of the System in All Parts of the World—Cost of Sending Messages—Countries Using the Telegraph—How the Wires Are Made—General Electrical Notes.

HERE are in use now throughout the world 2,600,000 miles of telegraph wire—enough to surround the world with 100 strands.

Of the sum total of lines those of the United States constitute a little more than 30 per cent, and our mileage is increasing more rapidly than that of any other country on the globe. Sixty-one per cent of the telegraph lines of the world are owned and operated by governments. Leaving this country out of consideration, about 88 per cent of the remainder is under the control of governments; or, leaving the United States and Canada out, fully 95 per cent is owned by governments.

AS TO THE CHARGES

for the transmission of messages, they vary greatly. It would be supposed that in the United States, the birthplace of the electric telegraph, the tariff would be lower than elsewhere, but it is not. In North America the body of the message only is charged for; in other countries the address or signature, or both, are tollable. In the United States the toll ranges from 25 cents to $1 for ten words, according to the distance; in the Argentine Republic it is 40 cents for ten words and 20 cents for each additional ten words; in Denmark and in Sweden and Norway, 13.4 cents for 10 words, and 1.34 cents for each additional word; in Ecuador, 20 cents for 10 words; in Egypt, 49.6 cents for 10 words; in Germany, 1.4 cents per word, the minimum being 14 cents per message; in the United Kingdom, sixpence for 12 words; in the Cape colonies, one shilling for 10 words, and sixpence for each additional five words or part thereof; in Guatemala, 25 cents for 10 words, exclusive of the address; in Honduras, 25 cents for 10 Spanish words, and double that amount for English words; in Italy, 20 cents for 15 words, and 1 cent for each additional word; in Japan, 4 cents per word, including the address and signature; in Persia, 5 cents for the first word, and 1 cent for each additional word; in Roumania, 1.56 cents per word; in Siam, from 35 cents to $3.65 per word; in Switzerland, 1½ cents per word; in Turkey, 2 to 4 cents per word, and in Venezuela, 20 cents for 12 words. In New Zealand messages are classified as urgent, ordinary and delayed, the rates being, respectively, 2 shillings, 1 shilling and sixpence, for ten words, with a halfpenny for each additional word.

THE UNITED STATES

do not lead the world in the use of the telegraph, though many think it does. In fact, it fall behind some nations counted inferior. Within the years 1870-89 the increase in population in England has been 19 per cent, the increase in the number of letters carried, 70 per cent., and the increase in the number of telegrams, 455 per cent. In the United States in the same time the increase in the number of messages was 380 per cent.

It is a little uncertain just when the first wire was drawn in this country. Ichabod Washburn, the founder of the present Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co., made wire in Worcester, Mass., in 1851. In the valley of the Connecticut wire was drawn at an early date in the present century by Mr. Wallace, whose descendants still carry on the business. Mr. Wallace learned the trade in England. In 1820 Mr. Moore of Philadelphia, the grandfather of the present Alfred F. Moore, covered iron wire for bonnet frames. This was undoubtedly the first covered wire made in America, but the wire itself was probably imported from England.

At the time of the invention of the Morse telegraph the

THE MAKING OF IRON WIRE

received an impetus, and a steady growth in the business followed, as the telegraph was more widely used. The invention of the telephone at a later date also had a beneficial effect on the wire industry. Within the last ten or twelve years the rapid adoption of electric lighting has greatly increased the consumption of covered copper wire. The making of copper conductors may now be said to be the chief branch of the wire-making trade, though immense quantities of iron and steel wire are used for telegraph purposes, and for barbed wire fencing and wire goods in general, such as netting and screens, and cables for bridge work.

THE PROCESS OF WIRE MAKING,

broadly speaking, consists in drawing a coarse wire rod through a hole of less diameter than the rod, in an iron or steel plate, and repeating the operation until the rod is reduced to a wire of the required size. The reduction is effected by stretching the wire and not by removing the metal. At the present day a piece of steel four inches square and three feet long is rolled into a 200-pound coil of No. 6 rods, measuring about 2,046 feet. This rod, by the process of drawing from No. 6 to No. 12, is increased in length to 6,848 feet. The diameter of the No. 12 wire is .105 of an inch, while the billet from which it is made has a sectional area of 16 square inches.

Electrical Echoes.

A whitewasher working at Macy's big dry goods store left his brush leaning against an insulated electric wire. The insulation was eaten away by the damp lime on the brush. About 10 o'clock at night a battalion of fire engines lined up in front of the building. The brush had operated an automatic fire alarm.

It is said that the dome of St. Peter's, Rome, is cracking in a somewhat serious manner. It appears that about 100 years ago similar defects were discovered, and the remedy applied was to encircle the dome with a strong band of metal; the band was heated, and its contraction on cooling was found to be sufficient to close up the cracks. An electrical paper suggests a similar method of remedying the present defects, electricity to be employed for heating the band. We imagine that the dome itself would scarcely hold the dynamo that would be necessary to generate sufficient current to heat a metal band of the required dimensions.

William Black, the novelist, says that years ago he came upon a striking passage in a novel by James Payne, in which the heroine was described as being buffeted about by a terrible gale, inasmuch that her raven-black hair streamed out to *windward*. Black wrote to Payne suggesting that there was something wrong, as things capable of streaming out in a gale generally went, not to windward, but to leeward. The reply was that the description was perfectly correct, the heroine had been taking a great deal of iron tonic, her hair had become electrically charged and had floated out toward the north, irrespective of the wind currents of the storm. There is animal magnetism with a vengeance!

An electric railway was recently inaugurated at Buda Pesth, and the success of the venture has been marred by a most unfortunate accident which occurred a short time ago, and has done much to render the road unpopular with the public. It appears that a woman attempted to cross the track in front of one of the cars, and the driver not being able to stop in time, she was run over and horribly mutilated. The crowd that witnessed the accident, with the usual impulsiveness of crowds, became infuriated with the unlucky motorneer, and he was secured from violent treatment only by the exertions of several mounted policemen.

The Belgian Government has recently tried, with considerable success, an experiment calculated to circumvent the malevolence of stone-throwing vagrants who were causing the telegraph department great expense for the replacement of broken insulators on telephone and telegraph lines, which, following the highways for long distances, continually suffer in this respect. At first iron-clad insulators were tried, but another solution had to be looked for, as they were too heavy and too expensive, and the expedient of substituting the larger white insulators by colored ones of the same dimensions was resorted to. Numerous experiments were made and finally an insulator of a grayish brown tint, similar to the color of the poles, was obtained. The coloring was effected by a coating or enamel of silicate over the ordinary insulator, thus the insulating properties were in no way impaired. The colored insulators have been a marked success. In a certain direction of line it was found that during one year 25 per cent of the white insulators had to be replaced, as against 18 per cent of the colored, the advantage of the latter having been apparent from the first days. Even allowing for the slightly higher cost of the colored insulators it has been established that they effect an economy of 42 per cent in the expense of replacing breakages in cost of material alone, without counting the economy in labor from having fewer repairs to make. In future, when a white insulator is broken it will be replaced by a colored one, and if this meets with the same fate, an impregnable iron-clad insulator will be substituted.

It appears that after all the telegraph conference at Paris is not about to alter the word limit for code telegrams from ten letters to eight, as was at first reported, much to the dismay of those of the telegraphing public who believed in the rumor. Such a change would have caused an immense amount of inconvenience to merchants and others using established codes. There is no doubt that the cable companies suffer considerable loss of revenue on account of the wonderfully fine pitch to which telegraph codes have been brought at the present time, when a single word of ten letters is made to represent a long sentence after being translated with the aid of the key. But at the same time, an attempt on the part of companies to get level with the users of the elaborate codes, by means of cutting down the limit of letters allowable in a word, would be a highly vexatious and unpopular proceeding and there can be no doubt that the companies are acting wisely in abandoning the idea.

Hearing that the light had already been adopted by the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western Railroad and desiring to learn of its operation the *Railway Age* sent a representative to Decatur, Ill., with instructions to get on an engine that makes the night run from Decatur to Indianapolis. The distance is 153 miles, the train leaving at 10:30 p. m. and arriving at 3:50 a. m. Engine No. 1, in charge of Mr. John B. Burns, the oldest engineer on the road, made the trip that night. This was one of the first of the L., D. & W. engines to be fitted up with the light—some six months or so ago. The report handed in is that the light is "wonderful." The night was dark and cloudy and on a straight track the crossing fences leading to cattle guards were seen more than a mile away. For instance, seeing a crossing fence as far ahead as it was possible to see, there were thirty-three telegraph poles counted before the fence was reached, while with the ordinary oil light three poles ahead is all that could have been seen. Rabbits were plainly observed running along and across the track a half a mile ahead, and while the track and right of way were so brilliantly lighted from the pilot to so far ahead, the fence and poles directly opposite the cab could hardly be seen again. Once in a while a cat would be seen running along between the rails a half a mile or so away. When attracted by the light it would turn and face the engine and its eyes would look as large and bright as a signal lamp. The light is thrown to a great distance from either side of the track, showing up all side tracks, switches, etc. Another feature noticed was the reflection from the light up in the air, which is certainly a great advantage around curves and cuts, as the reflection can be seen where the light is shut out from direct vision by any cause.

Lowest Priced House in America for Fine GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

Gold watches for ladies	$20.00 to $100.00
Gold watches for gents	25.00 to 250.00
Silver watches for gents	10.00 to 45.00
Silver watches for ladies	10.00 to 25.00
Nickel watches	6.00 to 10.00

Warranted good timepieces. See them at MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., Corner Broadway and Locust.

Catalogue, 2,000 engravings, mailed free.

THE PASSIONIST BAZAAR.

The Total Amount Netted by the Recent Fair at the Pickwick $7,029.10.

At the request of the ladies who held the bazaar in charge, the Secretary, Mr. James Reardon, waited for further returns before making a report, and though they are not yet all in he now reports as follows: Ticket and gate money, $1,147.50; St. Malachy's table, $1,101.25; College table, $1,000; St. Johns and Annunciation table, $601.80; Holy Name table, $500; Mrs. E. Jones' table, $700; Miss Parle and Mrs. Lyons' refreshment table, $400; Mrs. Jno. Fitzgerald, $205.75; voting on vestment, $1,372.80; total amount, $7,029.10. The lot donated by the St. Louis Real Estate Co. will be disposed of later on and the silk flag presented by the Visitation Sisters will be contested for by the various branches of the C. B. of A. Due notice will be given of date set for disposal of both these prizes. The Passionist Fathers return their sincere thanks to the reverend clergy who took so kindly an interest in the success of the enterprise and who sent their people to give it substantial aid, also to the ladies and gentlemen who had it in charge.

GUERIN'S award at Paris was the highest for portrait photography.

South Side Literary Society.

The regular meeting of the South Side Literary Society was held at the society hall, northwest corner Mississippi and Geyer avenues. The attendance was fair and Vice-President Wm. Vandegrift presided.

Before the programme was opened the term election was held, which resulted in the election of Messrs. Percy Carr as president, Frank Eaton as vice-president, Stanley H. Johnson as secretary and Otto Miller as treasurer.

The election was spirited and consumed so much time that all of the programme was laid over excepting the debate, which was: "Resolved, That the Street Railways Should Be Controlled by the Municipal Government." This was argued in the affirmative by Messrs. Wm. Winter and Percy Carr and in the negative by Messrs. Wm. Thomas and Otto Miller. The same was decided in favor of the affirmative by a vast majority.

After the irregular debate the names of Messrs. Ed. B. Meidner, Wm. Stockoff and W. Lasar were elected members.

The society then postponed the meeting which was to be held on the Fourth of July indefinitely.

The next regular meeting will take place July 18 when the question for debate is: Resolved, That reading has done more than observation towards the education of man.

Globe Shoe Sale Five Days Longer.

Gents' $3.50 calf shoes, all styles, $2.50; hand-sewed French calf or kangaroo shoes, worth $6, at $4. Ladies' $3 French dongola button shoes at $2. Good patent leather tipped Oxfords, 75c. Ladies' finest French kid $5 shoes at $3.75. Patent Leather, Ooze Top Oxfords, sold elsewhere $2.50, at $1.50.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

An Owl Car Nuisance.

A patron of the Citizens' Line writes to the POST-DISPATCH to call attention to what he considers a nuisance. He says that the "owl" cars on that line, every Saturday night and Sunday morning are crowded with hoodlums who make things uncomfortable for the other passengers. He suggests that the company could do away with most of the inconveniences if it would only run extra "owl" cars on Sunday mornings.

If you have a painful sense of fatigue, find your duties irksome, take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla. It will brace you up, make you strong and vigorous.

The Bridal Bulletin.

Name.	Residence.
James Watson	Troy, Ill
Sarah Jenkins	Troy, Ill
Michael Ward	1117 Joab st
Jennie O'Connell	1117 Joab st
Bennett C. Applegate	4033 Washington av
Elizabeth Rude	103 Channing av
Wm. E. Watson	522 S. 23d st
Elizabeth Atwood	523 S. 23d st
Charles Trice	1042 Julia st
Mary Klasek	1042 Julia st
Herman Kiefee	4118 Gratiot st
Katharina Buehler	4118 Gratiot st
Henry Johnson	3217 Park av
Nettie stevenson	3217 Park av
Henry Franklin	1126 N. 8th st
Amanda sherer	1126 N. 8th st
Louis G. Voelke	2919 Olive st
Anna S. Farmer	Ft. Wayne, Ind
Wm. La Point	2012 Wash st
Anna Riley	2012 Wash st
Charles Backlund	1609 Chestnut st
August Petterson	Clifton Heights
Henry Zapf	219 Sidney st
Emma Ward	936 President st
Robert O'Brien	Nashville, Ill
Arora Trannon	1205 Collins st

PURE 18-KT. GOLD WEDDING RINGS. MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., COR. BROADWAY & LOCUST ST.

What Well-Known People Say of the Celebrated CHINESE HERB REMEDIES, Prepared and Sold by

GUN WA, The Chinese Botanist.

Catarrh Cured.

GUN WA: I wish to make the following statement: I have for years been afflicted with catarrh of the most aggravated nature; have tried everything I ever heard of, but nothing did me much good. A short time ago I decided to try your Chinese herb remedies, and am happy to say they have entirely cured me. All symptoms of the trouble have disappeared, and I most cheerfully recommend the Gun Wa Chinese Herb Remedies to all persons suffering from catarrh.

JOHN FISHER, 2506 N. Tenth st.

Blood and Skin Disease Cured.

BUTLER, Mo., June 10, 1890.—Gun Wa: When you told me your Herb Remedy for purifying the blood would make my skin and complexion like a baby's I could not believe it, but was willing to try. Now, in fairness, I will tell you that I not only am better in many other ways since using your remedies, but my skin is really different and smoother than ever before, and I suppose the fact that I have gained in flesh is the reason the wrinkles are all gone. My husband says I look ten years younger than I did last summer, and I certainly seem a *different woman in every way* since using your tonic preparation.

Yours truly, MRS. MARY HARRIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 20, 1890.—Gun Wa: Please add my testimonial in your behalf to the many others I have seen published. For the last four years I have been more or less of an invalid. Most of the time I was not well enough to do anything. I have doctored for most everything. Some told me I had dyspepsia, others catarrh of the stomach, and others various diseases. No two seemed to agree as to what my trouble was, and all failed to benefit or do me any good. I spent a great deal of money trying to get cured, and had become almost discouraged. My heart, liver and kidneys all seemed affected. I could not sleep well, I was so nervous. I got up in the morning more tired than when I went to bed. My appetite failed me. In fact, I was leading a most miserable existence until about two months ago, seeing your advertisement, I determined to call upon you. I was convinced in a very short time that your remedies would do me good, and commenced taking them. I feel like a new man. I have gained 10 pounds and my friends hardly know me, so great is my change for the better. I will frankly tell you that I feel like a new man, have lease of life, and I feel so grateful that I shall always take pleasure in recommending your Chinese Herb remedies. I send you my photo herewith, which you are at liberty to publish with this letter. Wishing you the greatest success, I am, your friend, FRANK WHITE, 3107 Locust av.

A distinguished and educated Chinese Botanist, who, owing to existing medical laws, is not permitted to practice in America, has a prepared line of celebrated Chinese herb and vegetable remedies for the cure of various diseases that flesh is heir to. These remedies, though old in China, are new to America; they are prepared from rare herbs and roots, possessing wonderful curative powers, and imported from the Flowery Kingdom exclusively by Gun Wa at great expense. GUN WA'S family have been celebrated physicians in the Chinese Empire for sixteen generations past, and the marvelous skill acquired by him in the compounding of those herbal remedies supplied by kind Mother Nature might almost be said to have been inherited, although he has devoted thirty years to perfecting himself in this branch of science.

The remedies sold for a small sum, and quickly and permanently cure what American doctors call *Cancer, Tapeworm, Female Weakness, Catarrh, Asthma, Rheumatism, Piles, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Indigestion, Malaria, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Eruptions, Pimples, Blood Poisoning, Paralysis*, and all nervous diseases brought on by imprudence and overwork.

GUN WA has established his own depot for their sale at 1010 Olive street, where, under his own personal supervision, they are prepared from the purest and freshest herbs, and guaranteed to contain nothing harmful. They act directly upon the blood, enriching it, purifying it, and thus carrying the soothing and healing elements direct to the seat of the disease.

There are several parlors, and his business is conducted with the utmost privacy, as sick persons are apt to grow morbidly sensitive and their feelings should be respected.

Persons at a distance, who can not call upon Gun Wa, are invited to correspond. The various remedies can be sent safely and secure from observation by mail or express to all parts of the country.

FRED GRUMICH of 2722 North Thirteenth street, St. Louis, Mo., says: I have been taking the Gun Wa Chinese Herb Remedies for about six weeks, and their effect upon me has been most surprising. For the last two years I have been most of the time in poor health. Although able to attend to business I never felt well. I could not sleep; had no appetite. I got up in the morning feeling tired and languid, with dull pains in the head and eyes. I seemed to have no strength and ambition, and felt myself gradually running down. My friends became much alarmed at my condition, which caused me to call upon Gun Wa at 1010 Olive street. He told me my trouble came from torpid liver and nervous debility, and that he had remedies that would completely restore me to health. I decided to try them, and shall always be glad that I did, for, from the commencement of taking them, my health has steadily improved in every way. I now sleep well at night and get up refreshed in the morning. My appetite is good and I feel in good spirits. All these results are due to Gun Wa's remedies, and I shall take pleasure in recommending all afflicted persons to call upon him.

June 16, 1890.

GUN WA'S Chinese Remedies are low and cures sure.

Hundreds of testimonials on file at this office. If you write, inclose 4c in stamps to insure reply.

Gun Wa's Chinese Herb Blood Purifier Cures Secondary Blood Poisoning.

PARLORS OPEN—*9 to 12 m., 1 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12, 2 to 5 p. m.*

GUN WA, 1010 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE NEWS.

A SLIGHT DECREASE IN THE AGGREGATE OF THE OFFICIAL TRANSFERS.

A List of Heavy Sales Not Yet Recorded, but Which Have Been Closed During the Week—A Few of the Agents' Best Sales Reported to Indicate Values—Alterations in the Odd Fellows' Temple—Building Associations.

REAL ESTATE interests have more than equaled anticipations during the past week both in the number of transfers filed for record and in the aggregate amount of sales reported by the agents. Several large deals were consumated during the week, but deeds to neither of them have been filed for record yet. The largest sales of the week were that of the Rinkel tract for $176,000; a plot of 7,000 front feet in city blocks 3,867 and 3,868 on the Skinker road, Jacob and Waterman avenues, north of the Colorado Railway, secured by S. Kennard and others for $70,000, reported in last evening's POST-DISPATCH; a $28,500 purchase on De Baariere and Delmar avenues; another of $25,900 at the corner of Westminster and Euclid; the old Christian Church, at Olive and Seventeenth streets, for $23,500, and the sale of the St. James Hotel for $85,000.

Following is the daily record for the past week:

	No. Deeds.	Consideration.
Monday	40	$105,404
Tuesday	45	123,589
Wednesday	39	76,061
Thursday	35	116,513
Friday	36	106,102
Saturday	53	204,110
Totals	248	$ 740,779

This is a falling off in the aggregate of $298,754 from the previous week's total amount of sales, but there were thirty-five more deeds filed for record during the past week than for the week ending June 14. Comparatively, there were only a few deeds with large considerations filed, but the number of purchasers were much greater than usual, and that is an excellent feature of the market, as it goes to show that the masses are buying property and that sales are not confined to a few heavy speculators.

INCREASING THEIR REVENUE.

Henry Isaacs is making extensive alterations in the interior of the Odd Fellows' new temple at the southeast corner of Olive and Ninth streets. The changes now in progress will cost about $40,000. The space occupied by lodges on the sixth floor is being arranged for the Waters-Pierce Oil Co. at a rental of $5,600 a year, and the fourteen organizations formerly having quarters there are to be provided with space on the seventh floor, where the grand hall used to be, occupying two stories in height. On the eighth floor, in the space formerly taken by the grand hall, the area will be divided into three smaller halls, in one of which the Grand Lodge meetings will be held. To make these changes secure four additional iron columns have been placed on the sixth floor to carry the increased weight on the seventh floor, and eight new ones are being arranged to carry the eighth floor.

AGENTS' REPORTS OF SALES.

Fisher & Co. report eight sales, aggregating $37,704, of which the two following are the largest transactions:

Olive street—Southwest corner of Seventeenth, lot 55x109, covered with large brick building, formerly used as the First Christian Church, property of Joseph Vincent, sold to L. L. Culver for $23,500. This property was purchased by W. W. Culver in October, 1889, for $18,000, through Fisher & Co. The same firm sold it to Mr. Vincent, and has resold it again to L. L. Culver, the original purchaser's brother, who might have bought it for less money

QUEER BIRD NESTS.

The Wonderful Homes Built by Some of the Feathered Tribe.

Natural Architects Who Give Valuable Lessons to Man.

How Birds Often Show Ingenuity That Cannot Be Surpassed and Skill That It Is Hard to Equal—Nests With Two Rooms, Each Splendidly Adapted to Its Own Purpose—The Tailor Bird's Plan of Sewing Its Habitation Together—Other Remarkable Facts That Are Surprising in the Extreme.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

THERE is scarcely anything more wonderful to be found in nature than the nests of some birds—especially those that form an elaborate one, and elaborate indeed very many of them are.

Each kind of bird has its own peculiar kind of nest, ranging from the simple depression in the sand used by the gulls or the bare ground upon which the whip-poor-will deposits its eggs to the elaborate structure of the sociable weaver-bird, and through all the grades of shape and ingenuity from the delicate structure of the humming-birds to the massive and graceless abode of the eagle.

While a similarity may to some extent be observed in the matter of nests throughout a group of genera, this is not the rule, but, on the other hand, nests of the same genus are often strangely different. This fact is specially noticeable among the swallows. For instance, the fairy swallow, or fairy martin, constructs a queer gourd-shaped nest, with the handle or neck protruding in various directions, and affording a means of entrance. Hundreds of these queer round nests are seen clustering on the face of the cliffs on the coast of Australia. Their manner of construction is worthy of notice. Several swallows join together in building each home, which is occupied by one pair only. One swallow stays inside as general architect, while the others act as hod carriers, bringing the mud, which is patted and pressed by the inside bird into shape. While the exterior of these odd homes is rough and homely, the interior is cozily lined with feathers and fine grasses. The chimney swallow seeks an unoccupied chimney and there forms a nest of sticks and twigs glued together in a basket-like form with the gummy saliva exuded from the bird's mouth. Cave swallows hang their nests of lichens and moss in the recesses of

Oven Bird's Nest.

some cavern or crevice. The sand-swallow loves to burrow into sand banks, where it tunnels from eighteen inches to five feet into the bank ere building its nest. Again we find another member of the same group, the violet green swallow, preferring the hollow tree or deserted woodpecker excavations. Still stranger yet is the home of the esculent swallow, so sought for by the Chinese as an article of food. Their curious nests are made entirely of the gum-like secretion from the mouth of the birds, which seems to harden into threads upon being exposed to the atmosphere. When first built they are white and resemble a fungus growth or coral formation. Fresh nests are worth their weight in silver, and quite a traffic is carried on in procuring them. This business is very dangerous, as the esculent swallows fasten their nests to the perpendicular walls of high cliffs, where they are found clustered together in

SHAPELESS MASSES.

One of the most remarkable features of bird-nest building is the ready adaption of the little builders to circumstances. While it is the rule that a sameness prevails among each variety in the matter of form and materials used there is always a readiness, if necessity compels, not only to alter but entirely change the form and substance of the nest. This is especially noticeable among the sparrows and swallows, for instance the English sparrow, which is ever ready to adapt itself to circumstances. Another noticeable feature, and one for deep reflective study, is the theory of their construction. Man, with all his ingenuity, could not build a bird nest of even the simplest kind that would weather storms and hold its place upon the swaying boughs. From the rude collections of apparently loose sticks lying upon a horizontal limb and dwelt

Sociable Weaver Bird.

by doves or pigeons to the artistic nests of weaver birds, there is an especial object governing their construction, a purpose, as it were, of vital importance to their owners.

Examine the delicate nest of a humming bird, the ruby topaz variety for example. It is a beautiful little structure, delicately woven of cotton and various fibres, and curiously fastened to the face of a waving leaf, swaying with every breath of air. Here the object to be attained is safety from egg-loving snakes, who dare not venture on this frail support.

The oven bird, perhaps, affords one of the most striking examples of bird architecture to be found. This pugnacious little creeper inhabits the tropics, and builds an oven-shaped nest of considerable size, woven of grass and plastered with mud, which drying in the sun, becomes quite hard and compact. The entrance, a small hole at the bottom or side, as this nest is usually built upon a flat rock, leads into a sort of vestibule, from which a difficult passage opens into a cozy abode. Here is a guard to outside enemies, and as the walls are fully an inch thick it keeps out the heat during the day while serving as a protection against the damp and chilly night air.

It seems quite extraordinary that a bird should be able to pat and press mud into firm and durable shapes and more so to weave grasses and fibers into such forms, but what would you say of the bird that can actually sew? Yet there is the tailor-bird of India that manufactures its own thread, and using its bill as a needle, makes a very creditable tailor—at least earns the title fairly. Taking two leaves at the extremity of a twig, this bird sews them together at the edges, forming a sack open at the top. The inside is then lined with soft cotton down, and a snug cosy cradle rocks in the breeze.

Belonging to the same family as the above, that of the warblers, are many other

NOTED ARCHITECTS.

Especially worthy of mention are the pine-pine, the capocier and the fan-tail warbler. The first mentioned, inhabiting Africa, constructs a rough gourd-shaped nest, of considerable size compared with that of the bird; it is made of vegetable fibers beaten, twisted and woven into a felt like substance and strongly fastened to the branches among which it is situated. It is always entered by means of a neck or spout so that the bird from the exterior presents its sharply pointed bill to an assailant and can prevent its entrance. The capocier's nest is oblong in form, but instead of weaving the fibers into threads as does the pine-pine, it permits the natural substances to weave from the sides in a flowing careless manner. The entrance is at the side.

A fan-tailed warbler partakes somewhat of the proclivities of the tailor bird in this, that it sews its cozy home securely to the erect leaf blades of the thick, tall grasses among which it delights to dwell. Each blade is pierced by the bill, drawn closely to another leaf and securely fastened by means of a cotton thread passed through the perforations and secured at each stitch by a knot so elaborately tied that in the words of Mr. Gould "it appears the work of reason."

Nearly all nests found in the tropical regions are built covered, with the entrance on the side or bottom. They are suspended at the ends of boughs of hanging to the most slender twigs; this is for protection against snakes and monkeys. As a guard against the frequent electrical storms so common in those regions, the materials used are non-conductors. The white-shafted fan-tail proves an exception to the general rule in building a perfectly open cut shaped nest of the inner bark of the gum

RUBY HUMMING BIRD. *A PINC-PINC.* *TAILOR BIRD.* *LONGTAILED TIT.*

tree, mixed with moss and ferns; at the bottom of the nest and trailing to the ground or water, if the nest is suspended over a stream or pool, is a long thin tail of moss which acts as a conductor, carrying off the hurtful electricity.

Among the titmice are to be found some noted designers of dainty little cottages—regular Queen Annes. There is the pretty dwelling of the long tailed titmouse, a palace among birds, exceeded in beauty by none and equaled by few. It is egg shaped, built of moss, hair, wool, the cocoon webs of spiders and the silken hammocks of some caterpillars, all woven dexterously and most admirably together. The exterior of the nest is spangled with silver lichens corresponding to the color of the tree upon which it is fastened, thus

Nest of the Least Tit.

rendering it less conspicuous. The interior is wonderfully cozy, being literally filled with soft, downy feathers, among which are deposited upwards of

SIXTEEN EGGS.

packed away under the feathers. The nest usually has one entrance at the side, but if in an exposed situation another opening is made for ventilation. It is quite a curiosity to observe the skill manifested by these busy little parents in feeding a dozen or more gaping mouths without missing any in their turn, when it is considered the whole number are packed away in a mass of feathers. But as they—that is, the young—grow older a new curiosity appears; the nest seems endowed with life, for every ten minutes it is plainly seen to expand as if in the act of breathing. This is occasioned by the little inmates simultaneously stretching themselves to draw a new supply of air into the nest.

Then there is the nest of the least-tit—a peculiar, purse-shaped domicile, daintily suspended to the furthermost twigs of some limb, there to dangle safe from their hated enemy, the coluber.

What rural individual has not gazed in wondering admiration at the beautifully woven hammock of the orchard oriole, as amid a garland of fragrant blossoms, it is rocking each wandering zephyr upon the most slender and most inaccessable boughs. Each nest affords food for deep meditation. What power has gifted these little feathered

Weaver Oriole's Nest.

creatures with such skill? Whence did they acquire the art of weaving threads, grasses and hairs in such a durable fabric—man is not equal to such a task?

The Baltimore oriole builds a still more interesting nest, which it suspends from tree twigs upon the extreme end of a branch. It is composed of flax, various kinds of vegetable fibers, wool and hair, so skillfully matted and woven together as to resemble felt in consistency. A number of horsehairs are passed completely through the fibers, sewing it together with large and irregular but strong and judiciously placed stitching. The horsehairs used are frequently two feet long, but now that the careless housewife discards her ravellings and ends of thread to the breeze, the oriole finds these better and much more to its liking. Indeed, such a fondness does it display for stray bits of thread that during the bleaching season the owners of thread are obliged to keep constant watch over their property, which has been hung out on bushes

Capocier's Nest.

or spread upon the ground. The nest is about seven inches long by four wide and the bird improves its building each year.

One of the largest structures as well as most peculiar within our knowledge of bird architecture is the abode of the sociable weaver bird. So massive is the nest, or collection of nests, that not infrequently large trees are broken under its weight. When a pair of sociable weaver birds conclude to start a new colony they begin by selecting a suitable tree of the giraffe thorn, one of the acacia tribe, in a sheltered locality, but out upon the plains far from water. They next gather a lot of dry grass of a long, tough and wiry species called Booschmanees grass, and by hanging it over the branches and ingeniously interweaving it they make a kind of roof or thatch, which is destined to shelter the community. Under this roof in rows are fastened the nests proper, all with their openings downward, thus presenting to the observer the appearance of a common wasp's nest. Furthermore to heighten the similarity, one row of nests is built below the other in layers. Thus year after year as the number of nests increased, since the birds only occupy the same nest one season, while the thatch is correspondingly enlarged, until at last the tree, no longer able to withstand the accumulated weight,

CRASHES TO THE GROUND.

The Mahali weaver bird of Africa, where also is to be found the foregoing, builds an odd, flask-shaped nest, so wonderfully woven as to deserve mention. The weaver bird first suspends a number of long, tough grasses from a crotch in a limb, then artistically weaves other grasses in and out among them after the fashion of reed-covered wineflasks, allowing the ends of each grass blade to protrude several inches, presenting a bristling appearance similar to that of an angry hedgehog. This is for protection against certain dreaded enemies. The Mahali weaver birds are very social in their habits, hanging a great many of these queer nests in the same tree.

Different from either of the above, yet belonging to the same family of weavers, are the nests of the Penelle weaver bird. The same is a neatly woven globe or hollow ball, daintily hung over a stream or pool, which can only be entered by means of a long tube, which, being composed of the same fabric as the nest, hangs down to within a few inches of the water. This is a safeguard against snakes, which dare not trust themselves upon the slender twig and cannot reach the nest from the water.

Nature did not design, it is evident, that all the curious and dainty homes should be built on swaying boughs or hung to slender twigs, for we have the quaint nest of the little dabchick—a floating castle. These wonderful structures are often many feet long, all being submerged except a few inches above the surface of the lake or pond. They are made of coarse grass and plastered with mud, always being anchored to the bottom. Here they gently rise and fall with the waves, half hidden among a clustered mass of lilly pads and flowers.

The American water ozel builds a quaint little home, generally in the crevices of rocks or among the roots of trees; it has even been observed under the falls of some rapid brook. These birds only frequent the swift mountain streams and always build their nests near the water. The nest is dome-shaped, about the size of a man's head and made of moss and lichens. As the locality is near water the moss remains green, thus rendering these nests very difficult to discover.

Many birds prefer to burrow in the ground, notably the burrowing owl, which excavates a tunnel several feet deep; at the end a room is hollowed out and serves as the nest. It is said that coplhers and rattlesnakes in habit the same burrow in happy fellowship. This is an error, for the first two are never found in company, and if the last enters the habitation, as indeed he often does, he generally carries the family out with him.

A pyramid of mud and sticks some three feet high, with a small hollow scooped out at the top, is the nest of the flamingo. Upon this pedestal, with her long legs drawn up under her and neck dangling at the side as some authors assert, sits the female flamingo during incubation very much like patience on a monument.

WM. H. JOHNSSON.

NEW styles nobby boys' suits up to 18, $2.50, $3.50 and $5. Finest Baltimore merchant tailor suits in cutaways and sacks, $10 to $15.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

Be Careful in Speech.

From the New York Ledger.

Carefulness and exactitude in speech are sometimes characterized as affectation and mere pedantry, but, say what some people may, it is unquestionably the unfailing mark of culture. No one thoroughly and lovingly acquainted with the literature of his language can regard propriety in its use with contempt. The purity and harmony and rhythm of his native tongue are as precious to him as the perfect rendering and interpretation of music are to the musician and to the preservation of the English language in its integrity it should be the duty and the pleasure of every individual lover of it to contribute.

Our Home Resorts.

To encourage a greater patronage of our excellent "home resorts," the Missouri Pacific Ry. is selling tickets at very low rates for the round trip from St. Louis to Fertie Springs, Sweet Springs and McAllister Springs. Ticket offices 102 N. 4th st. and Union Depot.

"OFF WITH HIS HEAD!"

BUT THE QUESTION IS, HOW DID THEY TAKE IT OFF?

Interesting Discussion in the London "Times"—Was Charles I. Beheaded on a Block or on a Bar of Wood?—What Mr. Palgrave, Lord Rosebery and Lord Carnarvon Say About It—And What the Subscriber Says.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

I CONFESS a powerful weakness (excuse the Irishism) for the nooks and corners of history; those trifling and unconsequential details usually omitted in the ponderous narrative of events which that too dignified female, the Muse of History, provides for us and expects us to read and enjoy though it be dry as last year's biscuit or a President's message. Therefore I am interested in a curious question lately discussed, but not yet settled, in the London *Times*, and because there may be, and doubtless are, some among the noble army of readers of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH who have a similar interest, I will reproduce the important points of this discussion, and perhaps say a word or two on my own account.

Mr. Reginald F. D. Palgrave, whose four-cornered name alone is sufficient to provoke profound respect, communicates to the *Times* his disbelief in the generally accepted statement of the manner in which Charles I., of unblessed memory, lost his life. He does not doubt that the faithless Stuart King was beheaded, but thinks the beheading was done upon "a little piece of wood, flat at bottom, about a foot and a half long," and probably not more than six or eight inches high, instead of the pictorially familiar block, between two and three feet in height and in breadth about twelve or eighteen inches. Mr. Palgrave bases his opinion upon the following paragraph in a description of the execution published in the *Moderate Intelligencer* of February 1, 1648-9, which he presumes was written by an eye-witness of the scene:

"The scaffold was laid with black bays, also the rail about it; the block a little piece of wood flat at bottom, about a foot and a half long."

He claims that this was "the Tudor method" of decapitation, at that time still in use in England, and attempts to prove the claim by the following from the account of the death of that sweetest saint in English story,

LADY JANE GREY.

"When the hangman had asked her forgiveness, he willed her to stand upon the straw, and she kneeled down, saying, 'Will you take it off before I lay me down?' and the hangman said, 'No, Madam;' then tied she handkerchief about her eyes, and, feeling for the block, she said, 'What shall I do? Where is it? Where is it?' One of the standers by guiding here thereunto, she laid her head down upon the block, and then stretched forth her body, and said, 'Lord, into Thy hands I commend my spirit,' and so finished her life." State Trials I., 526-728.

Mr. Palgrave seems to think that the phrase, "Stretched forth her body," necessarily conveys the idea that she laid herself at full length upon the scaffold. My own small opinion is that it simply means a stretching forth of the body from the waist upwards, so that the neck might be fairly laid upon the block for the unobstructed blow of the ax. Much more to the point is the following:

"Two women who shared his (the King's) fate, tried by the tribunal which had condemned him, were beheaded within six weeks after January 30, 1649, the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Capel, and the Duke, having 'observed how he should lay his body, . . . stretched himself upon the ground' to receive the ax-blow, and Lord Capel, for the same object, 'laid himself down.' And on the title-page of a 'broad side,' published within a fortnight of the event, an 'Obsequies on that perfect pattern of true prowess, Arthur, Lord Capel,' is a print representing the headsman, ax in hand, and below him lies a man stretched out, with his neck barely raised above a planking of the scaffold 'by a little piece of wood.'" State Trials IV., 1,194—1,220. King's Pamphlets, 669, f. 14-92.

Surely the King and his followers, in like manner, met death upon the scaffold."

On the other hand Mr. Palgrave frankly admits that he can derive no help for his theory from any contemporary account of the King's action on the occasion; all that we are told is that stooping down he "laid his head upon the block!" He adds: "Nor does any recorded statement directly contradict the traditional idea of the scene, reflected from the contemporary prints of the event, which places Charles upon his knees, bending over a block fitted for the purpose—that is, in height between two and three feet and in breadth about a foot and a half."

Lord Rosebery, however, comes to the aid of Mr. Palgrave in a note to the *Times*, which contains the following interesting, and of course reliable, statement:

"I have a picture in Scotland of the execution, painted by an eye-witness. He was a Dutchman, who left England immediately afterwards, declaring that he could not live in a country which had killed its King. I have, however, mislaid the engraving of the picture, which bore his name, and I cannot remember it.

The painting represents the King in the attitude suggested by Mr. Palgrave. The head has just been cut off, and is being held up by an executioner, who is in a mask resembling human features—not a black mask."

Carnarvon contributes his views upon the subject, which do not agree with those of Mr. Palgrave. He thinks (as does the subscriber) that "more evidence is needed than has been given to show that the manner of execution was different in the Tudor times than what we know it was under the Stuarts and the Georges, down to 1745," when the word "block" meant block, and not a bar of wood eighteen inches long and six high. Carnarvon says:

"There used to be—there probably still is—preserved in the Tower a hideous block of a considerable size and heft, on which it was said that the 'swan neck' of Anne Boleyn was laid, and on which many other noble victims perished."

HIS LORDSHIP IS MISTAKEN.

"The hideous block" in still in the armory of the Tower—or was a year or two ago—but the "swan neck of Anne Boleyn" was never laid upon it, for the good and sufficient reason that, according to unimpeachable authority, no block whatever was used as her execution. The lovely and luckless queen—far more sinned against than sinning, be it always remembered—knelt upon the scaffold, and stretching out her neck unsupported, received the fatal blow. The executioner was imported from Calais for the work by the British Bluebeard, because of his great skill in the bloody business. He did not use an ax, but a heavy sword, and "the swan neck" of poor Anne was severed at a single stroke. This, I think, was the first and last execution, in what may be called the French style, which occurred in England. All others were by ax and block, down to 1747. The block now in the Tower was never employed but once, in 1747, for the execution of Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, sentenced to death for participation in the rebellion of 1745. It is of oak, almost as black as ebony with age, and about the dimensions named above. Two places are hollowed out in the upper part, one to receive the shoulders of the victim, the other—on the opposite side—to receive the head. Thus head and shoulders were out of the way, leaving the neck resting on the wood between the two hollows, not more than three inches wide. Two deep gashes may be seen in this narrow space made by the ax which dismissed old Lovat, showing that the neck of the octogenarian was rather tough. This was the last execution by the ax in England; which accounts, perhaps, for the preservation of the block among the other precious relics in the Tower. It was made especially for Lovat. The ax beside it is said to be the one used in the execution of Queen Elizabeth's Essex. It is an awkward implement, more likely, it seemed to me, to miss than hit the mark. Near the ax is a clumsy mask of iron with rude openings for the eyes and mouth of the executioner who wore it. How he could wear such a heavy face covering and yet do his work decently is a mystery to me.

But, like other Sunday speakers, I have strayed far

AWAY FROM MY TEXT.

Let me get back for a moment. As I has already been intimated, I do not agree with Mr. Palgrave in regard to the execution of Charles, believing that it was an ordinary block (much like the Lovat one) on which he laid his neck, and not a mere bar of wood, so low as to require the victim to stretch himself out at full length flat upon the scaffold. I am not an admirer of the King who once figured in the service of the Church of England as "The Blessed Martyr," yet I quite agree with the Puritan poet, who says:

> He nothing common did or mean
> Upon that memorable scene,
> But with his keener eye
> The ax's edge did try;
>
> Nor called the gods with vulgar spite
> To vindicate his helpless right;
> But bowed his comely head
> Down, as upon a bed—

Of course if it had been bar instead of block, he would have had to lie down flat instead of merely "bowing his comely head;" but, in a copy of a contemparary print now before me the block is shown, and I do not doubt that a block it was. All the other contemporary pictures of the execution I have seen or heard of—except those mentioned by Mr. Palgrave and Lord Rosebery—show a block and not a bar, and almost unanimous historical narrative, as well as tradition, confirms the hitherto undisputed opinion in the matter. Aside from this testimony the best evidence in favor of the block to me is the self-evident inconvenience, if not absolute impossibility, of a man standing erect cutting off with an ax the head of another man lying at full length, with head raised not more than six inches. It would be like the old-fashioned wood-chopping, a hacking off the head rather than a cutting off.

Lord Carnarvon's letter to the *Times* gives some

VERY INTERESTING PARTICULARS

concerning the execution of Charles which I do not remember to have seen in print before, and which are worth reproduction here. The first extract is from an official report made to the State authorities of Venice in 1656, by their Ambassador in London, Giovanni Sagredo. Though writing seven years after the event, Sagredo must have obtained his curious information from what he considered altogether trustworthy sources:

"THE SCAFFOLD

was raised level with a window of the palace and hung with black velvet. And because they were afraid His Majesty might resist the execution of the sentence and refuse to lay his neck on the block, two iron rings were fastened to the foot of the scaffold, through which a cord was passed, to be placed round His Majesty's neck, and so to compel him to extend his neck to the ax should he refuse to bow to the fatal blow." He adds that the King, warned in time, agreed to yield to the law of necessity and "died with constancy."

This neither confirms nor refutes the Palgrave theory, but I no more believe the rings and cord story than I do that of the wooden bar. The immortal rebels who "hawed the throne to a block" for the benefit of Charles Stuart knew that he would die like a brave man, as he was, and not like a coward, which he certainly was not.

Carnarvon continues as follows:

"Connected with this subject is a question which has often been disputed—the precise place of the execution. I once discussed this matter very carefully with a dear friend, than whom no one was more competent to form a judgment, the late Dean of Westminster, Arthur Stanley; and it was his opinion that a wooden passage was erected along the face of the 'banqueting house' at Whitehall; that the King, who had that same morning been brought across the park to Whitehall, was led out through a window which had been cut down at the east end of the building for that purpose; that he passed along this wooden passage, and was beheaded on the scaffold in front of the middle window. My relation, that devoted Royalist, Sir Thomas Herbert, who has left a touching record of the time, who shared with Bishop Juxon the last acts of duty to the unfortunate King, and to whom Charles on his way to execution gave his watch, confirms in part this account when he says that 'there was a passage broken through the wall by which the King passed unto the scaffold,' where, Sir Thomas Herbert adds, simply and without reference to the block or the King's position, 'after his Majesty had spoken a little, the fatal blow was given by a disguised person.'"

The identity of the "disguised person" has been much discussed, but there seems to be little doubt that it was the ordinary executioner, Richard Brandon. For when, after the Restoration, an attempt was made to fix the guilt upon one William Hulets, the following evidence was produced in his behalf—the truth of which is at least highly probable:

"When my Lord Capel, Duke Hamilton, and the Earl of Holland were beheaded in the palace yard, Westminster (soon after the King) my Lord Capel asked the common hangman: 'Did you cut off my master's head?'

"'Yes,' saith he.

"'Where is the instrument that did it?'

"He then brought the ax.

"'Is this the same ax? Are you sure?' said my lord.

"'Yes, my lord,' saith the hangman; 'I am very sure it is the same.'

"My Lord Capell took the ax and kissed it and gave five pieces of gold. I heard him say: 'Sirrah, wert thou not afraid?' Said the hangman: 'They made me cut it off, and I had 30 pounds for my pains.'"

Which testimony saved the neck of William Hulets. As Richard Brandon, he had already carried his case to that higher court before which kings and hangmen stand on the same level of individual responsibility—for "God is no respecter of persons." A. B. C.

Frisco Line New Deal.

The Frisco line, in connection with the Santa Fe route, runs through Pullman sleepers, daily, without change, between St. Louis and San Diego, Cal. via Los Angeles and St. Louis and Dallas, Texas, via Paris. Through sleeping car berths are on sale from St. Louis to San Francisco, El Paso, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and all Western points via Frisco Line and Santa Fe route. Many hours in time now saved by this new through car route to all Pacific Coast points. This is positively the only line running through cars without change between St. Louis and California. For particulars call upon or address Ticket Agent Frisco Line, 101 North Broadway, or Union Depot, St. Louis, Mo.

A Bushire Cannon.

In the grounds which surround the Academy of Marine Building at Kiel there are at present on exhibition several models of cannon of past decades, a pair of which are so peculiar that I cannot refrain from sending you a sketch of one of them at least for the benefit of your readers.

These cannons look as if they had seen service during the Thirty Years' War and lain buried for several centuries in some morass, while in reality they have but lately played a part in the battle with the insurrectionists on the East African coast.

They are Bushire cannons, which were captured by the two war vessels Leipzig and Carola near Pangani and Saadani.

The Queer Cannon.

While examining these monsters in all their antidiluvian helplessness we cannot but be overcome with the quieting assurance that the fire of their batteries was never fraught with danger. They have not the slightest contrivance for aiming, and their caliber (if I may be permitted to speak of such in connection with the irregularity of their barrels) is very small, while the bore would undoubtedly have bursted at the first shot, so that they could never have sent death and destruction into the enemy's file, no matter how threatingly they may have looked.

The sight of the gun carriage is particularly amusing. It is made of wood; the wheels are cut out of one piece, approximately round, and they are fastened to their wooden axles with long rusty nails. Imagine them tended by dusky cannoneers, and you will have a fair idea of the Bushire "war artillery."

THE biggest trade is the best test, Genelli's $3 cabinets are the best.

Papers in France.

From the Chicago Times.

There is no country like France for starting journals. During 1889 no less than 950 new newspapers were brought out, of which not one remains in life. On the other hand, the *Petit Journal* now claims a circulation of 1,000,000 copies daily. During the same period there were printed in France over 15,000 new books, including 5,000 new musical pieces.

BEADYCROTINE cured headaches for Mrs. M. Letitia Gwyn, Mt. Airy, N. C.

EASTWARD, HO!

To the Mountains, Lakes and Seaside!

The Solid Vestibule Trains of the

BIG 4 ROUTE

Are scheduled to provide the best possible service between St. Louis and

EASTERN CITIES.

The Southwestern Limited, "Finest Train in America," equipped with elegant Cafe Parlor-Car Dining Service, runs daily in connection with the

Great Four-Track New York Central Railroad

Landing passengers at Grand Central Station, New York, from which point street cars can be taken to any part of the city, making QUICKEST TIME and BEST SERVICE ever in effect from St. Louis to

NEW YORK AND BOSTON

LOOK AT THIS TIME EASTWARD:

DAILY.	SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.	NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS.
Leave St. Louis	8:05 a. m.	7:25 p. m.
Ar. Cleveland	1:10 "	11:40 a. m.
" Buffalo	5:50 "	4:50 p. m.
" Niagara Falls	7:05 "	7:05 "
" Albany	2:30 p. m.	2:45 a. m.
" New York	6:00 "	7:20 "
" Boston	8:30 "	9:40 "

(East'n Time)

RETURNING WESTWARD—Trains:

Leave Boston	8:00 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
" New York	10:20 a. m.	9:15 p. m.
Arrive St. Louis	6:10 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

(East'n Time)

Southwestern Limited has Vestibuled Cafe Parlor Car and Sleeping Car through to New York.

New York and Boston Express has Vestibuled Buffet Sleeping Cars to New York and Boston.

Double Daily Through Train Service,

With Through Coaches and Elegant Sleeping-Cars, BETWEEN

ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI,

Making direct connection in Union Depot with the famous F. F. V. Train of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. for

White Sulphur Springs, Old Point Comfort, And All Virginian Resorts.

TOURIST TICKETS NOW ON SALE!

Before Arranging for a Summer Tour Call at

Ticket Office, Corner Broadway and Chestnut.

W. F. SNYDER, Gen. Western Agent.

OSCAR G. MURRAY, Traffic Manager. D. B. MARTIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

TO PRESERVE LANGUAGE.

The Novel Use the Edison Phonograph Has Been Put To.

The present state of perfection of the Edison phonograph led me, writes J. Walter Fewkes, in *Nature*, to attempt some experiments with it on our New England Indians, as a means of preserving languages which are rapidly becoming extinct. I accordingly made a visit to Calais, Me., and was able, through the kindness of Mrs. W. Wallace Brown, to take upon the phonograph a collection of records illustrating the language, folk-lore, songs, and counting-out rhymes of the Passamaquoddy Indians. My experiments met with complete success, and I was able not only to take the records, but also to take them so well that the Indians themselves recognized the voices of other members of the tribe who had spoken the day before.

One of the most interesting records which was made was the song of the snake dance, sung by Noel Josephs, who is recognized by the Passamaquoddies as the best acquainted of all with this song "of old time." He is always the leader in the dance, and sang it in the same way as at its last celebration.

I also took upon the same wax cylinder on which the impressions are made his account of the dance, including the invitation which precedes the ceremony.

In addition to the song of the snake dance, I obtained on the phonograph an interesting "trade song," and a "Mohawk war song" which is very old. Several other songs were recorded. Many very interesting old folk tales were also taken. In some of those there occurred ancient songs with archaic words, imitations of the voices of animals, old and young. An ordinary conversation between two Indians, and a counting-out rhyme are among the records made.

I found the schedules of the United States Bureau of Ethnology of great value in my work, adopted the method of giving Passamaquoddy and English words consecutively on the cylinder.

The records were all numbered, and the announcement of the subject made on each in English. Some of the stories filled several cylinders, but there was little difficulty in making the changes necessary to pass from one to the other, and the Indians, after some practice, were able to "make good records" in the instrument. Thirty-six cylinders were taken in all. One single is sufficient for most of the songs and for many of the short stories. The longest story taken was a folk-tale, which occupies nine cylinders, about "Podump" and "Cook-in-Squaw," the "Black Cat and the Toad Woman," which has never been published. In a detailed report of my work with the phonograph in preserving the Passamaquoddy language, I hope to give a translation of the interesting story.

Leopold's Bouquet for the Queen.

From the London Daily News.

Leopold II. knows how to be courtier as well as King. Hence formed the intention, stated by us on Friday, of going to Balmoral to present his cousin, Queen Victoria, with a birthday bouquet, he made this long journey and had got back again in London by yesterday morning. There is no reason to suppose that he could not have seen the Queen before she left Windsor on Thursday, but in order to pay his compliment at the proper moment he traveled after her to Aberdeen, about five hundred and forty miles by the shortest possible route; thence to Ballater, about fifty miles further, and thence again nine or ten miles by road to Balmoral, and having to return almost immediately, completed his twelve-hundred miles journey to and fro between Friday and yesterday morning. This should stand on record as an example of royal courtesy. King Leopold leaves for Belgium to-day.

2,000 FANCY Flannel Coats and Vests for boys up to 18 years, 75c.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Virtues of Shaken Milk.

From the Youths' Companion.

Milk is perfect food. The testimony of nature upon this point is confirmed by the analysis of the chemist. Yet cow's milk is in bad repute for infants, and thousands of adults cannot drink it without harm.

This is a serious matter. Multitudes of infants are shut up to the use of cow's milk, while it is precisely what many invalid adults seem to require for the building up of the starved tissues. The matter is all the more important because physicians of the present day, instead of withholding food, as was formerly done in typhoid fever and certain other diseases, seek to maintain the patient's strength by the use of milk.

In the *Medical Record* of August 17, 1889, Dr. John C. Morgan expresses the opinion that the trouble with cow's milk is that it undergoes unwholesome chemical changes prior to its use.

When fresh from the cow, it is a perfectly homogeneous fluid. Within a few hours it separates into cream and caseous milk, with a tendency to a still further separation into whey and curd. This final separation takes place rapidly after the milk is received into the stomach, and the curd, in weak stomachs, hardens into a solid cheese-like mass, as difficult of digestion as cheese itself.

The original condition and digestibility of milk can be restored, in Dr. Morgan's view, by vigorously shaking it just before taking it into the stomach, and he urges that the milk be sipped, and not taken in large swallows.

Among the cases successfully treated by Dr. Morgan was one of a physician 82 years old, to whom milk had always been injurious. The result was remarkable. The patient's report was: "I, who for many years have never dared to drink a glass of milk, am now daily taking it in the new way, and am building up on it."

The process of preparation is described thus: A conical glass, such as is used by bartenders, is closely fitted over a glass of milk, and the whole is violently shaken for some time, after which it should be immediately drunk, or rather sipped.

AMONG THE MISSOURIANS

ITEMS OF INTEREST COLLECTED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

The Only Japanese Lawyer Ever Admitted to the Bar in Missouri—Eight Delegates Named Smith Nominated to the Convention in Ralls County—The Anti-Trust Law—State Notes and Personals.

THE anti-trust law passed by the last Legislature, and supposed to have given up the ghost long since, will have a hearing before the Supreme Court next October with a view of reviewing its provisions on the appeal taken by the St. Louis attorneys from the decision of Judge Dan Dillon.

The watermelon crop in Mississippi County will be a week earlier than last year.

Ex-Atty.-Gen. B. G. Boone has, with others, gone into the banking business at Clinton.

A new Baptist church is to be built at Puxico, the home of Railroad Commissioner Hickman.

The presidency of William Jewell College has been tendered to Rev. Dr. J. P. Green of St. Louis, who will probably accept.

Arthur C. Grissom of Independence, a writer of considerable talent and experience, has joined the staff of the New York WORLD.

Ely Irwin of Cape Girardeau celebrated his 86th birthday by a family reunion at which 200 of his relatives were present. Five generations were represented.

Sheriff Thomas C. Cranmer of Cooper County, killed by a prisoner, served two terms in the Legislature, where he was well known for his good nature and wit.

J. H. Coons, the valedictorian of the State University class of 1890, has been appointed tutor to Gov. D. R. Francis' family and will be a member of the Governor's household.

The St. Louis *Times* says: "Whenever you see a saloon hit it." To hit a saloon or anything else in Missouri is an offense punishable according to the extent of the crime.

J. W. Craig, formerly of Charlton County, who was Deputy United States Marshal for the Western District under Col. Elijah Gates, is now in the employ of the Wabash Railway Co. as a detective.

Richard A. Thornton of Louisiana, one of the oldest residents of that part of Missouri, died at the home of his son in the above named town, June 14, in his 83d year. He was a native of Virginia.

Charles H. Harlan is the only candidate for the Legislature in Callaway county. The *Sun* says he is a farmer and fully up to the times, knows the wants of the farmer and will dare maintain their demands.

Dr. Jacob Geiger, a prominent and well-known physician and old resident of St. Joseph, has accepted the chair of surgery in the Marion Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis, and will remove here some time next fall.

The Slater *Index*, edited and published by Hez Purdom for six years, is sold, Mr. W. Cliff Kopp of the Malta Bend *Qui Vive* being the purchaser. Mr. Purdom retires temporarily from the business on account of his health.

Two hundred and thirty-six of the delegates in the late Democratic State Convention at St. Joseph were members of the Farmers' Alliance. This indicates that the farmers are taking a healthy interest in Missouri politics.

A burglar recently entered the house of B. F. Pianton, editor of the Paris *Appeal*, and compelled Mr. Blanton, who was awake, to lie in bed while he went through his clothes. He secured $65 and a gold watch and made good his escape.

Prof. Milton Updegraff, appointed to a position in the State University, is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. For the past two years he has been connected with an observatory at Cordova, Argentine Republic, South America.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives to reimburse the Presbyterian Church of Macon for repairs and losses necessitated and incurred through its occupancy by troops during the war as a hospital. The cost of repairs was $1,200.

Sam Davis of Salini says the rat bill which he passed when in the Legislature has killed politically every man who attempted to repeal it. He says Champ Clark meddled with it in the last session of the Legislature and he too is numbered with the slain.

The Lexington *Register*, one of the oldest Republican papers in the State, was closed out recently by creditors. This paper had a wide influence at one time under Sam Keller, who kept it up for several years and until his removal about a year ago to Lebanon.

John C. Bickel of the Cameron *Vindicator* is looking up evidence in the famous libel suit for $10,000 brought against him by Rev. M. L. Smith. The case has already been tried twice in the Circuit Court at Plattsburg and resulted in hung juries. It will come up again in the September term of court.

Col. J. T. Price is out in a circular favoring an independent ticket in Saline County. The Colonel believes the time has come when Democrats and Republicans who want public office should "get together." Col. Price in another circular announces himself a candidate for President in 1892.

The annual meeting of the Missouri division of the League of American Wheelmen convenes at Columbia July 4. Jeff Chandler is to deliver an oration on the Fourth of July at Trenton. The people of Burlington Junction will celebrate the Fourth of July. Ex-Gov. Morehouse will deliver the address.

C. C. Bell is by the Republicans nominated for the Legislature in Cooper County. Mr. Bell is a very polished gentleman. This will be his second race for the Legislature. The last time he was beaten sixty votes. The county is Democratic, but the silks and the other wing of the party are eternally quarreling.

A remarkable incident in Missouri politics happened in Ralls County when the Democrats named eight Smiths as the delegates to the Congressional Convention. None of them are related to each other. Their names are Judge J. M. Smith, Abner S. Smith, John R. Smith, John Smith, Jr., S. E. Smith, Judge D. H. Smith, Henry S. Smith and W. F. Smith.

Richard Dalton is the Democratic nominee for the Legislature in Ralls County to succeed a lawyer. Mr. Dalton was until recently a member of the State Central Committee, and is a fluent talker. He is a lawyer by profession, but exchanged his calling for that of a successful farmer several years ago. He made the race for Congress in 1886, and will again in 1892.

Louis Schmidt, for many years clerk of the United States District Court at Jefferson City and son-in-law of the late Judge Krekel, has accepted a position in the Franklin Bank, St. Louis, and will remove before July 1. He was formerly in the banking business in St. Louis and is a trained and thorough accountant and business man.

Judge Gantt, nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, is a native of Virginia; Wolfe, for Superintendent of Schools, of Virginia, and Hickman, for Railroad Commissioner, of Tennessee. They represent the southwest, the southeast and the north central section of this State. Gantt is 45 years old, Wolf 38 and Hickman 52.

Hon. A. J. Streator, Labor candidate for President in 1888, and Col. Jesse Harper during the day and Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage in the evening are attractions that have already been engaged for the Fourth of July in Tarkio, Atchison County. No such an array of talent has ever been secured at any town in this portion of the West before.

John T. Heard, member of Congress, has purchased an elegant residence at Washington City, where he will hereafter permanently locate. Mr. Heard, since the death of his first wife and marriage to a Washington lady, has spent nearly all his time in that city. He has acquired large interests in the city of Washington by reason of his long residence there.

Garland C. Broadhead, M. S., professor of geology and mineralogy in the State University, and Miss Regina Victoria Royall were married last week. Prof. Broadhead is well known as a gentleman of distinction in his favorite lines of scientific study and accomplishment, and a brother of Jas. O. and Wm. F. Broadhead, attorneys of St. Louis. The couple will reside at Columbia.

The validity of the act passed by the last Legislature taxing express companies $2 on every $100 of their gross earnings is before the United States District Court at Jefferson City on a mandamus against the State Auditor. The last Legislature got this law mixed. It failed to repeal the act already in existence taxing express companies in another and different way, and also put the tax above all proportion as compared with other taxable industries.

Judge John A. Hockaday admitted to the bar, on presentation of his university diploma, Tasukini Nakajima of Tokio, Japan. He is the first Japanese enrolled as an attorney in this State, and may be the last. Nakajima, who is of gentle blood, graduated with high honors at the University Law School. He goes to New York and Washington and will remain a year, returning to Japan, where he will practice law.

Hon. Andrew J. Price, who succeeded Hon. Edward J. Gay in Congress from the Third Louisiana District, is with his wife spending several days with his father, Col. James B. Price, at Jefferson City. Mr. Price is one of the youngest members of the present House, but has gone to the front, and during the recent tariff debate made a speech that attracted the attention of the press all over the country.

The Missouri State Teachers' Association will meet at Sweet Springs the 26th of this month and hold a three days' session. The citizens of Macon have voted to issue $35,000 in bonds for waterworks and electric light plants. Out of 645 votes cast only nine were against. Many horses in Lafayette County are afflicted with glanders. The Rockport, Langdon & Northern Railway will be opened on the 4th of July. W. Pope Yeaman will deliver an address.

Mrs. Moore, wife of Prof. Allen Moore, President of the Chillicothe Normal School, fell into a well in her yard and remained there at least two hours. She was alone with her two children, one an infant a month old. She says she went to the well to draw some water and fell in accidentally. It is believed she was dreaming and went to the well while asleep and fell in. The well is thirty-six feet deep and contained fifteen feet of water, and she supported herself by clinging to the walls.

Robert N. Bodine will not represent Monroe County in the next General Assembly. He was defeated at the primary for re-nomination by Joseph R. Scott, a Wheeler farmer and school teacher. Mr. Bodine was one of the ablest members of the General Assembly for two sessions, and was Chairman of the Appropriation Committee of the last House and one of the Revising Committee. A Democratic nomination in this county is equivalent to an election.

A widow in Miller County, who lives on a farm, gave another woman $15 to secure her a husband. The man was secured and warranted all right in every respect. The next morning after the marriage he licked his bride, in the afternoon stole the $50 she had saved up and in the night silently stole away to No Man's Land. There are two women in that neighborhood who don't speak as they pass.

The Farmers' Alliance of Jackson County held an exciting meeting recently, the discussion being whether to put an Alliance ticket in the field or not, many of the delegates refusing to drop party lines and unite on a ticket. The meeting adjourned without any agreement being reached. This same trouble was experienced in DeKalb County and resulted in a portion of the members drawing off from the union and nominating a ticket.

John C. Bender, a well-known pension attorney of St. Joseph, is under arrest charged with unlawfully demanding and obtaining money for pension claims. He was bound over in the sum of $500 until the November term of court. Mrs. Ellsworth claims that Mr. Bender pushed her pension claim through, had the check mailed to himself and then refused to surrender the check to her until his claims, which were exorbitant, were paid.

Mrs. H. J. Faulkner died at Jefferson City under peculiar circumstances. Last Sunday she complained of having been bitten on the cheek by some insect. The wound swelled rapidly and medical aid was summoned. She rapidly grew worse and for three days was insensible. It is thought that she was bitten by a spider. She leaves a husband and two little children, one an infant 5 weeks old. The remains were taken to Bonhomme, St. Louis County, where the family formerly resided, for burial.

Casper Ehrhard of St. Charles, who failed to receive the nomination for Railroad Commissioner, accepts the results, and will do all in his power to promote the success of the ticket. To the determination of the Farmers' Alliance to secure a place on the ticket for one of their number, despite the claims of the German element of the Democratic party for recognition, he ascribes his defeat. In 1892 he says he will again present the claims of the German Democratic element, and ask for the recognition so undeservedly denied in this convention for this same office.

KEEP COOL.

Buy one of our celebrated $5 ice-pitchers; thousands of them in use.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., COR. BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

A SCARCITY OF WILD ANIMALS.

The Difficulty in Stocking American Zoological Gardens.

From the New York Times.

Speaking of what he hoped to add to the Central Park menagerie in the near future, Supt. Conklin said recently that but few valuable animals are given to zoological gardens in this country as they are abroad, for public interest in "zoos" here lags far behind the popular enthusiasm taken in similar collections throughout Europe. All rare animals for this menagerie must be purchased out of the annual appropriation of $50,000, which must also pay the keepers, buy food for the animals, and keep the buildings in repair and the grounds in order.

The New York menagerie is one of the four in the world opened free to the public. The remaining three are at Vienna, Paris and Chicago. The one at Vienna is supported by the Emperor and is in the castle grounds.

Mr. Conklin is very anxious to secure a mate for the double-horned rhinoceros, but a most serious obstacle to his making the purchase of a very fine one offered in Bremen for $5,000 is the present tariff of 20 per cent on imported animals. This would add another $1,000 to the cost and makes the immediate purchase of the animal impossible. This menagerie has no giraffes. The only pair owned by a zoological garden in this country is at Cincinnati. A good specimen of the giraffe about 2 years old would cost $10,000, where ten years ago one could have been bought for $300 or $400. They have been growing scarce of late, as is the case with all North African animals. Mr. Conklin said that zebras, which ten years ago could be bought for $300 or $400, now cost $1,000. One could hardly give away a lion ten years ago, but to-day males are scarce at $1,000 each. The ostrich has remained unchanged in price, as have all animals brought into domestication. A pair is now worth $600. The kangaroo has changed but little in value.

The war between the English and the Mahdi not only drove the animals further into the interior, but destroyed the posts where those who captured the animals brought and sold them to the agents. These agents then waited until enough were captured to form a caravan, when they started for the coast of the Red Sea, and there shipped the animals to Marseilles and from there to Bremen. The animals from India, Australia, Ceylon and the East Indian Islands are sent to dealers in London and Liverpool.

The areas inhabited by wild animals are growing less all over the world, and Supt. Conklin thought it not at all improbable that in 200 years the menageries would contain all the wild animals in existence. The great auk, a bird living in arctic regions and resembling the penguin, has become extinct within the last fifteen years. Its eggs were nutritious and highly prized by the sailors. Of the fifty or sixty known varieties of deer the menagerie here owns but seven, and the superintendent is very anxious to increase this number.

Speaking of menageries in other countries, Mr. Conklin said that Germany was the only country where the "zoo" was run as a commercial enterprise. The London Zoological Garden is the largest in the world, and after that comes the one in Amsterdam. The New York menagerie ranks fourth or fifth. The zoological gardens of this country in order of their importance are those of Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and Washington. The Government has recently appropriated $800,000 for the purchase of the grounds and $150,000 for animals to stock the menagerie in Washington. There are no "zoos" in Canada. Germany has about twenty, England four, and France three. The fine collection that belonged to the late King of Italy was sold at his death, and one of the elephants belonged to the Central Park menagerie. Holland has three large menageries; Austria and Hungary have one each; Russia has one at St. Petersburg and one at Moscow; India has one at Calcutta and one now building at Bombay; Australia has five; China has one, and on Ceylon and many East India islands there are collections of local animals. In Switzerland bear pits are very numerous.

The Last Five Days.

Those great $25 and $30 Baltimore Tailor-made silk and satin-faced Prince Alberts, cutaways and sacks, at $9.65 and $13.65.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

$2,000,000 THIS YEAR.

THAT IS WHAT PEANUTS PAID THOSE WHO CULTIVATED THEM IN AMERICA.

An African Nut Which Has Grown Greatly in Popularity Lately—One of the Largest Factories in the World Located in St. Louis—Curiosities of the Trade and Manufacture.

THE peanut is supposed to be a native of Africa. The nuts are produced on that continent in great quantities and constitute a not unimportant article of the natives' daily food. They are also grown in France and Spain, where they are for the most part turned into oil used in the manufacture of soap. They have also been ground into flour, but the bread is heavy and unpalatable, besides being expensive.

In this country the good peanut States are Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. The crop in a good year amounts to about 3,000,000 bushels or 70,000,000 pounds, having grown to these proportions from an output of less than 500,000 bushels in 1873. Arkansas and Kansas are also peanut growing States, but their product is of an inferior quality and cannot be sold against the Virginia nut. California produces a good crop, but the soil is so rich that the peanut grows large and rank with a shell so thick that it seriously affects the roasting process. The States first named may therefore be considered the sole producers of peanuts for the market. So important has the peanut become that in some sections of the three States it is the principle crop and chief reliance of the farmer.

In the United States all peanuts grown are used for eating purposes. Table oil made from them was put on the market a few years ago, but owing to the expense did not succeed in holding its own against other oils made of cheaper vegetables.

The peanut vine is a plant similar to the sweet potatoe. The most remarkable feature is that when the flower falls the stalk supporting the small undeveloped fruit lengthens, and bending towards the ground pushes the fruit into the ground, when it begins to enlarge and ripen. The peanut may be cultivated in northern gardens by those who wish to witness the strange habit of pushing the pod under the ground to ripen, but the fruit will not come to perfection, as it requires a long, warm summer in which to develop. The peanut is planted in the early part of May, in ground prepared as for wheat or corn, the kernals being placed about two feet apart. The crop matures in the latter part of October, when it is gathered and put through a sweat for about a month. The nuts are then picked from the stems or main vine by hand and are sent to the various cleaning establishments to be cleaned and graded. When received at these cleaners the peanut has a very uninviting appearance, being black and dirty. So much dirt is clinging to them that they frequently shrink in weight from 10 to 30 per cent when freed from the dirt and clay. The cleaning process is done by friction or mutual attrition and fanning. Ingredients are used in the process known only to those acquainted with the business, and each factory has a different method. One of the largest establishments of the kind in the country is in Sitows. In this factory forty-five or fifty girls are employed, ranging in age from 15 to 18. These girls sort the nuts as they come from the cleaner, and the operation is a sight of some interest. After passing through the cleaner the peanuts are passed over an endless revolving table, and, as they are carried along from end to end of the table, are sorted by the children, who sit in rows of seven or eight on either side. The imperfect nuts are seized by the deft-handed girls and thrown into tall cans at the side. In this way all but the brightest and sightliest are disposed of, and when the nuts reach the end of the run only the best drop into a shoot and fall on the floor below. They are then ready for the market, the first grade being distributed to the consumer, chiefly by Italian peddlers, while the "culls" are mostly sold to candy manufacturers, where they are put into peanut candy. But it should be remembered that of the same crop the culls differ only in outward appearance from the bright-colored nuts. The latter are put on the retail market only because of their better color, while the candy-nut has an equally good kernel.

The price usually paid by the consumer or peanut-eater is 10 to 15 cents per pound for the best grade. As the farmer receives but 5 to 5 cents per pound there seems to be a wide margin of profit for somebody, but as a matter of fact, the dirt which the farmer is careful to leave on the nuts often makes up 20 or 30 per cent of the whole weight. After allowing for this loss of weight in the cleaning process and the expenses involved in getting the nuts ready for the market, the profit is perhaps not so enormous, though it is still high enough to stimulate the dealers to considerable activity.

All the peanuts raised in this country are consumed in the United States except a few exported to Canada. None are imported. The distributing points are Norfolk, Petersburg and Smithfield, Va., in the East, where some eight or ten establishments are located. Cincinnati, Evansville and St. Louis are distributing centers in the West. St. Louis as a peanut market is a growth of the last seven years, but almost the whole Northern and Northwestern trade is supplied from here, one dealer alone handling from 40,000 to 50,000 bags or 500,000 bushels every year. This is about one-third of the whole crop.

The following table will show the growth of the peanut in public estimation since its cultivation was first seriously begun in 1873:

	Virginia, bushels.	Tenn., bushels.	N. C., bushels.	Total.
1873-74...	225,000	175,000	60,000	460,000
1874-75...	350,000	200,000	120,000	670,000
1876-77...	780,000	500,000	125,000	1,405,000
1878-79...	875,000	425,000	90,000	1,390,000
1880-81...	1,500,000	750,000	120,000	2,370,000
1883-84...	1,500,000	800,000	150,000	2,450,000
1884-85...	2,000,000	1,250,000	300,000	3,550,000
1885-86...	1,800,000	800,000	150,000	2,750,000
1886-87...	1,800,000	750,000	100,000	2,650,000
1887-88...	3,000,000	630,000	150,000	3,780,000
1888-89...	1,800,000	600,000	200,000	2,600,000
1889-90...	1,600,000	700,000	200,000	2,900,000

From this table it will be seen that the product is subject to wide fluctuations from year to year, although it also shows a steady increase in the output and consumption. The average yield appears to be about 50 bushels to the acre, although it sometimes goes as high as 75 and falls as low as 35. The value to the producer of the crop of 1889-90 is estimated at not less than $2,000,000. A simple calculation will show that the daily consumption of peanuts in the United States is about 200,000 pounds, or ten car-loads, representing an expenditure by the consumer of from $20,000 to $30,000 daily.

Sorting Peanuts.

CLEANING MACHINE. *PEANUT VINE.*

Disposing of the Culls.

Burial Permits.

The following certificates were issued yesterday from the mortality office:

Josephine Schindler, 1 year, 3522 Missouri avenue; cholera infantum.

Kitty T. Reugees, 53 years, Poor-house; blood poisoning.

Albert P. Woods, 13 years, Ewing and Scott avenues; accidental drowning.

Elizabeth Mayes, 20 years, 2911 North Broadway; consumption.

Eliza Caroline Strover, 1 year, 4100 King's highway; cholera infantum.

Rose M. Schwersohl, 1 year, 1405 Obear avenue; cholera infantum.

Sylvester Evans, 2 months, 811 Franklin avenue; convulsions.

Mrs. Lula Ganlonoy, 20 years, 1217 Linden street, consumption.

Gracie Harris, 66 years, 1102 North Twelfth street; typhoid malarial fever.

Nira Pusatere, 1 year, 1104 North Tenth street; gastro-enteritis.

Adam Martrak, 10 months, 1231 North Second; cholera infantum.

Mary J. Doyle, 5 months, 5318 Old Manchester road; cholera infantum.

Philip L. Kelly, 18 years, 2134 John avenue; consumption.

Cora L. Schahock, 1 year, 223 Elm street; pneumonia.

Nancy Hartney, 75 years, 1118 North Sixth street; old age.

Daniel W. Keyes, 44 years, 1615 Texas avenue; cirrhosis of the liver.

Astor C. Booth, 2 months, 4463 Papin street; diarrhœa.

Abraham Maas, 73 years, 1805 LaSalle street; Bright's disease.

Louis O. Pomeroy, 44 years, Eleventh street and Clark avenue; gastro enteritis.

Annie F. Bourganif, 6 months, 1312 North Sixth street; cholera infantum.

Joseph Miller, 9 months, 1422 South Eleventh street; cholera infantum.

Dora Craig, 3 months, 1922 North Fourteenth street; convulsions.

Harry Hertling, 77 years, 719 Carroll street; old age.

Elizabeth H. Noss, 7 months, 3907 Iowa avenue; cholera infantum.

Aloysius Deters, 5 months, 1806 De Kalb street; tetanus.

Mamie Field, 11 months, 715 North Thirteenth street; diarrhœa.

Phœbe Thomas, 80 years, Haven and Water streets; cerebral apoplexy.

Irene Collins, 1294 Wash street; congenital debility.

Albert Wolf, 2 months, 1906 Lafayette avenue; meningitis.

Eugene Frost, 8 months, 2220 Mallinckrodt street; congestion of the brain.

Katherine Cary, 70 years, 1836 Dolman street; hepatitis.

MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup reduces inflammation while children are teething. 25c.

An incident occurred two or three weeks ago which shows the large and liberal heart with which Richard Mansfield is gifted. It is a true story and can speak for itself. On a certain Sunday, Mr. Mansfield and his manager, Mr. Harris, took a drive in Central Park, New York. In the evening they returned the carriage to the stable and, as the weather was delightful, the actor proposed that they walk home. They were strolling down Fifty-ninth street towards Fifth avenue, when they noticed a little crowd of children standing round a baby-carriage containing a 12-month-old baby, and all crying. Mr. Mansfield stopped and suggested that they see what was the trouble. He found that the little party, consisting of a nurse only 10 years old and three little tots all under 6, were lost. The children cried pitifully and were evidently much frightened. Mr. Mansfield managed to calm the little ones, and soon learned from the biggest child that they lived in Second avenue, and he proposed that they see the wanderers home. "Go ahead," said Mr. Harris, and it was a sight to see the elegant and fastidious Beau Brummel care for the children. He helped to carry the buggy over the gutters, guided it across the streets and acted more like the father of a big family than the stylish young bachelor which he really is. The manager was inclined to place the party in a street car or in a carriage, but no, the actor would not permit the baby carriage to be left behind, so on they all marched with the little ones by their side. On arriving at their home, after a long walk, Mr. Mansfield told the mother in pretty plain words that in future an older nurse should take her babies out for an airing, and after giving the children enough money to buy awesomeats for many days to come, the actor disappeared. Mr. Mansfield did not tell of the incident and probably never would, but some gentleman who saw a part of the scene and heard more of it found it quite too good to keep to themselves.

HOW MANY persons are disappointed by milkmen. Buy the Highland Evaporated Cream

NEWS ON THE EAST SIDE.

THE REPUBLICANS SELECT DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

A New County Committee Elected and Hon. J. B. Messick of East St. Louis Made Chairman—The Air Line to Run Six Trains a Day Into the Relay Depot—General Information of Interest Gathered Across the River.

THE Republicans of St. Clair County met in Belleville yesterday and selected the following delegates to the State Convention: Arthur Hacker, Edward Schoenig, T. A. Wilson, H. T. Bechtold, J. P. Hill, S. W. Campbell, J. R. Miller, Aaron Stookey, George W. Shipman, Joseph Fuess, W. C. Kueffner, W. L. Ward, J. B. Messick, B. H. Canby and David Chartrand. They also selected the following delegates to the Congressional Convention: Ernest R. Hagist, Charles Karch, G. G. Bock, Emory Holcomb, J. C. Wilderman, R. F. Cunningham, J. S. Phelps, D. C. Smith, J. F. Schwarz, R. W. Lemen, F. S. Wickler, J. H. Porter, W. J. Rittenhouse, John Evans, J. F. Adelsberger, L. Castor, Chas. W. Thomas, Thomas Ward, Adolph Andel, Louis Pustmueller, Joseph Dietz, J. F. Ward, Cyrus Thompson, Richard Chew, Charles Carpenter, William Russell, H. F. Bader, W. H. Grupe, John Jones and Louis Boismenue. Resolutions favoring the amendment of the Illinois compulsory education law and advocating the free coinage of silver by the Government were passed by the convention. Otherwise the delegates were not instructed.

A new County Central Committee was appointed to serve two years. The committee organized by electing J. B. Messick of East St. Louis President and Jacob Gummersheimer of Belleville Secretary.

BELLEVILLE NOTES.

Catherine Kott filed a petition in the Circuit Court for a divorce from her husband, William Kott, to whom she was married in 1877, claiming that she was compelled to leave him on the 19th inst. because of his cruel treatment and licentiousness. She also asked for an injunction to restrain him from disposing of his property, which was granted by Judge Snyder.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Maurice Ronan and Rose Kinney of East St. Louis, James Hudson of East St. Louis and Vallie Tracey of Sumner, Ill.

The Young Ladies' Drill Corps of Belleville went to St. Louis yesterday afternoon by special train and gave an exhibition last night at the entertainment for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home.

To-day the local Harugari lodges will have a picnic at Elmer's Hill and will entertain the members of three St. Louis lodges.

East St. Louis.

On and after the 1st of July seven passenger trains will run into the Relay Depot daily over the Pittsburg track, instead of four as at present. There will also be seven outgoing trains per day. The Air Line extension from Mount Vernon, which connects with the Pittsburg at Belleville, will have been completed and put in readiness for use by that date. Two through trains from St. Louis to Louisville will be run each way daily, and the Belleville accommodation trains (four each way per day) will be continued as at present. Besides these a Centralia accommodation train will be run and will make one round trip daily.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Darrington Milling Co. of East St. Louis, organized with $100,000 capital by Robert King, Fred J. Cornwell and Charles Thaw and incorporated by them, yesterday received a charter from the Secretary of State, which was filed with Recorder Lill. The company's stock is in 10,000 shares of $10 each. Fred J. Cornwell holds 9,996 shares.

The annual convention of the Epworth League of the Lebanon District will be held in East St. Louis July 1 and 2. Delegates from twenty-one branches of the league are expected to be present. The East St. Louis branch is making preparations to entertain them hospitably during their stay in the city.

The annual commencement exercises of the East St. Louis High School will be held next Wednesday evening at Boughan's Hall. An excellent programme has been arranged for the occasion by Prof. Charles L. Manners, principal of the school.

The City Engineer is at work on a plat of Third street which will show the improvements between Broadway and Missouri avenue, ordered by the Council at Friday's meeting.

The East St. Louis Gun Club will have a shooting match this afternoon which promises to be of more than ordinary interest. Live birds will be used and handsome medals will be awarded to the winners.

McDowell Post, G. A. R., will celebrate the Fourth of July at New Brighton Park, where they will have a grand camp-fire.

The East St. Louis & Carondelet Railway Co. is laying a switch on Missouri avenue to transfer materials for the improvement of the street.

W. D. Van Blarcom sold yesterday to Lucy C. Freeman the block of ground inclosed by Sixth street and Collinsville, Summit and Pennsylvania avenues, for $9,000.

Alonzo R. Roseberry has been appointed by Meuman Camp, No. 174, as a delegate to attend the encampment of the Sons of Veterans at Jacksonville this week.

Mrs. J. J. Campbell of Anniston, Ala., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Bracy, at the Allerton House.

Henry Oeblke has contracted for two new dwellings to be erected on the corner of Broadway and Fifth street.

Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, will meet this afternoon to arrange for the celebration of the Fourth of July.

The Liederkranz Society had a rehearsal yesterday evening at the residence of Paul W. Ott.

Misses Frances Kerrigan, Mamie Joyce, Katie Lynch and Agnes Kerrigan are visiting friends in St. Paul.

Mrs. H. D. Sexton left last night for Chicago, where she will spend a few days visiting friends.

The township Board of Review will meet tomorrow in the Assessor's office to hear objections to tax assessments.

NOBBY line of men's and boys' straw hats, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

STORY OF THE EMPRESS VICTORIA.

How a Young Prince Was Disciplined by His Mother.

From an Exchange.

The Empress Victoria, wife of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany, has always been a careful and keen-eyed disciplinarian in domestic life. She notices the slightest variation in the dress of a housemaid as quickly as she used to detect a fault in her children, and punishes one as inexorably as the other. Prince Henry, the brother of the present Emperor, had, when a small boy, the greatest objection to his daily bath, and the nursery became every morning the scene of a vigorous and tearful struggle, on his part, against "tubbing." His mother tried in vain to persuade him that baths were inevitable, and that he must submit to them; but she finally gave the nurse orders one morning to let him have his own way. Prince Henry, confident that he had gained a remarkable victory, was exultant, and when he set out for his morning walk took no pains to conceal his triumph. He indulged in sundry taunting remarks to his attendants; but on returning home he was surprised to notice that the sentinel at the gate did not present arms as he passed.

On reaching the palace he found a second sentinel equally remiss, and, knowing as well as any of his punctilious military race what was due to his rank, the little fellow walked up to the man and said severely: "Do you know who I am?" "Yes, hobbit," said the sentinel standing motionless. "Who am I?" "Prinz Heinrich." "Why don't you salute, then?" "Because we do not present arms to an unwashed prince," replied the sentinel, who had received orders from the prince's mother. The little fellow said not a word, but walked on, bravely winking back the two big tears which filled his eyes. Next morning, however, he took his bath with perfect docility, and was never known to complain of it again.

PARIS has made the test And proved Guerin's photos best.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

If you want one, save only 33 1-3 cents each day and buy it at

SHREWSBURY PARK,

"THE QUEENLY SUBURB."

50-Foot lots at $200 per lot and upwards on our unequaled monthly payment plan—$10 cash and $10 per month. NO INTEREST ON DEFERRED PAYMENTS. NO TAXES FOR TWO YEARS. NO CHARGE FOR PAPERS. CERTIFICATE OF TITLE FREE. 20 minutes' ride from Union Depot on St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad to "SHREWSBURY STATION," or on Missouri Pacific Railroad to Sutton Station (Shrewsbury's getting off place). Over 50 trains a day. **FARE 6 CENTS.**

Macadamized and Graveled Streets.

Excursion Trains Every Day. Trasportation Free. Agent at Union Depot to meet all trains. Salesman always at the Park. An Elegant Wagonette meets every train at Shrewsbury and Sutton stations to convey visitors over the Park Free.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND GO AND SELECT YOUR LOT AT ONCE.

Shrewsbury Transportation Coupon. D

St. Louis, Mo., June 9, 1890.

This Coupon entitles the holder thereof and family to "Free Transportation" to and from SHREWSBURY PARK, if presented at the office of the undersigned by an adult on or before the 1st day of August, 1890.

Farrar & Tate Managers, 624 Chestnut St. TELEPHONE 884.

P. S.—Our agent at Union Depot will furnish transportation to those presenting coupon for to-day's trains.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

3417 MORGAN STREET, 11 rooms, hall, gas, bath, closets, all in first-class repair and of modern construction; will be sold or leased for a term of years. ALSO, furniture in above house.

For further particulars call on

Hammett-Anderson-Wade, 213 N. Eighth Street.

What causes discoloration of the skin when one gets a bruise?

DOCTOR. *Usually a rupture of one or more blood-vessels. The pressure of the blood on the nerves may also cause pain.*

What becomes of the blood?

DOCTOR. *After a time it is absorbed and the proper color of the skin returns.*

Can this absorbing process be hastened?

DOCTOR. *Yes, by moderate pressure with a bandage moistened with a readily absorbed lotion, as POND'S EXTRACT; the use of POND'S EXTRACT will also take out all pain and soreness from the part affected.*

Pond's Extract is ALWAYS sold in bottles with BUFF wrapper. Accept no substitute. Made only by Pond's Extract Co., New York and London. Beware of imitations.

LAST OF NAPOLEON'S "GRAND ARMY."

The Oldest Living Relic on His Journey Through Italy.

From the Courier des Etats Unis.

The Italian papers report the recent arrival at the railroad station of Barette, near Reggio, Central Italy, of a strange looking personage that was the object of considerable curiosity. He was a tall and noble looking old man with a long white beard, who presented to the Mayor a feuille de route, signed by Baron Marocchetti, the Italian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, inviting the Italian authorities to take good care of the bearer, Michael Linovich of Orenburg, Russia.

In reality this mysterious old man was an Italian named Lino; born at Barette 105 years ago, and perhaps the last living relic of the Grande Armee of 1812. Belonging to a family of farmers, Lino formed part of the conscription of the kingdom of Italy in 1806, and was enrolled in the Imperial Guard. With his regiment he went through the campaign of 1806-7 in Prussia, and fought at Jena and at Friedland. Later on he was sent with his battalion to Dalmatia, and thence to Spain with the division of Gen. Lecchi, where he passed two years of continual fighting. Wounded in an assault, he returned to his native country, where he remained for two years, working on his father's farm.

On the outbreak of the terrible storm, which was destined to carry off to Russia the flower of the Franco-Italian youth, Napoleon called under his victorious eagles his old soldiers. Lino rejoined the service as a sergeant of the Grenadier Guards, and with the rest of the de-Alpine army, under the command of Eugene Beauharnais, formed part of the Grande armee. Lino fought against the Russians at Smolensk and at Moskova, where he lifted from the field of battle the mortally wounded Gen. Plangonne. After that he entered Moscow with Napoleon, and finally in the bloody battle of the 24th of October, while fighting under the orders of Gen. Pino, he was taken prisoner, after having been severely wounded by the Cossacks of Platow. Transported with a large convoy of French prisoners to Orenburg, he was sent with his comrades to a distant village situated at the foot of the Caucasus, where, although kindly treated by the Russians, he had to suffer cruel privations during ten years. Tired at last of such a miserable existence he asked and obtained permission to join the Russian army as a private soldier. In this capacity he passed through the campaign of the Caucasus in 1829.

At the close of the war he obtained as the reward for his services a little piece of ground, which he cultivated. When he was 45 years old he married a young Polish girl named Nerawska, who died in 1885. The three sons that he had by this woman also died, leaving the old soldier alone in the world. Then Lino returned Orenburg, where the people Russianized his name into Linovich. He lived there in comparative comfort for many years. Gifted with an extraordinary energy of mind and body, he was still strong enough to catch nostalgia. When more than 100 years old the old veteran at last became homesick, after seventy-eight years of exile. He resolved at all hazards to return to his native land and there pass the remainder of his eventful career. Through the influence of the Italian Ambassador at St. Petersburg he was sent home to Italy at the expense of the Italian Government. Lino is now in an asylum at Reggio, where he is cared for with particular attention. As he was born in 1785 he is now 105 years old, the glorious survivor of a hundred battles, and probably the last of the heroes who fought at Jena, Friedland and Borodino.

VISITORS TO THE CITY

Should not fail to enjoy visiting the MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT (*the grandest in the world*), corner Broadway and Locust, and see the marvelous array of lovely diamonds, watches, cut glass, silverware and art goods and note *the low prices asked for them.*

Tourists and visitors are received and treated with especial courtesy.

The Union Trust Co.

The recently organized Union Trust Co. expects to

AFTER COLLEGE?

What Should the College Graduate of To-Day Do?

Successful Men Discuss the Subject in the Light of Their Experience.

Questions Submitted by the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Answered by Benjamin F. Butler, Congressman Vaux, Col. Tayler of the Boston "Globe," Postmaster-General Wanamaker, James A. Whitney, the Equity Lawyer; Gov. Campbell of Ohio, Ex-Mayor Hewitt, Albert P. Southwick, the Author; Richard Watson Gilder, Editor of the "Century;" Collis P. Huntington and Others.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

WHAT should a college graduate of to-day do?

The great ship of higher education makes a landing but once a year. She is now, as in Junes past, nearing her dock, her decks crowded with the youth of the land, and will in a few days discharge her passengers for 1890 upon the shores of the city of active life.

Each bears his diploma, a certificate of intellectual health. The passengers are all ambitious to win a conspicuous, or, at least, a lucrative, place in the, to most of them, unknown land of business and professional competition. Their lives thus far have been spent in great part in and about this big school ship, steered by the rudder of parental direction and means, with little to think about except the studies of to-day or the examination of to-morrow.

Some few, of course, have had a hard row, unassisted, to reach the ship in the first place, but they are a meager minority. Probably one-third of the youthful passengers will have friends at the wharf to meet them, who, taking them in the carriage of plenty, will drive directly to the point where the life opportunity made by father, brother or other relative awaits them. The great majority, however, will land with no helpful hand to greet them, with no one to direct them through the tortuous streets of work and competition, with absolutely nothing to depend on for finding the right highway, and eventually pushing along them to the block of success except their own judgment, ability and energy. To such a word of suggestion and encouragement at this time means a good deal.

The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, wishing to be helpful to them, has, as it were, invited to the dock to meet the graduates, men of conspicuous experience and recognized success in nearly all lines of desirable endeavor, many of them who landed, a few years ago, just as these young men will now, to make a single-handed struggle. Surely their ideas and observations must be of value. The letter which has brought these generous responses was as follows:

DEAR SIR—In preparing an article of interest and of benefit to the multitude of young men who will graduate from college a month hence, we earnestly ask an answer from you to the following questions: What should a college graduate of to-day do?

Our idea is to secure a symposium of views from the most advanced thinkers and the most successful men of affairs, whose suggestions, based upon a practical knowledge of the world's ways and opportunities, must have great value to young men about to enter a life of which they are anxious to make the most.

The answers that have come are full of suggestion not only to college graduates, but to every young man who desires to make his future better, happier and more successful than his past. Every man who writes here is a leader in his column of the human army. Many of them have business interests that compass the world.

It is not intended to give a specific recipe for success to each graduate. This is impossible. But no graduate can read this article without finding something of interest and much of help. Here are the responses to the letter above given:

MEDICINE OR CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The law and ministry used to open the largest professional field for graduates of colleges. The law is now overstocked, although there is plenty of room at the top. The religious inclinations of the graduate must determine as to the ministry. Assuming that the graduate has a taste for the physical sciences, a good address and a good patience, give him enter the medical profession. But if he has at all a turn for mathematics let him study civil engineering, including hydraulic and mining engineering, as a profession. That is the great field opened to young men. It requires hard work, everything else that is going to be successful requires hard work. If I had a son who had just graduated from college and had at all a mathematical mind I should put him in that profession as the best hope for his future.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

LEARN TO THINK.

You ask "What should a college graduate of to-day do?" The reply which suggests itself can be then formulated. Have faith in God. Use your brains. Learn to think. Knowledge is to be acquired as a life work. There is no terminal period to learning. Take no theory for granted. Investigation and energy are the tools to build up truth. "Experts scientific," so called, either elude or delude. A training that qualifies for this work is the best instruction of the college graduate for this life. RICHARD VAUX.

AWAY WITH KID GLOVES AND CANES.

What a young man should do when he is graduated from a college is a question that is very hard to answer. It depends upon the young man himself, his ambition, his capacity in any given line of work or thought, whether he is poor or rich, lazy or industrious. The first step should be to find out what his steps are and what his particular ability is. Having ascertained his fitness for any kind of business or profession he should take the first opening that he can find that is directly or indirectly in sympathy with the special avocation for which he thinks he is fit. His kid gloves and cane must be discarded, and he must not care how hard he works or how many hours he is employed. He must be active, intelligent, self-reliant and put through whatever he attempts at any cost. One cannot give a recipe for success in life as a physician can prescribe for the cure of a disease. Artemus Ward's advice to a man as to what he had better do in case of an emergency is really as good a recipe as I have ever seen. It was to "rise up and cave in the emergency's head." Life is a series of little and big emergencies, and a man who succeeds is a man who caves in the head of each one as it comes across his path.

CHARLES H. TAYLOR.

EACH MAN BY HIMSELF.

"What should a college graduate of to-day do?" It depends entirely upon the nature of his preparation, his native talents, tastes, his health and habits. The advice that I would give to one person would not at all suit another. I should have to be governed by circumstances, taking each case by itself.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

SUPPLEMENTAL TRAINING NECESSARY.

The first thing for a college graduate to learn is that only a small percentage of his college education is capital available for immediate use, that by far the larger part can be used only when he has climbed far higher, and that it may prove at last to be merely the gilding of a career achieved through other agencies. A college education in itself affords no guide by which a young man may shape his course in life. That is almost invariably determined by natural proclivities, by pressure of circumstances or by accidental opportunities. The learning that a man possesses is valuable in proportion as it strengthens his natural aptitudes, fashions him to his environment or fits him for exceptional conditions in professional or business pursuits. There is no one pursuit that more than another affords opportunities to the college graduate. The law offers him no greater reward than it offers to the self-taught man, except that it be by reason of greater facility of verbal expression, and this, like the faculty of ornate and florid eloquence, has lost its impressiveness, and consequently its value, at the bar, and almost everywhere else, except in the pulpit, and of the cultivated habit of concentrated and disciplined attention which will never lose its utility in any profession. In whatever pursuit he may attempt he will find the value of his training to be in what it is and not in where it came from. Every young man starting from the practically uncertain altitude of a college education must begin at the bottom of a new and special course of study and training directed to the needs of his chosen occupation. Often, indeed, his college training may weave into this with decided advantage, but it is oftener an element in the enjoyment of worldly success rather than a means of attaining it.

JAMES A. WHITNEY.

GO INTO A BANK OR MERCANTILE HOUSE.

I have not had time to give your letter, or, rather, the question you ask, a very careful consideration, but in a general way I might say that after graduating the young man should go into the banking or mercantile business, beginning at the foot of the ladder and working his way up. If there is anything to him he will not be at the foot of the ladder but a very short time. IRVING A. EVANS.

TOO MANY SEEK PROFESSIONS.

Replying to your letter, let me say, briefly, that a college graduate ought to go to work. He is just like anybody else, except that the man who has acquired an education without the opportunity of college instruction is superior, in most cases, to one who has had those advantages. Either of them will succeed if he be honest, sober and industrious. As a rule, I think too many college graduates seek professions, so called; as the law, medicine and the ministry. Is they would go more into mercantile, mining, manufacturing or railroad industries, their chances for success in life would doubtless be improved. My own observation has taught me that a young man who is determined to win, and who preserves good habits and a high moral tone, is sure to succeed, unless he meet with loss of health or other unusual misfortune.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL.

TAKE THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY.

I have your letter asking me to reply to the question, "What shall a college graduate of to-day do?" I can only answer by saying that when I was a college graduate I took advantage of the first opportunity for honorable employment, and did my level best to perform the work to the satisfaction of my employer. From time to time, as other opportunities presented themselves, I took advantage of them. I know of no other rule for the guidance of the young college graduate but to work diligently, utilize truth and avoid indulgence in dissipations of any kind, and, especially, in the use of alcoholic stimulants. With training, there is no reason why the college graduate should not only hold his own, but easily surpass all competitors in the occupations of life. ABRAM S. HEWITT.

TAKE A TURN AT SCHOOL TEACHING.

In response to your favor, I would state my belief that a college graduate, if he contemplates entering a business life, should attend a commercial college with the same humble motive that the farmer's boy does who comes to the city with only a "district school" education for the same purpose. If he proposes the practice of a profession, let him pass at least three months previously in teaching school. He has such an honorable precedent as the experience of that other college graduate, John Adams, second President of the United States.

I believe every man who has been at school, consecutively, for the several years necessary to pass from the primary school to the commencement day, has cultivated, willingly or ignorantly, a state of intellectual conceit that is detrimental to his interests, financial, social and moral, for more or less years, unless he is placed in actual contact with an experience of the world as it exists. If that experience is a little unpleasant, the better for him.

The sturdiest man I ever saw was a Harvard graduate who went immediately to Texas, lived two years as a cowboy, and went home to Connecticut with perfect self-poise. I have lived among books all my life, but I do not believe it is a normal existence. The manual training school is solving this problem of a proper education, in which mental stimulus is united to muscular (physical) action. Hurriedly, I offer these crude ideas.

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.

NEITHER POLITICS NOR IMMEDIATE WEALTH.

In replying to the question "What should a college graduate of to-day do?" Thomas Bailey Aldrich refers to a paper by Prof. E. H. Sill, published in the *Atlantic Monthly* some time since, as the embodiment of his opinions. Prof. Sill writes thus:

"A college is a place where young people, whatever their future occupation is to be, may receive that more or less complete development which we call a 'liberal education.' The human mind being many sided, the college undertakes to aid its development on all the lines of its natural growth. The tendency of modern life, however, with the extreme division of labor, being to force one or two powers of the mind at the expense of the rest, the aim of the college is to forestall the one-sided effect by giving the whole man a fair chance beforehand.

"While the special or professional schools of the university provide that a person may go as far as possible on some one line of knowledge, which constitutes his specialty, and that combination of knowledge and skill which constitutes his profession, the college provides that he shall get a complete possession of himself in all his powers, mind, body, and that total of qualities known as 'character,' as is essential to the highest success in any specialty or profession whatever. He may get this broad preparation elsewhere than in college. It may come through private study. It may come sometimes, but only ● men of extraordinary endowments, from the discipline of life itself. But to the 'average man' it comes most surely and most easily through a college course. Once having it a man no doubt fits himself best to serve the world by perfecting his knowledge and skill in some single direction, but without some such broad preliminary development, some such 'liberal education,' he will fail not only of his best possible special work, but—what is worse of all—he will assuredly fail of that best service which any man can do for the community, the living in it, whatever his profession, as a complete and roundly molded man.

"It furnishes a favorite phrase for those who misconceive the purpose of a liberal education to say that it fails to fit a man for 'the struggle of life.' If the phrase means the making of a living, this objection seems certainly not well founded. Any one's daily observation of common life will enable him to answer the question whether or not liberally educated men are, relatively to the rest of the community, making a comfortable living.

"Perhaps some men are misled by this phrase, the strife for sudden wealth, or for political office, for which a good deal, in fact, of the violent struggling is done. So far from inciting men to such feverish struggle, it may be hoped that the higher education will always raise them above the disposition for it, or the temptation to it. Public reputation and public office should, we are beginning once more to believe, 'seek the man,' and they may be depended on to find him as fast as he deserves them. If not in the scramble and struggle of certain ignoble regions of effort, at least in the legitimate pursuit of every dignified career, men succeed in the long run by means of their character and intelligence, and the more completely these are developed the surer the success."

"DON'T BE A COWARD."

What shall these young men do? I fear this is a vague question you put to me and can lead only to a vague answer, for the problem of life before each youth is a separate one. If I had any one of these graduates before me there is a single vague piece of advice I would like to give, and if possible, in a way that would make it remembered. I would say: "For God's sake, young man, don't be a coward!" The young man would think, I dare say, that such advice was ill bestowed on a brave boy like himself, and in less than three years you might find this same brave boy morally ashamed of every noble resolution he carried with him from the college campus, gradually adopting logical reasons for adhering to ignoble standards of professional, business or political activity; slowly and surely abandoning the fight for social and political betterment to men of moral courage; becoming, in fact, the poorest kind of coward, the coward in spirit, the prosperous cynic—a dead weight upon the progress of the race. It isn't the downright scamp that brings disgrace upon the American republic and turns our city governments into dens of thieves; it is the lazy, compromising and cowardly "respectable." R. W. GILDER.

OPPORTUNITIES IN AFRICA.

Collis P. Huntington, the many times millionaire, speaking recently of the duty of young men with ambition and brains, said: "If I were a young man with $10,000 or $100,000 I'd go to Africa and make millions in the rubber trade. There is a town called Upoto on the River Congo, near the northern boundary of the Congo Free State, distant about 700 miles from the Guinea Coast. You can buy rubber there to-day at a penny a pound. A young man might go there and pay five pence a pound for it, and still make a fortune."

"Would you advise a young man to go there with less than $100,000 or less than $10,000?"

"Well, that would depend upon the young man. I went to California with a party of young fellows from my native State—Connecticut—and when we reached Sacramento the first thing they did was to spend $4 apiece for dinner. My dinner cost me less than a sixteenth of that sum. It was always my rule to live within my income. Any young man who does that will get along.

"In Africa, or, more specifically, in and near the Congo Free State, the climate is excellent after you get back a hundred miles or so from the coast. There is no fever on the uplands. Just now the rubber to be transported is carried on the backs of natives, and the lack of transportation facilities accounts for the cheapness of the rubber in the interior. But you know the Congo is navigable for many miles, from Kinchassa, in fact, to Stanley Falls, and by and by we shall have a railroad down there which will make travel easy all the way to the coast."

THE SUNDAY LAW QUESTION.

A Novel Case to Be Carried to the United States Supreme Court.

From the Baltimore American.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has returned a decision affirming the action of the lower court in the case of the State vs. R. M. King. This case was appealed from the Circuit Court held at Troy, Obion County, Tenn., last March, and has attracted much attention on account of the religious question involved in it. Mr. King is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, a sect which observes the seventh day (Saturday) as the Sabbath, in the place of Sunday, the first day of the week. The defense has been made by the National Religious Liberty Association, an organization of recent origin, which admits no one into its membership who does not believe in the Christian religion, but holds that the functions of religion and the State are entirely distinct, and for interests of both should be kept separate.

Mr. King is a farmer, and was indicted for quietly working on his own premises, not in sight of any place of public worship. None of the witnesses for the State testified to having been disturbed in any way, or to having a knowledge that any one else had been disturbed, except that their moral sense had been shocked by seeing work done on Sunday.

The defendant was first arraigned before a justice of the peace, and fined $3 and costs, amounting in all to about $12, which he paid. He was afterward indicted for the same offense by the Grand Jury at Troy, Obion County, and was convicted and fined $75. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, on the plea (1) That the acts complained of and proven did not constitute a nuisance, as charged in the indictment; (2) That the Court erred in not permitting the defendant to prove that he had been once arrested, tried, convicted and fined for the same offense, and that he had paid the fine and costs; (3) That the prosecution had by offers of the District Attorney General to the religious prejudices of the jury, by his bitter denunciations of the religious views of the defendant, and confounding the sect with which he is connected, with the Mormons.

The case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. This will be the first case involving the constitutionality of Sunday laws that has been brought before the United States Supreme Court.

An association has been organized in Tennessee, the members of which pledge themselves to prosecute every violation of the Sunday laws. A number of persons who observe the seventh day as the Sabbath are now under indictment for working on Sunday. They are tenacious of their faith, and claim the right, under the first and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and the Bill of Rights of the State of Tennessee, to work on Sunday.

In view of the recent movements in favor of a national Sunday law, and the opposition to this and all other religious legislation by the National Religious Liberty Association, the progress of this case through the court will be watched with interest.

The Father of the British Fleet.

On April 12 Sir Provo William Parry Wallis, R. N. G. C. B., Senior Admiral of the British fleet, entered his hundredth year. He may well be called "The Father of the Royal Navy," having actually entered the service before the end of the last century. He was born on April 12, 1791, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, son of Mr. Provo Featherstone Wallis, Chief Clerk of the Naval Yard there. In 1795, a child of 4 years, his name was entered on the books of one of the King's ships, and toward the end

Admiral Sir Provo Wallis, G. C. B.

of 1800 he joined the Cleopatra, with which ship, in 1804, under the command of Capt. Robert Laurie, he first went to sea. This ship, a few months later, in the Atlantic Ocean, fought the French frigate Ville de Milan, was defeated and captured, but was recovered a week afterwards by the British frigate Leander. The young midshipman Wallis became a lieutenant and served in several other ships during the French war. In 1813, when Britain was at war with the United States he was second Lieutenant of the frigate Shannon, under Capt. Broke, which fought the American frigate Chesapeake off Boston Harbor. After that famous battle, which was a British victory, when Capt. Broke had been wounded and his First Lieutenant killed, the command of the ship, with its prize, devolved on Lieut. Wallis. He was promoted, and was afterwards employed in different naval services, on the coasts of Mexico, in the Mediterranean, and, in 1857, as Admiral and Commander-in-Chief on the southeast coast of America.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS

Issued to Southwestern Inventors and Business Men During the Past Week.

Higdon & Higdon, solicitors of U. S. and foreign patents, having offices in St. Louis (Tel. 1490) rooms 15 and 16, s. w. cor. 8th and Olive sts., and in Washington, D. C., rooms 36 and 37 Le Droit bldg., opp. U. S. Patent Office, report the following patents allowed the week ending June 17:

MISSOURI.

Barrel-rack—D. L. Berry, Houstonia, and J. Wheeler, Sweet Springs, assignor of one-third to H. M. Locket, Houstonia.

Churn—Hugh M. Cooper, Humphreys.

Lifting-jack—Louis J. Crecelius, assignor to A. Warren, St. Louis.

Truck—Peter Kintz, Rich Hill.

Ruling-machine—E. Knapp, St. Louis, assignor of two-thirds to J. D. Barnard & Co., East St. Louis, Ill.

Coffin-fastener—Louis J. Krezel, St. Louis.

Door—F. R. H. Lohse, St. Louis.

Cable railway brake—Chas. S. Moss, Kansas City.

Engraving machine—James C. Pamerlee, Sedalia.

Gate—W. J. Shinn, Hermitage.

Horse hay-rake—John L. and J. Smith, Unionville.

Steam-trap—John M. Stuart, St. Louis.

Car-coupling—Wm. J. Walker, St. Louis.

Neck-yoke attachment—Chas. N. Waterhouse, St. Louis.

Adjustable pole and shaft for vehicles—John A. Wilson and J. T. Hutchings, Independence.

TEXAS.

Hobby-horse—H. C. Alexander, Bonham.

Car-coupling—H. P. Bullock, Jonesboro, assignor of one-half to E. A. Bailey, A. B. Robberts and R. L. Brandon.

Hoing machine—J. B. Hurd, San Antonio.

Cotton-harvester—P. J. Loonie, Dallas.

Trace and trace-chain supporter—M. E. Wroe, Brenham.

2,000 FANCY Flannel Coats and Vests for boys up to 18 years, 75c.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

THE AMUSEMENT WORLD.

WHAT WELL-KNOWN ACTORS AND ACTRESSES ARE DOING IN DOG DAYS.

Uhrig's Cave to Be Opened To-Morrow Evening—New Plays for Next Season—Some of the Novelties Promised—Summer Occupation of Leading Stage Celebrities—Dramatic Notes, Gossip and Chat.

TO-MORROW evening Uhrig's Cave will be opened for the season with a production of "Fatanitza" by what the management pronounces one of the strongest companies ever put on at that summer resort. Mr. Thomas McNeary, proprietor and manager, has made so many changes since last season that the garden will be an entirely new place.

Instead of entering on Jefferson avenue, which gate has been closed up, the hall entrance on Washington avenue will be used. This entrance has been transformed into an arcade, twenty feet wide and abundantly supplied with incandescent lights with many colored globes. The principal changes are, however, in the garden. The ground in front of the stage has been excavated, so that instead of being on a level as formerly, it will incline as in a regular theater, thus enabling every one to have a good view of the stage. The ground on each side has been raised and people occupying seats there will be above the level of the stage and the center seats, as in the parquette circle in a theater. On each side of the stage three handsome private boxes, seating five or six persons each, have been built.

The auditorium is entirely under cover, and in case of inclement weather the sides can be drawn down, thus sheltering the entire audience and making a posponement of the performance unnecessary.

The auditorium will be lighted by five chandelier and innumerable incandescent lights. The stage, too, has been entirely rebuilt and enlarged and new scenery has been prepared. All these improvements have been made with an expenditure of over $8,000.

In securing a company Mr. McNeary had a choice of many offers and finally selected the Dixon & Bell English Opera Co., comprising the following artists:

Miss Allie F. Becktel, the prima donna, is an American girl, educated in Italy under Lamperti. She made her debut in the original production of "Indiana" in Paris, and her success was assured. Her appearance with the Dixon & Bell company will be the first in this city.

Miss Louise McGregor comes by special permission of the management of the Bostonians. She has a contralto voice of rare quality and range, and unlike the usual comic opera contraltos, is young, pretty and gifted.

Miss Alice Carr is the soubrette of the company and is too well known in St. Louis to need mention as to her abilities in comic opera.

Mr. Harry De Lorme, the tenor, has been specially engaged at a salary not usually given by summer opera managers. His success in the title role of the "Gipsy Baron" placed him in the front rank of tenors. The Eastern papers, in speaking of Mr. De Lorme, compare his acting and singing to that of Campanini.

Mr. George Denham is considered the best light opera comedian on the stage and has for the past five seasons been connected with Joseph Jefferson. Unlike most comic opera comedians he is a legitimate artist and does not depend on horse-play or clowning to amuse his audience.

William H. Seymour is nearly as well known as Denham, having scored a success at the Cave with the Ford Opera Co., and much can be expected of him.

Mr. Alfred Dixon, the baritone, has a voice of unusual quality and range, and comes to this country with the particular stamp of approval. He is a regular member of the Carl Rosa Opera company, the strongest organization in England, and the press have been loud in their praises of this pains-taking artist.

Mr. Fred Dixon and Mr. John G. Bell, the managers, are well known to the public. They say they will give to the patrons of the Cave a class of operas beyond anything yet attempted, and to this end have been particularly careful in the selection of their artists. The chorus, which will number thirty voices, comes direct from the Bostonians. The entire company and orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. John E. Lang.

The scenery to be used will be that of the Bostonians, and all operas put on will be richly costumed.

Schnaider's Garden.

Schnaider's Garden will probably open within a couple of weeks. Mr. Joseph Schnaider is now in the East and he declares that he will secure first-class attractions. Before he left he was in correspondence with three leading managers and he had every hope of getting a first-class company.

Mr. Kroegers' Quintet.

Mr. E. R. Kroeger's quintet in F minor, for piano and strings, will be played at the Music Teachers' National Association, which will be held in Detroit from July 1 to 4, inclusive. There is every reason to believe that this convention will be the most successful ever held by this organization.

A Benefit to Clarence H. Hughes.

Mr. Clarence H. Hughes has been tendered a testimonial benefit by a number of the most prominent business men in the city, preparatory to going East to accept a theatrical engagement for the ensuing season.

Mr. Hughes has accepted the call and will produce "Freezing a Mother-in-Law," and "Delicate Ground," at the Pickwick Friday evening, June 27.

Dramatic Notes.

W. J. Scanlan is "hooking" fish in Canada.

Will D. Ingram has signed with "A Fair Rebel."

Mr. Edwin Booth is at the Players' Club in New York.

The Irving-Terry recital tour began on June 8 at Liverpool.

A. R. Brooks is re-engaged for the Lizzie Evans company.

Miss Blair is re-engaged for leading lady in "A Royal Pass."

Rose Coghlan is spending the summer in her cottage on Long Island.

The Wilbur Opera Co. is having a great summer season in St. Paul.

Miss Maud White is re-engaged for leading business by J. C. Emmet.

Will H. Burton will be the Otis Tucker in the "County Fair" road company.

Martin Golden has secured the Western rights to "The Gilded Age."

Ed A. Stevens will manage Rice's Comic Opera company next season.

Joseph Grismer has secured "Lights and Shadows" for the Pacific Coast.

Bronson Howard's "Cousin Kate" is to succeed "Our Flat" at the London Strand.

Louis Aldrich has purchased Klaw and Erlanger's interest in "The Editor."

Next week Marie Wainwright goes to her cottage in Saratoga for the summer.

Robert Mantell is visiting Manager Augustus Pitou at his summer home in Canada.

Leona Fontainblean was injured last week by the accidental explosion of a cartridge.

The tour of "The Shatchen" will open at the Grand Opera-house, Chicago, August 18.

On the 7th inst., the London Savage Club gave a dinner in honor of Henry M. Stanley.

Tom Karl, the tenor, who has been afflicted with throat trouble, is going to Europe for rest.

Emily Rigl left for Europe last Wednesday. She will return in time for Mr. Barnes' next tour.

Frank Dupree will soon finish his work o revising "Fogg's Ferry" for Miss Lizzie Evans.

Manager John C. Patrick of D. M. Bristolte horse show will take a trip to Europe this summer.

Blanche Marsden is anxious to secure a purchaser for her play, "Gabrielle Gerard," which received such favorable consideration in the WORLD contest. Moreover, it is an extremely good play for a female star.

W. J. Florence sails for Europe on the Etruria next Saturday to join Mrs. Florence, who is in London.

Press Eldridge is making them laugh as the funny man of McIntyre and Heath's Minstrels in the West.

George F. Nash has been engaged to play the leading part in "Hands Across the Sea" next season.

Edwin Stevens has positively announced his determination to go with "The Sea King" next season.

J. Charles Davis, who has been quite ill for the past ten days, has sufficiently recovered to be at work.

There will be no Fagan-Dockstader minstrels during the season of '91-'92. All negotiations are off.

J. C. Williamson has purchased the Australian rights to the successful Irish play, "Glendalough."

Mme. Ponisi and Frank C. Bangs will be members of the Jefferson-Florence Comedy Co. next season.

Manager Edwin H. Price has arranged to open his season with Clara Morris September 22 in Duluth, Minn.

W. O. Wheeler's "Pair of Jacks" is fast approaching Frisco and leaving wide ripples of merriment in its wake.

A. R. Wilber has secured the Western rights to "A Messenger From Jarvis Section" from Mrs. Rachel McAuley.

Gus Williams, with Hermann's Vaudeville Co., is playing in Utah and Colorado. They reach Denver June 30.

Amy Roselle, who tried readings in the London music halls, will support Mrs. Leslie Carter in this country.

Manager Edwin H. Price has engaged J. M. Colville to play the leading male parts with Clara Morris next season.

Manager John Robb's new Lyceum Theater at Memphis, Tenn., will be dedicated September 29 by Julia Marlowe.

L. W. Seavey is painting considerable elaborate scenery for Marie Hubert Frohman's production of "The Witch."

De Wolf Hopper and "Castles in the Air" continue to fill the big Broadway Theater, New York, at every performance.

It is averred that Mr. Beerbohm Tree will soon astonish his many admirers by playing Hamlet at a coming London benefit.

Frank Mayo is re-writing Bartley Campbell's "Van, the Virginian." He proposes to play it in his repertoire next season.

Charles Harris, the comedian, has been engaged for the production of Maurice Barrymore's new play, "Reckless Temple."

Over thirty new kinds of window lithographs have so far been ordered for Richard Golden's forthcoming season in "Old Jed Prouty."

"Nerves," adapted from the French comedy of "Les Femmes Nerveuses," will be produced at the London Comedy Theater last Saturday.

Howard Gould has been engaged to play leading business with Maggie Mitchell. Abbott will attend strictly to the management.

Kate Pursell is playing a fine engagement in Chicago at the Clark Street Theater where she is appearing in "Queen of the Plains."

Mr. Lawrence Barrett is spending much time on his new steam yacht. He is cruising between Cohasset, Mass., and Bar Harbor, Me.

Miss Adele Frost, who toured the South the past season, but with indifferent success, will shortly go to South America on a professional tour.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Massen (pretty Marie Burroughs) will soon sail for Glasgow, Scotland. They will look about them for a new play.

A contract is announced between E. H. House and A. D'Arcy by which Tommy Russell will make a tour playing "Prince and Pauper."

"Master and Man," under the management of McCaul and Nugent, will open the season at the National Theater, Philadelphia, September 1.

Pauline Hall threatens to ride a bicycle from Baltimore to New York. Pauline seems to be pretty well astride of the advertising craze just now.

Adelaide Moore began an engagement at the Globe Theater in London, Tuesday night, June 17, appearing as Juliet to the Romeo of Otto Skinner.

The one-act play referred to last week in this column, "A Buried Talent," was produced last week at a London matinee with great success.

The war of legs goes merrily on at the Broadway Theater, New York, where, up to day, Miss Gates and Miss Crawford appears to have got the worst of the fight.

Robert B. Monroe is the latest manager to claim the services of Miss Kate Davis. This is the fourth engagement the lady is reported to have entered into.

The International Managers' Agency has secured two new plays from the pen of Cecil Raleigh, the distinguished playwright, who has been particularly careful in the selection of their artists. The chorus, which will number thirty voices, comes direct from the Bostonians. The entire company and orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. John E. Lang.

The scenery to be used will be that of the Bostonians, and all operas put on will be richly costumed.

H. E. Sanford, the business manager for W. J. Scanlan, leaves for Portland, Ore., early in July to prepare for the opening of the season in that city on July 28.

The Standard Theater, New York, reopens in August with Maurice Barrymore as the star. He will be seen in a new play by Augustus Thomas called "Reckless Temple."

Kelly & Leon's minstrels are being reorganized for next season. They are to open in Chicago August 11 as a permanent attraction. Charles Melville is to be the manager.

M. B. Curtis will spend the next two weeks rusticating at Long Branch, and on board J. K. Emmet, Jr.'s, yacht. He will then go to his home in San Francisco for the summer.

Considerable excitement prevails among the Daly players. It has been rumored among them that Mr. Daly contemplates the purchase of a new hat before leaving the English metropolis.

William Fairbanks will play the title role in "The Private Secretary" when the drama is taken on the road next season. Frank Tannehill, Jr., will continue to play Douglass Cattermole.

George Woodward, who formerly played the role of the minister in "The Henrietta," will next season assume the part of Old Nick Van Alstyne, the character made famous by William H. Crane.

Charles Arnold, who made a tour last season in "Hans, the Boatman," has made a contract for three years to act in England, Australia and China, and has gone to England to begin his engagement.

Russell's Comedians, playing the "City Directory," will open their Pacific Coast tour at Seattle, Wash., July 3. A four weeks' engagement will be played at the California Theater, San Francisco.

Wilfred Clarke, the comedian, and son of John S. Clarke, and Miss Victory Bateman were married in Philadelphia on Tuesday of last week. They sailed on Wednesday for an extended tour of Europe.

Miss Minnie Seligman denies the published statement that she is to be married to a member of the company playing in "Money Mad." Miss Seligman has been engaged by Manager J. M. Hill for next season.

Frederick Warde has decided not to go to Europe this summer. He is so busy with his plans for the first tour of the Warde-Bowers combination that he is unable to get away from his home in Brooklyn.

Edwin H. Price will devote his entire attention to the management of Miss Clara Morris next season. He has no business interest in any other attraction. It is another Mr. Price who manages Mrs. Carter.

Speaking of matinees, the London *Era*—or, as our English friends call it, "Mrs. Error"—startled its readers recently by beginning a criticism thus: "At a matinee at a London theater the other evening," etc.

Messrs. J. Charles Davis and Charles E. Locke have made Mrs. Rachel McAuley a proposition to write them a play on the subject of Nero, which they intend producing as a spectacle the coming season.

It looks as though every farce-comedy organization that goes on the road next season would have a premier danseuse as one of the principal features. Managers are searching for them, at all events, in every nook and corner.

Charles Jefferson and Klaw and Erlanger are making extensive preparations for an elaborate production of "The Country Fair" in Chicago on August 28. Mrs. Fanny Denham Rouse has been engaged for the part of Abigail Prue.

A. J. Pickens, Jr., the popular and enterprising advertising agent of H. R. Jacobs' Lyceum Theater, Brooklyn, E. D., the past season, has accepted a similar position for the summer months at Phillip's Casino and Atlantic Garden.

The summer opera company engaged to sing at the Sans Souci Gardens, Providence, opening June 30, will consist of thirty people, having as principals Addie Cora Reed, Harry Brown, John E. McWade, Ed S. Grant, Fannie Cohen, Cecelia Pollock and Jessie Randolph. The opening opera will be "The Gypsy Baron." S. P. Cohen is manager.

Pain's new military, naval and pyrotechnique spectacle, "The Siege of Vera Cruz," is probably the most elaborate affair ever presented at Manhattan Beach. It is drawing large crowds and is certain to make money for all concerned.

"U. S. Mail," a farcical comedy, will be sent on the road next season by Hobar & Brookes, with Frank David as the star. The fun of the piece hinges upon the efforts of two rival editors to secure an appointment as Postmaster in their town.

There is again some talk of having a Chinese theater erected in New York City. The rumor is based on the business done by the Chinese experiment at the Windsor last summer, but Frank Murtha will not be the manager of the place of amusement.

Robert Buchanan's "Bride of Love" has become the feature of an evening play bill. It was produced at the London Lyric Theater on the 9th inst. The cast includes Ada Cavendish, Laura Linden, Harriet Jay, Mr. Thalberg and Mr. Hendrie.

Lester & Allen's Vaudeville Co. for next season will include Arnold Kiralty's ballet, John Dunham, Jennie Weyers, Annie Hart, Simon's Electron, the Two Highleys, Mlle. Albertina, the Great Hilton, Prof. Adolph, Mlle. Marie and others.

George Edgar was more than pleased with the result of the week's trial he gave his new play, "The Banker." A first-class company will be engaged to go on the road with the play next season, opening September 1, in the Northern part of the State.

The Miller brothers have decided to send out but one Kajanka company next season. But they will place all the novelties they had engaged for the two companies in one, and thus make up a much larger and better organization than that of last season.

Miss Olive Gates of the New York Casino company is a living image of Mrs. Langtry in form and feature. It is hardly necessary to say that Miss Gates has been mistaken many times for her by the patrons of the Theater Francais recently in Mme. Jane Hading as Marthe Brandes, who has gone back to the Vaudeville, where she became known. It is supposed that the resignation is due to a little feeling because the principal role of Alekandre Dumas' new comedy was not intrusted to her as she supposed it would.

John P. Smith's "New Tenderfeet" will be one of the road attractions next season. Gus Bruno, one of original "Tourists," is interested with Mr. Smith in the revival. They will present a musical-farcical comedy entitled "A Strange Family; or, the Mysterious Marriage of a Mormon Tourist in Foreign Lands." The company will comprise seventeen people, headed by Mr. Bruno.

Important news from London is expected to have won Henry Irving is reported to have won £[illegible] in the Garrick Club Derby sweepstakes. Nobody knew how he did it. But Henry seems particularly rich in blessings just now. The comedian, Tools, has sent him a kangaroo from Australia. Mr. Irving didn't know what to do with his friend's kind remembrance, but he had the beast placed in the Lyceum box office to scare away dead-heads.

A company has been organized for next season that includes at least a dozen capable performers, who are to work for their board and transportation only. The leading gentleman and the leading lady are handsome and possessed of unusual ability in their line of work. The soubrette, heavy man and comedian are versatile and accomplished and the management promise a performance far above average. It is a horse show.

The civil courts in Berlin have just rendered an interesting decision respecting theatrical agencies. A young actress had signed a contract by which she agreed to pay the theatrical agent who procured her an engagement a percentage, not only on the first engagement, but on all the others during her professional career. She failed to pay; hence the suit. The courts decided that such an agreement was dishonest and not legal.

Maude Granger will shortly enter upon her extended trip of the Northwest and Pacific Slope. "Inherited" has proved such a pronounced success that Miss Granger will not close at all during the summer, but will continue right on through the next regular season. San Francisco is booked for a long run, the company returning East probably early in the New Year, via Salt Lake City, Denver, etc. Most of the regular season will be spent in the larger cities.

The following attractions are announced for next week in New York: The De Wolf Hopper Opera Co. in "Castles in the Air" at the Broadway; "The Brazilian" at the Casino; "The Sea King" at Palmer's; Richard Mansfield in "Beau Brummell" at the Madison Square; English Opera at the Grand Opera-house; Strauss Orchestra and ballet at the New Madison Square Garden; Edwin Arden in "Raglan's Way" at the Union Square Theater; German Opera at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house.

The French have caught it at last—the Ibsen fever. The Paris Theater-Libre served up Ibsen's "Ghosts" under the direct translation of "Revenants" on the 30th ult., and to all accounts Antoine's realistic loving patrons enjoyed the unsavory dish. The cast was as follows: Oswald Alving, A. Antoine; Pastor Manders, Arquiliere; Engstrad, Janvier; Mme. Alving, Mlle. Barny; Regina, Luce Coles. The translation was done by Rudolphe Dargens. The production of "A Doll's House" by Porel at the Odeon is only a question of time.

There is going to be a very interesting lawsuit between N. C. Goodwin and W. J. Scanlan, as a sequel to a stiff game of poker played during Christmas week in the somnolent city of Philadelphia. Before going away to Europe the summer engagement with the London Gaiety Theater, Mr. Goodwin sought legal advice as to the best method of recovering more than $2,000, which he claims as being due him from Mr. Scanlan. On departing he stated to friends that immediately upon his return he should institute suit for this money.

Last week Mr. A. F. Hartz assumed the management of Richard Mansfield for a term of years. He has extended the season at the Madison Square Theater in New York until the middle of next November. "

NEW NOTIONS IN SHOES.

SPRING AND SUMMER FADS AND FASHIONS IN FOOTGEAR.

Pretty Forms of Covering for Pretty Feet—What Kinds of Shoes to Wear and When to Wear Them—Topboots and Perfumed Slippers—Some Advice Which Ladies Will Find Seasonable at Present.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

WHAT kind of shoe shall I wear for dress occasions?

The smartest French novelties are dainty black patent leathers with gilt Pompadour heels. The toes are trimmed large bows of black lace. New York tastes call for shoes that correspond with the gowns. These may be of morocco, silk or suede. They should tie with ribbons on the instep or fasten with a handsome buckle.

What shall I wear for walking?

The laced shoe rises daily in favor. It supports the ankle and sometimes it is made gay with bright-colored lacings. The Oxford tie, cut high in the quarters, with whole foxing, is a pretty style. It has a high-pointed toe cap and a low, broad heel. It is shown in ooze calf, russett, seal, goat and patent leather combinations, and kid shoes, whether in suede or polished finish can be had of a color to go with almost any costume. For street as well as house wear stockings must match low shoes.

The window of a fashionable shoe shop is positively interesting. New foot wear is dainty in all its rich sheen of polished leather. Spread out on a dull gold carpet are tiny pumps, above which one cannot help imagining black silk stockings, with insertion of Chantilly lace up the instep, upon which we build the figure of a tall dark elegante passe but still charming. Side by side with these tasteful fancies is a pair of light gray, sharply pointed foot coverings, which seem almost ready to raise themselves on their high heels, in order to show the pretty silver nails with which the arch little woman, whom fancy

conjures up as their owner, has had them set around. Well to the front are pretentiously clump-soled little boots for daring lady pedestrians, mannish boots for fair equestrians, smart top-boots which now and then an audacious girl wears when driving in a T-cart, and high-cut boots with removable tops for the athletic girls who climb or go with their brothers on long tours.

There are charming little bottines, and fixed on light wires as if to show how purely ethereal are the beings for whom they are intended, are opera slippers of every conceivable tint of satin, quiet enough now but when the waltz music sounds how they will twinkle from out clouds of gauze and tulle. Those scarlet, high-heeled slippers with toe pieces of patent leather can be intended for no one but the girl with the challenging dimples who wears a frock of black gauze, black undressed gloves and scarlet silk stockings. Scarlet her neck are three strings of coral beads, and she carries a fan of scarlet feathers. Those low bronze slippers with embroidered toes may yet sit out a dance in the conservatory while silk stockings flecked with beads peep from under the ferns.

Then, too, there are quaint and witching shapes ribboned and frilled all round the edges; some of them in pearl-colored buckskin, bound with pink silk braid; these call up visions of pretty peignoirs, charming breakfast gowns and luxurious robes of deshabile, which come unbidden to the mind at sight of such elegancies. There are shoes with abnormally high heels—these are never becoming—there are imitations of masculine gaiters affected by ladies, there are Polish and Russian boots for fancy dress, with a vast number of novel and astonishingly attractive designs in coverings for little feet that walk in the world's pleasantest places.

The ideal foot of woman is long and not too wide, plump and with a gracefully slanting instep. It should not be too small, the size

corresponding perfectly with the height, weight and figure. Such a foot is commoner than it was a few years ago, since "foot culture" attracts more and more attention. In buying a shoe a woman ought to choose one that will look soft, easy and comfortable, and feel the same way. Too tight a shoe shows as a deformity because it takes the vitality out of a foot and assimilates it to a hoof. If your foot is short, thick and spreads out a good deal and you are in the habit of wearing size 2½ in length and D in width, try a 3½ length and C in width and you will not only walk better, but the long, slim effect is prettier than a shape that is short and broad. It is not altogether the shoe's shape, however, which determines one's peace of mind. For house wear a woman should have a light sole. For walking or shopping she should get a medium sole, and for long tramps she needs quite a heavy-bottomed shoe.

Footwear is growing elaborate. Fancy pinking will be seen this summer and perforations spout the tops of the quarters and facings. Saw teeth and scallop wheels in connection with the perforations produce a striking effect that seems to be found "fetching." Some of the newest Oxford ties are of a russet seal with foxing of patent leather. A pointed toe-cap of the "wing" pattern extends along the sides of the foxing, which are cut plain. The tops and quarters are pinked and perforated and then fitched on the lining of the quarter, which is of a blue kid, and shows the contrast of colors between the saw teeth. Russet Oxfords are used for house toilets, as well as on the street. Instead of finished leather, dull kid vamps and quarters are often selected, the tip, button and heel pieces being black patent leather.

The gilt heels on Louis Quinze low shoes threaten to bring back for a brief season the "pattifolds," as Evelyn called the enormously high heels first introduced at the court of the fiery monarch Charles II. The dancing of a minuet has increased their scale. There days when women's feet actually stood at an angle of 45 degrees, and in Italy when they walked abroad they were obliged to call to the aid of a servant on each side. The poorer girl might fancy this method of employing rival suitors, each giving her a shoulder and both kept quiescent out of respect to the maiden they upheld, but the damsel who so crippled herself wouldn't deserve any wooers to use in this or any other way. Men wore high heels under Louis XIV. and Nicholas Lestrange, who shod his majesty, was rewarded with permission to wear armorial bearings. The fashion is the less comprehensible because, though it makes the foot look smaller viewed directly from above, the side view is hideously ugly. It cropped into modern fashion in Paris under the Third Napoleon's reign, and has held a wavering sovereignty ever since. Just at present Carmencita, the Andalusian dancer, is adding to the number of its votaries.

A late fad is a buttoned boot oddly decked with ribbons clasping the ankle and flaunting themselves at instep and heel. Such foot wear may add a passing gleam of novelty to a lawn party, but its taste is questionable. Three silver buckles add to the picturesqueness of the display. Shoe buckles as toilet accessories are almost as important now as they were when Minister Necker appeared before Louis XVI. one day with his shoes tied with ribbons, striking His Majesty dumb with horror at the innovation. "Everything is lost now," said the King when he saw that even fashion in the shape of rosettes and bows defied his buckles. Buckles came in with William of Orange, who wore his shoes very high in front, exactly like the

quaint little shapes to be seen in every shoe dealer's window. Paste buckles of the Georgian period are extremely valuable now, and also very difficult to find; it follows that the antique specimens worn by my lady are very probably imitations.

The perfumed shoes are things to avoid. The genuine Russian leather, which has a pleasant odor of its own is well enough, but when it comes to a cheap substitute, such as sifting sachet powder between the leather of one's shoes and its lining, why then it is time a little common sense was sifted into the head of the gushing belle who suggests to her shoemaker such an absurdity. There is always a suspicion as to the frequency of one's baths when it becomes necessary to perfume one's shoes.

The bridal slipper has a half high heel and has a rosette of white tulle on the front finished off with a small sprig of myrtle or orange blossoms. Slippers for the boudoir are often one mass of gold embroidery. A favorite shape is the "mule" without heel, though the summer novelty is a cross between a slipper and a low shoe. Gray Suede may be the material, stitched with pink or blue, with ribbons to tie the side flaps on the instep. The Turkish slippers never lose their vogue, though, gorgeous as they are, they seldom approach the splendor of the genuine Eastern article worn by the women of the harem of some millionaire Turk to whom expense is no object, or the wife of a double-buttoned Chinese Mandarin. Eastern people when they wear foot-coverings at all are particularly anxious that their women should be shod handsomely.

The tennis shoe has been brought to such a degree of perfection that there is little room for change except in the greater variety of its colorings. All the russet shoes will be more in vogue than ever this season, and for country wear there will be a decided leaning toward gray, which shows dust less readily than any other color. Canvas shoes with cork soles reappear for the seashore. Navy blue felt shoes are showy for bathing. They are low-cut and without heels, and trimmed with scarlet braid. Other bathing shoes have high back pieces of waterproof cloth. They are open in front and laced across with bright cords. The gaiter is a useful adjunct to a woman's shoe, and once fully appreciated it will be long before it is renounced. High cut boots with movable tops are being bought by many active girls, who propose to do a good deal of walking in their vacations. The boot proper laces, but the extra tops are looser and buttons. It is put on for a tramp, taken off when one is lounging on the lawn. The top boot is much more gorgeous and is purely ornamental. It has thin soles and high heels, and a woman couldn't walk in a pair to buy a diamond bracelet. They have crinkled legs and scroll-stitched tops, and are never pulled on by their straps of fine silk web save when their fair owner is about to be helped (in them especially she can't climb) to the top of a coach or front seat of a carriage.

[Copyright.] ELLEN OSBORN.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Mrs. S. K. Black has returned to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Rapley are at Hot Springs, Ark.

Miss Bertha Oertal leaves on July 2, for Europe.

Miss Lucy Chadbourne is visiting in Springfield, Ill.

Mrs. George Black is visiting relations in Pike County, Mo.

Clark will sell choice of $10 and $15 trimmed hats for $5 Monday.

Misses Edna and Jessie Damsel have gone East on an extended visit.

Miss Mamie McIntyre is here to attend the marriage of Miss Lenora Thiel.

Misses Lottie and Mamie Woods are visiting their brother's family at Sedalia.

Mrs. Cable, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Sibille, leave for Denver to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Buck have gone to Clifton Springs to remain all summer.

Mrs. Ralph Talbert, an old resident of this city, is now here visiting relations.

Mrs. Lou Winn has been the guest this week of Mrs. E. B. Hull of Morgan street.

Miss Lelia Allen left last week to visit Miss Mary Cunningham of Carthage, Mo.

Miss Frances Eller has returned from a visit to her sister at Peach Orchard, Ark.

Miss Adele Jones leaves to-day for the East to attend the Yale commencement.

Mrs. Frederick Paramore has gone to Ohio to spend a month with her relatives.

Mrs. Eugene Hyke left Saturday for Leavenworth, Kan., on a visit to relatives.

Miss Ella McCarty of Jefferson City arrived on Tuesday for a visit to her relatives.

Mr. W. M. Jenkins has returned from a three weeks' outing on the Gasconade.

Mrs. R. L. Scott, nee Dillon, will shortly leave for Chicago and the lake resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Harris have gone to Ferguson to spend a month with relatives.

Miss Nellie Hall will leave about the middle of July for New York and the sea shore.

The Misses Merriam left last night with a party of friends for a tour of Colorado.

Mrs. George Reynolds has been entertaining this week her father, Maj. A. S. Vodges.

Miss Georgie L. Cunningham left last week to visit her cousin, Miss Frank Mitchell.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Schuyler have taken a house at Webster Groves for the summer.

Mr. Nicholas B. Edmunds of Hopkinsville, Ky., is spending several days in this city.

Mr. R. H. Elliott expects to leave soon for a trip to Boston and other points in the East.

Mr. John M. Kinley, a former resident of this city, has gone to live in Louisville, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Thomas have returned from a three weeks' visit to Louisville, Ky.

Miss Lina Emerich has gone to Fairfield, Ill., to spend the summer with her relatives.

Miss Lucy Calhoun left on Monday to spend several weeks with friends at Springfield, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Sublett and little family will summer at the Blue Ridge Springs, Virginia.

L. H. Tontrup and family of 3819 Finney avenue have gone on a trip to Denver and the West.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter Green will leave July 1 for Atlantic City and other Eastern points.

Miss Gertie Hollister has returned home after making her sister, Mrs. Wilson of Chicago, a visit.

The marriage of Miss Sallie Potter to Mr. John Sneed takes place in Sedalia at high noon June 25.

Miss Rose Carroll and Miss Minnie Kinney have returned from a visit to Miss Alice Linneman.

Mr. John P. Casey of the South End has gone to spend his annual vacation in Southeastern Missouri.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hinton has just received news of the death of her father in Covington, Ky. Mrs. Hinton's sons, Messrs. Will and Harry Hinton, have gone to attend the funeral in Kentucky.

Mrs. Miles Sells and her daughter, Miss Sadie Sells, returned yesterday from Lebanon Springs.

Miss Blanche Morgan left Thursday evening for New York. She will spend the summer in Europe.

Mr. M. J. Steinberg and daughter, Miss Annie Steinberg, have returned from a trip to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Winthrop with Miss Eveline Winthrop left for Tallahassee on Friday evening.

Dr. and Mrs. McIntyre have returned from Nashville, where the doctor had been called by business.

Mrs. J. Hamilton and son will leave to-day for Lebanon Springs and will remain there this summer.

Mr. Charles Greeley and little son of West Pine street will spend the summer at Narragansett Pier.

Mrs. M. A. Turner of Clifton Heights is returning home after a pleasant visit to friends at Battle, Ala.

Miss Cora Miller, accompanied by her aunt and cousin, will leave shortly for the South to visit relatives.

Miss Mamie Carroll of 1815 Bacon street will arrive home from Loretto, Ky., where she has been at school.

Miss Daisy Dyer has gone to Springfield, Mo., to visit her brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt Dyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Peiser of 1208 St. Ange avenue left last week for the East, Mrs. Peiser to remain all summer.

Miss Cathrine Overstreet has gone to Southwest Missouri to make a visit to Miss Mary Cunningham.

Mrs. Peter Nicholson and her little son Triplett leave on Monday for Marble Head to be absent all summer.

Capt. and Mrs. Morrell and daughter, Florence, of Pine street leave shortly to spend the summer at Saratoga.

Mrs. G. W. Kimball and daughter will visit the Northern and Eastern cities and settle at some summer resort.

Rev. H. F. O'Reilly is visiting his brother, Mr. M. B. O'Reilly, at the latter's country residence, Cedardell.

Miss Mary Shields will spend a month in Wisconsin before going to St. Paul for the remainder of the season.

Misses Cora and Edith Whitman are spending this month with their sister, Mrs. George A. Berry, at Kansas City.

Miss Agnes Mary Kupferle, who has been spending a month with friends at Canton, Mo., has returned home.

Mr. George Greene left last week to visit his relatives in different parts of Kentucky. He will be absent two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. George Morgan and daughter left last evening for the East, and will summer on the Atlantic coast.

Mrs. Joseph Perry of Olive street is having a visit from her nephew, Master Clarence Woodleaf of Denison, Tex.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Owen gave a delightful card party last week to the St. Louisans assembled at Lebanon Springs.

Mrs. Prosser Ray, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Samuel Glover, returned home last week with her children.

Mr. Herman Diel left last night for Denver Colo., and will visit various points in Colorado before returning home.

Mrs. Sylvester Knifen of No. 819 North Ewing avenue is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Stryker, from Central Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Dorming, after spending a week in St. Louis, returned to Jefferson City the early part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Kerens and daughters, Misses Katharine and Madaline Kerens, have returned from their Eastern trip.

The Misses Mamie and Josie Wilson are at Caledonia, N. Y., visiting their sister, and will not return before September.

Mrs. L. Schloss and daughter have returned home after a visit of ten weeks to relatives at Kansas City and Independence, Mo.

Mrs. R. D. Lewis and Miss Cora Lewis expect to take the St. Paul trip on one of the Diomond Jo Line the first of August.

Mrs. E. B. Ewing, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Walker, at Boonville, has returned to her home at Jefferson City.

Mrs. M. L. Peterson accompanied her daughter, Miss Grace Rexford, to Chicago, to visit Mr. and Mrs. John Phillips of that city.

Miss Evelyn Stewart is at home again from St. Mary's, Knoxville, where she has been pursuing her studies for the past year.

Mrs. J. E. Newbold of School street has given up housekeeping and gone to the mountains of North Carolina for the summer.

Miss Lydia A. Healy of Chicago is spending her summer vacation with her aunt, Mrs. Charles McDonald, 1842½ O'Fallon street.

Mr. A. A. Mermod has returned from Eddy, N. M., and is making a short visit to the family of Capt. Clayton at Webster Groves.

Mrs. Edward Brooks will leave Monday evening for Montrose, Io., to spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. Frances Billon.

Miss Virginia Mead has been entertaining her cousins, Misses Flora Mead of Kansas City and Susie Mead of Las Cruces, N. M.

Mr. J. B. Garbarino and daughter, Miss Alice, returned last Wednesday evening from a visit to friends and relatives in Colorado.

Miss Mildred Kellor of Evansville, Ind., left for her home on Thursday after a pleasant visit to the Misses McBernas of Olive street.

The marriage of Miss Lottie Gerak to Mr. John Cook, Jr., of Denver, Colo., will take place at the residence of the bride's parents to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Newton officiating. It will be a very quiet affair, with only the immediate relatives present. The happy couple will take the evening train for Denver.

Mrs. Campbell McFarlane joins a party of St. Louisans to-morrow morning at Kansas City to go to Denver and other points in Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Miller and her sister, Miss Lillie Mack, and her cousin Miss Zoe Hays, have gone to Denver and Manitou Springs.

Miss Lettie Parker, who has been at school in the East for the past two years, will sail for Europe the latter part of June to be absent all summer.

Mrs. Frank Hammett and young daughter, Miss Margaret Hammett, returned from Vicksburg, Miss., on Thursday after an absence of a month.

Mrs. W. H. Webster of the Richelieu, with her son Philip and her infant, left last night for Denver, Colo., where she will spend the summer.

Mr. Laman Parker, Jr., and his sister, Miss Jaqueline Parker, have returned from Columbia, where they attended the commencement exercises.

Mrs. Rutlidge Booth and son, who have been visiting her father, Mr. A. S. Mermod of Kirkwood, have returned to their home in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Cornelia Beer, who has been spending the winter at Citronelle, has returned and is with her sister, Mrs. Theodore Saville of Lafayette avenue.

Mr. Saunders Foster, who has been traveling with his family in Europe, has returned to the city. He left his family at Lucerne, Switzerland.

Miss Frances Gruber is spending a week with Mrs. Harry Morgan at 910 Sarah street, before leaving for St. Paul, where she spends the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Stocks leave next Thursday with their daughter for Ocean City, N. J., where Mr. Stocks has taken a cottage for the summer.

Mrs. Aglae Valle left on Friday for Keswick, Va., to spend the summer. Her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Randolph and children of Florida, will meet her there.

Mrs. Wm. Douglas, with her daughter, Miss Annie Douglas, and her little son, Master Willie Douglas, has gone East to spend the summer with relatives.

Miss Sylvia Sheldon of Gainsville, Tex., has been spending a few days in St. Louis en route for her old home in Sedalia, where she will spend the summer.

Mrs. G. A. Wells and her daughter, Miss Libbie Wells, of Waverly Place, leave for the Western resorts on Monday evening to be gone about two months.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. O'Reilly and family have gone to spend the summer at their country home, Cedardell. Miss Blanche O'Reilly will join them in about a week.

Mrs. Hess, manager of Penny & Gentles' millinery department, had intended going to Yellowstone Park, but will go to Europe instead, to be absent until fall.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Tontrup have gone to Colorado, and will visit Manitou Springs, Glendale and other points before resuming home. They will be absent a month.

Miss Annie Wahl, who has been traveling in Europe for the past year, will return to St. Louis in time to take charge of the classes in history at Mary Institute at the opening next year.

Mrs. James Waterworth and son Master Frank will leave on Tuesday for Lake Michigan, where they will spend the summer months. Mr. Waterworth will join them in August.

Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Schmidt will leave Saturday with their children, Annie and Ada, to spend the month of July at the country home of their father in the vicinity of Lebanon Springs.

Miss Brainard of Mary Institute left last week for Davenport, Io., where, after spending a month at her summer home, she will take a trip East, returning in time for the fall season here.

Miss Esther Straus, the daughter of Mr. Jacob Straus, carried off one of the prize medals for ladylike deportment at the closing exercises of the Loretto Academy on Thursday last, 19th inst.

Mr. Lyson Dines has returned to St. Louis after spending two weeks attending the convention in St. Joseph and making a short stay with his family at their country home in Brunswick, Mo.

Mrs. C. B. Wilson, formerly Miss Grace Logan, who has been spending the winter season at Lammer's, left with her pretty little daughters, Viola and Lucy, last week for the Eastern resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Espenschied of Hastings, Neb., who have recently purchased a home here on Washington avenue and Thirty-fifth street, are now in the East, but will move to St. Louis in the fall.

Mrs. Dan Rumsey, accompanied by her brother, Mr. James O'Brien of Chicago, Ill., left for that place last night and will visit his family for a coup'e of weeks before going to the Eastern watering places.

Mrs. Susan B. Page, who has been confined to the house by illness for the past ten days, left on Friday night for Denver, accompanied by Miss Corbett, to spend several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Lawrence.

Mr. Walter H. Gahagan, assistant engineer of the Merchants' Bridge Co., goes to Sedalia in a few days to attend the marriage of his cousin, Miss Sallie Potter, to Mr. John Sneed. The ceremony will be performed June 25.

Miss Edith M. Judd entertained a number of friends at her home on Olive street, Friday evening, in honor of Misses Blanche Judd of Des Moines, Io., and Addie Eidson of Joplin, Mo. Among those present were Misses Millie Blake, Lucile Dew, Allie Funk, Mrs. Patterson and Messrs. E. O. and A. Blanke, F. W. Hoyer, Rich Milford, Lou Patterson, W. E. Ellison and Geo. D. Edton. Music and refreshments were the leading features of the evening.

Rev. O. A. Bartholomew returned home on Friday after a delightful little visit to his many old friends at Danville, Ky. He was much benefited from the trip, as he had just recovered from an illness of eight weeks from gastric fever.

Mrs. A. Nelson, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Phil Taylor, has returned to her home at Lebanon Springs. On Wednesday evening she gave a lovely lawn party to the St. Louis contingent at the Springs, at her lovely suburban home, "Oak Lawn."

Mr. and Mrs. Jules le Due and Miss Marie Warne returned home from the South last week after having spent a delightful winter and spring at the different resorts on the Mexican Gulf coast. They are located for the present at Lammert's, on Locust street.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Douglas have taken the Tatum house on Pine street, near Thirty-first, for the summer, and will make short trips at their pleasure. They will go to Cape May in July. Mrs. Douglas has her mother, Mrs. Kelly, with her.

Ladies or gentlemen should not leave town without a jar of Spanish Court Cream; it is a sure cure for sunburn, removes eruptions and pimples and is indispensable for camping, fishing or boating parties. For sale at Wm. Barr, Scruggs, V. & Barney and all druggists.

Mrs. George S. McGrew and her daughter, Miss Kate, who have been spending the past two weeks with her relatives at Lexington, Mo., will join her husband this morning at Kansas City, and go on with him to Denver, he being President of the Missouri T. P. A. She will probably remain in Colorado all summer.

Miss Beatrice Clark is at home after a delightful visit to Philadelphia, West Point and New York. She will go to Arcadia for the summer with her mother and family. They will leave next week. Miss Carlotta Clark will spend the greater part of the summer visiting friends, but will be with her mother in Arcadia a portion of the time.

The "Cedars" will be very gay this season with a merry party of St. Louis people who make it their home every summer. Mrs. Hinman Clark and Miss Clark, Mr. Messrs. H. H. and Charles Clark, Mrs. Dillon and daughter, Mrs. Patrick and Messrs. Charles, Edward and William Patrick, Mrs. Charles Loker and Miss Stella Loker, Mr. Avis and his sons, Mrs. Thompson and family, Miss Jennie Harris and Messrs. Charles and Will Loker are among the families.

Mr. John Hegel, 3748 Marcus avenue, was tendered a surprise last night by his many friends, who arrived from the city with a brass band of twenty five pieces. They danced until early morning and had a very enjoyable time. Among those present were the Misses Emma and Birdie Hegel, Mmes. Wm. Revue, Wagner, Frank, Paulins, Bogaen, Misses Lizzie Hertwig, G. Denning, Lillie and Ida Ruff, Ida Shalimeyer, Latta Simon, Kate Meyer, Emilia Woehler, Lillie, Eva and May Wagner, Nora Wagerman, Edith Steward and Cora Heal.

The lawn party given on last Wednesday evening on the beautiful ground of Mr. Wm. Glasgow on Sheridan avenue was a great success, financially as well as socially. A large crowd of West End people were in attendance, in spite of the threatening clouds which gathered as evening approached, but passed off leaving a beautiful sky. The grounds, with their shrubs and flowers, looked their best, and so did the young people in their gay summer dresses and mirthful humors. The whole was a scene of great enjoyment to the graver lookers-on, of whom there were many.

A Stylish Hat.

The sketch below shows a Redfern hat that cannot fail to be becoming and is very picturesquely stylish. It is composed of cream colored areophane, which forms the wide brim; the crown is covered with very natural

A Stylish Hat.

looking roses in the new and fashionable shade of pink; these lie on branches of their own foliage and are tied with bows of blush-pink gauze ribbon.

DR. ENNO SANDER'S SPARKLING TABLE WATERS are pure and delightful. Sold everywhere. Telephone 777.

TWO SUMMER COSTUMES.

NO. 1. *NO. 2.*

No. 1 is a costume in India Silk. The silk is black with a border of black and yellow; front is cut in deep Vandykes slightly fulled in each point; the bodice is also cut in Vandykes which meet those on the skirt and open over striped yellow and black silk; the bodice is finished at the top with small points over an under bodice of the striped silk; the back is plain cut in three deep points and laced with gold cord; the back breadths are carelessly draped beneath, and on the right side the drapery is slightly raised to show a petticoat of yellow overlaid with black Spanish lace; the high sleeves are cut in points, which fall over light and yellow stripes. Hat of black straw with daffodils.

No. 2 is a Foulard Gown with draped front caught on the right side with ribbon bows, the under-sleeve of black, pleated ruffle of crepe lisse over a chemisette of same.

A. H. FUCHS.

To-Morrow Will Commence Our

REDUCTION SALE

In Both Stores.

TRIMMED HATS, Some Worth $3.50, Many Worth $5.00, Several Worth $7.00, Go at $1.95

Rough and Ready Sailors, sold for 25c, go To-Morrow at 9c
Large Black Flats, sold for 25c and 35c, go To-Morrow at 12c
Large Black Milan Flats, sold for $1.25, go To-Morrow at 65c
All-silk Plain Ribbon, sold for 35c, goes To-Morrow at 19c
Over 1,000 Imported Wreaths and Montures, sold from 65c to $2, go at your choice 39c

A. H. Fuchs. N. E. Cor. Broadway and Lucas Av. Branch 522 Franklin Av.

Beautify Your Home With Floor Gloss

10 different colors.

Floor Gloss

Makes Tiresome Scrubbing Unnecessary.

$1—Can cover 100 square feet.

FOR SALE BY

FROST & RUF,

Progressive Prescription Druggists,

General Selling Agents ..... 700 Olive St.

Send for Sample Cards. Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

ALSO SOLD BY

H. D. MOXTER, 809 Market st. J. M. KAMPELMANN, N. E. Cor. 20th and Franklin av.

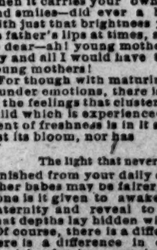
J. A. W. FERNOW, N. W. Cor. Market and Broadway. CHAS. LOEPFE, 3800 South Broadway.

WOMAN'S HAPPIEST HOUR

IS IT BEFORE MARRIAGE OR AFTER THAT ALL-IMPORTANT CEREMONY?

Small Homes Where Love Is King—The Bliss of Young Motherhood—Profounder Emotions of Maturer Years—Is Happiness Always Amid Wealth and Fashion?—A Searching Question Handled by a Discerning Woman.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]
[Copyright, 1890.]



THIS question can be best answered by those who have reached the pinnacle of old age, and can look back with unprejudiced eyes upon the past. If we go to the elderly matron and say: At what time was life fullest to you? Was it before marriage, when the homage of a lover created romance in your young days, or during the weeks of the honeymoon, when new and old struggled together and the startled and delighted heart hardly knew whether it was moved most to pain or pleasure by the sweet, new experience of ever-present love, or in those later days when, the novelty of wedded life over, you settled down to the cares and pleasures of a home and a growing family of children? If you say this, I ask: What will the answer oftenest be?

"The years of early wifehood and young motherhood brought me the deepest joy. Though they were marked by many trials, they were gilded with a freshness of enjoyment that made toil easy and responsibility light."

And it is strange how true this is. As girls we have seen young couples in their new-made homes nourishing and petting the first offspring of their love, and wondered sometimes why the mother's eye betrayed so much secret contentment when work was so plenty and care so unceasing.

A small house with or without a single maid to keep it, and a crying baby to quiet and rear did not offer to the observer such a triumphant picture of bliss as the rhymes of the poets and the dreams of our own imagination had led us to expect from the promises of love.

But step into the place yourself; have for your own the small home, for your own the crying babe, who a mother secretly knows smiles oftener than it weeps, and how changed is the aspect of affairs!

The house that was pinched and narrow when inhabited by another has expanded into a palace of delights, for there you are what you have never been before, mistress and queen. No longer a subordinate, you are the heart of its comfort and the source of its prosperity.

Then the babe! A commonplace object enough when it is your neighbor's child, but what a wonder, what an unspeakable wonder when it carries your own blood in its veins, and smiles—did ever a baby smile before?—with just that brightness you have seen round its father's lips at times, and which has grown so dear—ah! young mothers know all I would say and all I would have them infer, and only young mothers!

For though with maturing years come profounder emotions, there is a touching quality in the feelings that cluster about the first-born child which is experienced but once. The element of freshness is in it all. Love has not yet lost its bloom, nor has

The gleam,
The light that never was on sea or land,

vanished from your daily comings and goings. Other babes may be fairer, but to the first one alone is it given to awaken the instincts of maternity and reveal to the amazed heart what depths lay hidden within its recesses.

Of course, there is a difference in people, as there is a difference in circumstances! To the girl who has married too soon, or who has given her hand amiss, there is a weight of care or a weight of trouble laid upon these days of early married life that not only robs them of their romance, but actually fills them with darkness and revolt. To such, time and usage alone can bring relief or awaken that power of endurance which is the sole salvation of some of earth's unfortunates.

But the mass of women have but one story to tell, even such as have met with great worldly prosperity, and to whom old age comes with an access of worldly splendor which was far from surrounding them in earlier days.

I remember one case. An aged mother, who had lived to see her large family of sons occupying positions of unusual wealth and power in the financial world, was asked what period of her life she regarded with the greatest pleasure.

She replied, "The days when I lived with my husband in a log cabin out West, and had all my little ones about my knee."

Yes, that is it. Memory loves the narrow room, the low ceiling, the rough walls, no matter how bare, because then the little ones were about the knee, looking up with trusting eyes and innocent smiles into the face that is—their all, and beneath which they bloom without any thought as yet of the feverish world, with its hopes, its fears, its ambitions, and its allurements.

Do you hear the sigh that unconsciously escaped the lips of that proud and seemingly self-satisfied matron, who in all the pomp of wealth and station rides down the avenue in her carriage and sees through its polished window the young mother trundling her baby and smiling as her own lips have not smiled since that gay and somewhat dissipated young man she calls her son was an infant?

Why does she sigh? Has she not a home of splendor, a troop of servitors, unlimited means, and all that she once thought would bring her unalloyed happiness? Yes; yet the tears come when visions such as these bring back pictures of a little golden head nestling on a pillow in a nursery white with innocence and a mother's prayers.

Before that picture her palatial home seems empty, and when she mounts the steps and enters the massive portals, you can see by the wistfulness of her gaze that her mind is not upon the objects of beauty that surround her, but upon another and dearer scene—a shabby staircase possibly, cumbered with a broken drum and a dismembered doll, and worn by the tread of little feet. There is no butler waiting in that hall, but there is a rush of tiny feet to welcome her, a gush of infantile laughter, a cry of "Mamma! Mamma!" that more than makes amends for the cold and mechanical service that alone relieves her now. Or so one judges by the start with which she suddenly awakes to the present and reassumes its cares, duties and requirements.

Then there is another pleasure attendant upon the early years of womanhood which necessarily falls with growing experience. There is a home to furnish, and if through industry and perseverance the means for this gradually comes, what delight the fresh hearted young couple take in the accumulation of necessary articles, varied as it sometimes is by the luxury of some long-desired acquisition which is not absolutely necessary, but which for the that reason is so much more desired and so much the more deeply appreciated.

There are many charming sights in this world, notwithstanding its multiform cares and troubles, but I know of none more touching and delightful than the vision of a youthful pair traversing the streets together, with that shy eagerness never to be mistaken, in search of some long-desired object which they have accumulated sufficient money to hope.

Does a Vanderbilt or an Astor ever know their joy, or is it possible for the satiated taste of the old and wealthy ever to realize the throb of these young hearts as they at last bear a homeward with their treasure in their arms?

No, no; these are pleasures to belong to the beginning of things. They come not again, except as we live our life over in our children.

Let the young make the most of them and not allow the engrossing cares of motherhood to blind their eyes to the fact that the halcyon days are upon them and that they are now creating memories upon which it will be a delight for them to linger in their old age.

ANNA KATHARINE GREEN.

Parents Should Not Miss

Those nobby children's suits $1.45, $2 and $2.50. Fine all wool Scotch Cassimere suits, sold elsewhere at $6, at $3.75. Patent stilts or base ball outfit free.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

A Trans-Atlantic Ulster.

The ulster shown in the illustration is made of Scotch waterproof cloth, woven in the cottages among the Highlands, and is plaided in a kind of heather mixture. The skirt being buttoned from waist to hem, on the left side, cannot blow open or flap awkwardly

An Ocean Ulster.

about the ankles like a partially fastened garment, and the lucky wearer will find herself almost as well supplied with convenient pockets as though she were "a man and a brother." It was designed by Redfern for steamer travel.

DRAM SHOPS IN KANSAS.

THE EFFECT OF JUDGE CALDWELL'S RECENT DECISION.

War Declared Against the Original Package Houses by the Prohibitionists—Railway Rates—Demands of the Alliance—Harvest Prospects—Taking the Census—The New People's Party—Convention Called—State News.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 21.—The prohibitionists of Kansas are very much enraged over the advent of original package dealers into the State. Since the decision of Judge Caldwell of the United States Circuit Court holding that under the recent decision of the Supreme Court liquor may be sold in Kansas in original packages of any size regardless of the prohibitory law, nearly every city and town in the State has been thronged with original package agents, representing St. Louis and Kansas City breweries and liquor houses. It practically re-establishes the saloon in Kansas, as liquor of all kinds is now sold openly and in any quantity to suit the purchaser. Wherever they have started they are doing a thriving business. The prohibitionists are indignant and mad. In many cities they have held public meetings and declared war against the original package men, calling upon the authorities to close them up, but the officials are powerless and the traffic continues without interference.

The only hope that the Prohibitionists now have is that Congress will enact a law which will prohibit the sale of original packages in a State which has a prohibitory law. The State Temperance Union has issued a call for a grand rally of the temperance people of the State to be held in Topeka on July 16 for the purpose of demanding this legislation. It is proposed to make it the largest demonstration in the way of a public meeting that has ever been held in Kansas, and they will say in language so emphatic that they hope Congress will promptly heed it that Kansas demands a law which will protect her from an era of free whisky. The meeting will be entirely non-partisan and will be attended by representative men of all sections of the State.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S VIEWS.

Attorney General Kellogg yesterday addressed a letter to every member of the Kansas delegation in Congress, urging that they do everything in their power to secure the passage of the Wilson bill, now before Congress, which gives to the States the authority to protect their own citizens from the evils of the liquor traffic in their own way. In his letter he says: "The recent decision throws down every bar and practically permits the inauguration of an era of drunkenness and free whisky in the State of Kansas. For the protection of the people of Kansas I respectfully urge upon you the necessity of the prompt passage by the House of Representatives of what is known as the Wilson Senate bill. A failure to have this bill enacted into a law at the present session of Congress would prove disastrous not only to the people of Kansas—a prohibitory State—but also to the people of every State in the Union, without regard to the particular manner or form in which they seek to restrict and control the sale of intoxicating liquors."

The Attorney-General in discussing this matter to-day with the POST-DISPATCH correspondent said that he proposed to be more vigilant than ever in the enforcement of the prohibitory law, and he will at once instruct the prosecuting officers throughout the State to still continue to enforce the prohibitory law in all proper ways and with increased diligence and activity. "We will make it so comfortably dangerous," he said, "for every person who assumes to sell intoxicating liquors for the purpose of a beverage in the State of Kansas, whether under guise of selling in original packages or otherwise." Continuing he said: "These unusual and extraordinary methods of importation are a shift and a device for the purpose of evading the laws of the State of Kansas. I scarcely think the United States Supreme Court is prepared to go to the length of holding this method of importation and sale, for the purpose of violating the prohibitory law of this State, legal. I understand that in some instances the agency claimed is a mere subterfuge and that in fact the dealer purchases his liquors and sells them on his own account, but that some sort of an understanding exists with the wholesale house from which he gets the liquors that he is to be permitted to advertise as their agent in making the sales. We will watch carefully every man who assumes to sell intoxicating liquors in original packages or otherwise and promptly commence proceedings against him by injunction and under criminal statutes."

FOURTH DISTRICT CONGRESSMAN.

The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District will meet at Emporia next Tuesday to nominate a candidate for Congress. Gen. Harrison Kelley of Coffey County, who succeeded Minister Thomas Ryan a year ago, is a candidate for renomination, but will have considerable opposition. Shawnee County has instructed her thirty-three delegates for A. H. Vance, ex-Prosecuting Attorney. Morris County has instructed for J. M. Miller. Marion County delegates are uninstructed, but three are for Kelley and eight are supposed to be against him. Coffey County has instructed for Mr. Kelley. Senator Rankin of Osage County and Col. Robison of Butler County are talked of as possible candidates. Gen. Kelley is a farmer but many of the farmers are said to be against him.

LOWER GRAIN RATES DEMANDED.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners have this week been considering a petition presented by 20,000 members of the Farmers' Alliance asking that a reduction in local grain rates to the Missouri River be made. The farmers maintain that the local rates from Kansas points to the Missouri River on corn, wheat, oats, hogs, cattle and other farm products are excessively high, and they ask that the rates be reduced to correspond with the very low prices the producer is now compelled to accept for these commodities. In the testimony that has been taken it has developed that the reduction, if made, would more likely result to the benefit of the Kansas City grain brokers than to the farmers. It was admitted by all the Kansas City grain men that practically all the grain which they bought went to the Eastern markets, that the price was fixed in the Eastern markets, and when the Railroad Commissioners asked them if it was not to the interest of the Kansas elevator men and Kansas grain producers to ship direct to the Eastern markets, thus saving the toll which would otherwise be paid to the Kansas City broker, they were unable to give a satisfactory reply. The commissioners will render a decision the early part of next week.

CONVENTIONS CALLED.

The Republican Central Committee of the Second Congressional District, now represented by E. H. Funston, has called the nominating convention to meet at Kansas City, Kan., on August 5.

The Fifth District Central Committee has called the nominating convention to meet on August 27 in Clay Center. Congressman Anderson of this district will be a candidate for renomination.

News From Wichita.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WICHITA, Kan., June 21.—The work of the enumerators in this city has given almost universal dissatisfaction. The city is divided into thirteen districts and a man for each. With a single exception they are totally incompetent and fail to have the industry and nerve to carry on the work of getting the enumeration complete. The Board of Trade has held several meetings and the enumerators have been labored with. They raise the cry that they are not getting enough pay. Some of the members of the board suggested that they resign and give someone else a chance. It seems they would like for the board to pay them something extra, and they may get what they want.

In some of the districts said to be completed some of the leading buildings and residences have not been entered. This deplorable condition was made known to Thomas Hubbard of Sumner County, who has charge of this district. He reached town to-day and says he is highly dissatisfied with the work done by the corps of enumerators. The men had been recommended to him, but not knowing them personally he is not to be criticised severely for his mistake. He claims he will try to have all the work done over again and aim to get it complete and correct if it takes him all summer.

The appointment of postmaster here Wednesday last has created considerable stir. The successful man in the contest, Mr. E. P. Jewett, is 42 years old, moved here eighteen years ago from Ottawa, Ill., was Justice of the Peace from '75 to '77, and Probate Judge from '77 to '87, when defeated in an election; later defeated in a convention for the State Senate. There were four applicants, he being the only one not an old soldier. The old soldiers are mad. The younger element is also greatly displeased, for they claim Mr. Jewett has had enough and some one else should be given a chance. It is thought a strong effort will be made to prevent this being confirmed.

Central Kansas Notes.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ABILENE, Kan., June 21.—Wheat harvest is again in full blast in the Golden Belt of Kansas. The fears which were expressed as to the condition of the wheat crop seem to have been ill-founded, for the fields are turning out much better than was expected. An unusually large acreage was sown last fall and the early winter was favorable, but the spring brought hard winds, which injured exposed fields. The injury was only local, however, and the harvest now in progress is showing a well-filled head and a plump berry in nearly every case. This means a large crop, and with good prices, a tide of prosperity for the farmers. Heavy rains have during the week soaked the ground to a depth of three or four inches and made the corn crop as nearly perfect for this time of year as can be imagined. Central Kansas has nothing to complain of this year in her crop outlook, and the railways may as well prepare for another car famine next fall.

FIFTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Fifth District has at last been called for August 27 at Clay Center. This is just one week before the State convention at Topeka and will be the latest convention of the State. The delegation from each county is increased and there will, with four nearly equally strong candidates, be an opportunity for a lively time.

FORT RILEY IMPROVEMENTS.

An additional $200,000 for improving Fort Riley, in Geary County, has, according to private advices, been allowed by the committee on war appropriations. The Fort has had nearly half a million laid out upon it in the past two years, and is the leading military post in the West. It is intended to make it the most complete and attractive in the country.

CARELESS CENSUS WORK.

Even in the small villages is going up a howl about careless census enumerating, and the second-class cities are particularly exercised. The enumerators have in almost every case only listed the easy names to find, and cities of 8,000 and 12,000 are finding themselves reported as having but 75 per cent of those numbers. A general protest is being made, and Supt. Porter will be petitioned by many places to allow a supplementary enumeration.

The New People's Party.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SALINA, Kan., June 21.—The new People's party movement is being received with great enthusiasm by the Alliances of Central and Western Kansas. Advices from the Union Pacific country to the west line of the State are to the effect that there is a general acceptance of the doctrines laid down by the convention at Topeka, and that many of the old party voters will be held in the Alliance and for the People's party. In every county a People's party ticket will be nominated, and if the Alliance members can be held at the polls it will be elected. Only in one or two counties has any movement been made against a county ticket, and these will be overruled. Ex-Gov. Harvey of the 6th District says he does not desire the Alliance nomination, though it was supposed he was after it. The various Alliances have been instructed by the State leaders to vote on nominees prior to July 25, and at that time will meet in county convention and count the votes. Those having the highest votes will be the candidates at the election. The Republican leaders are badly scared, and are actually panic-stricken in some localities.

A County Seat Muddle.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MANHATTAN, Kan., June 21.—The attempt to remove the county-seat of Riley County from this city to that town of Riley, has created much feeling. The county commissioners in canvassing the petitions for the change have stricken off names and decided that the number is not sufficient to call an election. This has raised a storm of protest and impeachment of the commissioners is threatened. Riley has the most central location of any place in the county, but Manhattan is the largest, and has been county-seat for twenty years.

Mennonites Raising Silk.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MARION, Kan., June 21.—The Mennonites of Marion County, of which there are several thousand, all settled on farms and prosperous, are preparing to engage extensively in the silk business. Last year over 5,000 pounds of cocoons were raised, and if the new tariff bill is passed, which places a bounty on silk cocoons, there will be a general rush into the business. The Mennonites are of Russian origin, and are expected to chosen vocations. They are considering the establishment of a stock company to build a silk manufactory, which will be the first in Kansas.

Smith-Skidmore.

On Wednesday Mr. N. C. Smith was married to Miss Lida Skidmore of the South Side. The marriage was quietly celebrated at 7 a. m. at the home of the bride, Rev. Dr. Palmer of the Park Presbyterian Church officiating. The only attendants were Miss Katie Hawthorne and Mr. James Skidmore, brother of the bride. The bride wore a traveling gown of gray checked cloth, relieved by the usual posey of bridal roses. Miss Hawthorne wore a simple tailor-made gown of gray, to harmonize with the bride's costume. After the ceremony, which took place promptly at 7 o'clock, the bridal party, including Dr. Palmer and the immediate families of the contracting parties, sat down to an elaborate wedding breakfast. Mr. and Mrs. Smith left the same morning via the Wabash for Clinton, Ill., to spend a few days with relatives, and from Clinton they will go to St. Paul and the Northern lakes, making quite an extended trip. Both of the young people are well-known and popular in St. Louis and received very many handsome presents notwithstanding the quietness of the wedding.

For a Rural Home

Take the Vine street line of the Wabash Railroad and go to Jennings Heights, the most beautiful suburb and highest point in the city, and select your home site. Lots at $6 per foot and upwards, sold on our easy monthly installment plan, $15 cash, $15 per month. No interest, no taxes for two years. Our agent on every train; free transportation furnished. Farrar & Tate, managers, 624 Chestnut street. Telephone 884.

Rapid Transit for New York.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, June 21.—New York is to have rapid transit in earnest. The Rapid Transit Commission has completed its report and today turned it over to Corporation Counsel Clark. The report locates a route through the central part of the city, and has so arranged it that it will be practicable to build the road under ground or on the surface. The proposed route is almost a straight line from the City Hall to the Grand Central Depot.

Rocky Mountain Resorts.

To enjoy a trip to the Rockies, purchase one of the low rate round trip tourist tickets via the Missouri Pacific Ry., which is the only line running free reclining chair cars and Pullman buffet sleeping cars from St. Louis to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver without change. Ticket offices 102 N. 4th st. and Union Depot.

Ice at $2 a Ton.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., June 21.—The hot weather the past week has caused the ice men to run up the price of ice to $2 per ton, and even then ice is not plentiful. There is a movement on foot here to establish a large ice manufacturing plant which would no doubt be profitable, and it would certainly be a blessing to ice consumers.

100 DOZEN Boys' Fancy Straw Caps and Turbans, 25c. GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

A COMPENDIUM OF ATHLETIC EVENTS AFIELD AND AFLOAT.

First Spring Open Game of the Pastime Athletic Club Marked by Some Brilliant Performances—Psotta Expects to Beat the Englishman—The Dixon-Wallace Mill—General Sporting.

VERY fashionable audience, in which there was a large sprinkling of ladies, attended the first annual open spring games of the Pastime Athletic Club at Sportsman's Park yesterday afternoon. The sports were good and some remarkable performances were recorded among them, a running broad jump of twenty-two feet, made by C. S. Reber of the Pastimes, which breaks the Western record of the A. A. U. The 100-yard dash was also run in very fast time. In the final L. C. Metcalf of the Pastimes came in in 9 4-5s., but he had a seven-yard handicap, so that he really only traveled ninety-three yards. In this race Owen ran the first heat in 10 1-5 seconds, and Metcalfe ran his preliminary heat in 10 seconds even, he of course having seven yards' start. Owen and Ducharme struggled hard in the final, but Metcalfe had too much of a handicap and finished fully three yards in front of Ducharme, who himself received a handicap of three and one-half yards.

Metcalfe is one of the fastest hundred-yard runners in the city, although a new man, and his allowance proved entirely too great. The Detroit men did well, particularly Gregg, who is a beautiful distance runner. In the mile race he kept up the same easy, graceful gait throughout until it came to the final spurt, when he passed his competitors

AS THOUGH THEY WERE TIRED,

and finished strong and frisky two hundred feet ahead of the second man. Wieneke, with a handicap allowance of six yards, beat F. T. Ducharme of Detroit in the 120-yard hurdle race, but knocked down the last three hurdles to do it. Ducharme and L. D. Cabanne made a beautiful finish in the 220-yard hurdle race, the Detroiter winning by not more two inches. Many thought it a dead heat, but the judges, after a long consultation, concluded to award the race to the visitor. Owen won the quarter-mile run very cleverly, and Gregg captured the half-mile run in addition to taking the mile run. Wieneke lost the pole vault through foolishness. Hoeller of the Olympics, then a novice, was conceding a handicap by 10 inches cleared 106 inches, which, with his handicap, made his distance 116 inches. Wieneke, after clearing 114 inches, instead of having the pole raised to 116½ inches, foolishly had it raised to 120 inches.

AN EVEN TEN FEET.

Out of three trials he got over twice, but knocked down the stick both times and lost first place thereby to Mueller. It was Wieneke's intention to do his best to break his record. Charles McClure Clark, a young son of Mr. Charles Clark of Granite Mountain fame, proved one of the surprises of the meeting. He captured the 100-yard novice race and won his heat in the 100-yard open handicap. He won the novice race after a dead heat with Hartman of the Olympics in the preliminary heat. There was a beautiful finish in the final of the 220-yard handicap, A. J. Hellmich and George Hellmich of the Olympics and L. C. Metcalfe of the Pastimes reached the string together. In the run-off they finished as named. The Pastimes scored 41 points, the Detroits 26, the Olympics 27, Mt. A. A. C. 14, the Central Turners 8, and the balance were scattering. W. Clingen, the crack walker of the Union Athletic Club of Chicago, who made such a close finish last year with Peter Weiss, the Chicago champion in the mile walk, won the mile walk here, though the sympathy of the crowd was with Iurka, the Olympic entry, a young boy who is one of the fairest walkers ever seen on a course. Clingen's run in the 120-yard hurdle showed how much he has improved, and he is certainly one of the best hurdlers in the West, in addition to being the unquestioned champion pole-vaulter of the West.

The three-legged race was declared off.

Below is a

SUMMARY OF THE EVENTS.

One hundred yards handicap—First heat, John Owen, Jr., Detroit, scratch, first. Time 10 1-5. Second heat, L. Metcalfe, Pastimes, 7 yards, first, 10s. Third heat, Charles McLure Clark, Pastimes, 8 yards, first. Time,—10 1-5s. Fourth heat, L. D. Cabanne, Pastimes, 4 yards, first, 10 2-5s. Fifth heat, F. T. Ducharme, Detroit, 3½ yards, first. Time, 10 2-5s. Final heat, Metcalf, first; Ducharme, second. Time, 9 4-5s.

Putting the 16-pound shot—Paul Weiss, Central Turners, 1 foot, won 37 feet 6½ inches; William Bellison, Olympics, scratch, second, 36 feet 1½ inches.

One mile walk—W. C. Clingen, U. A. C., Chicago, scratch, won; H. A. Hentrichs, M. A. A. C., 40 yards, second. Time, 7m. 26 2-5s.

The 120-yard hurdle race—R. Wieneke, M. A. A. C., 6 yards, won; F. T. Ducharme, Detroit A. C., Detroit, second. Time, 16 1-5s.

The 440 yards run—John Owen, Jr., Detroit A. C., Detroit, scratch, won; F. W. Bruington, Pastimes, 8 yards, second. Time, :53 2-5.

One mile run—Will Gregg, D. A. C., Detroit, scratch, won; Eugene Hunn, M. A. A. C., second. Time, 4:58 2-5.

One hundred yards novice—First heat, Charles McL. Clark, Pastimes, and P. H. Hartmann, Olympics, dead heat. Time, :10 4-5. Second heat, S. J. Rothschild, Pastimes, first; F. Jurka, Olympics, second. Time, :11 2-5. Final heat, Clark won; Hartmann, second. Time, :10 4-5.

Running broad jump—C. S. Reber, Pastimes, scratch, 22 feet; L. C. Metcalfe, Pastimes, 2 feet, second.

Throwing 16-pound hammer—William Keller, Olympic, 1 foot, 81 feet 1 inches; Paul Weiss, Central Turners, scratch, second.

Two hundred and twenty yards dash—First heat, George Hellmich, 16 yards, first; John Owen, Jr., Detroit, stratch, second. Time, :23. Second heat, L. C. Metcalfe, Pastimes, 15 yards, first; A. J. Hellmich, Olympics, 4 yards, second; time, :23 4-5. Final heat, dead heat between Metcalfe and A. J. and George Hellmich; time, :23. Run off—A. J. Hellmich won; George Hellmich, second; time, :23 1-5.

Eight hundred and eighty yards—Will Gregg, Detroit, scratch, won; W. T. Nolan, Pastimes, second. Time, 2:06 2-5.

Two hundred and twenty yard hurdle—First heat, F. T. Ducharme, Detroit, scratch, first; L. D. Cabanne, Pastimes, six yards, second. Second heat: B. F. Clegg, Pastimes, sixteen yards, first; W. F. Nolan, Pastimes, seven and one-half yards, second. Final heat: Ducharme won, Cabanne, second. Time, :27 2-5.

Running high jump—R. B. Hutchinson, Pastimes, six inches, first, seventy inches; F. T. Ducharme, Detroit, second, sixty-five inches.

M. A. A. C. Games To-Day.

The Missouri Amateur Athletic Club will hold its sixth annual spring games at Brotherhood Park this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock sharp. The valuable prizes put up for competition have had the effect of securing an unusually good list of entries both as to quantity and quality. P. D. Skillman, the great New York distance runner, will compete in the mile, and the majority of the Western champions will take part in the various events. Nothing has been left undone to make the meeting a success, and if the weather proves favorable there will no doubt be a large attendance. Special accommodations have been made for the comfort of ladies, and in accordance with the club's custom each lady will be presented with a handsome bouquet.

The District Championships.

In compliance with a call from Secretary Child, the members of the Track Association held a meeting at his office last Tuesday evening, and after listening to various reports proceeded to make arrangements for the holding of the District championships on July 12. Five of these important events have been awarded to St. Louis, and the outcome will be watched with interest. Track officials were appointed as follows: Referee, H. D. Gardin of Chicago; Judges, W. M. Brewster, J. Harold Kelly, J. C. Meyers; Timers, Hal Greenwood, A. V. Emery, L. D. Wainwright; Scorers, Sloan, Tracy, L. H. Frost; Starter, L. W. Conkling of Chicago; Clerk, Robt. Holm. This meeting will be sure to attract the fastest riders ever seen at St. Louis for the reason that none but the first and second men in these events will be allowed to compete in the National championships.

Hibernians' Games.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians hold their picnic at the Fair Grounds on Sunday next, when there will be all sorts of games and sports. Valuable prizes will be offered athletic feats and the entries to all events will be free.

The Dixon-Wallace Mill.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, June 21.—The fight between Dixon and Wallace takes place next Friday at the Pelican Club. Both men are in splendid condition, each weighing 114 or less. Dixon's quarters are at Lord Londsdale's home, Oakham. Wallace trains at Brighton. Wallace is prepared for defeat, and admits he is not good at boxing for points, preferring knuckle fighting, at which he has always been victorious. The contest is to be more severe than knuckle fighting, as it is thirty rounds with small gloves, with only one minute interval. Dixon is very confident. The betting rules at 6 to 4 on Wallace. The sporting contingent, with big purses, are here, but are holding out for larger odds.

The Pelican Club will not allow McAuliffe to meet Slavin at their ring. He is debarred on account of the suddeness of the Cruge's fiasco, and unless the fight is arranged outside McAuliffe's mission will be in vain.

Psotta in Training.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, June 21.—Psotta, Mickalls and Gardner are all sculling in fine form for the Diamond Skull. The American expects to row in a new rudder boat, which is expected to arrive at Putney daily.

Pistol Practice.

There was some remarkably fine shooting done at the regular weekly shoot of the St. Louis Pistol Club. The ten members present made an average which may never be equaled by any club in the country. The shooting was simply phenomenal. Appended are the scores, on standard target; distance 12½ yards; possible 100:

E. C. Mohrstadt	95
S. G. Dorman	94
G. W. Alexander	91
J. J. Schaefer	87
W. Bauer	85
A. McBean	84
H. H. Stuessel	84
D. L. Barker	83
M. C. Billmeyer	83
W. C. Mackwitz	82

Athletic Notes.

The largest delegation of athletics that ever left Chicago will arrive here this morning.

The M. A. A. C. games at Brotherhood Park this afternoon will commence at 3 o'clock sharp.

The egg race in the M. A. A. C. games this afternoon will be one of the most interesting events on the card.

The bicycle race at the M. A. A. C. games this afternoon is a new feature; all the best men in the city have entered.

With four such men as Hassel, Clingen, Wallace and Hentrichs, the walk this afternoon will be worth going a mile to see.

Taylor Lingo, the old St. Louis athlete, will be down from Sedalia. Taylor has a host of friends here who will be out in full force.

This will be the first appearance of P. D. Skillman, the New York champion, in St. Louis. For style and grace Skillman has no superior.

George Riddle of Chicago, the all round champion of the West, will take part in four events at the M. A. A. C. games this afternoon.

Farrant, the Captain of the Union A. C. of Chicago, holds the post of honor in the 440 yards run at the M. A. A. C. games this afternoon.

Skillinger, the scratch man in the 100 yards run for the gold watch at the M. A. A. C. games this afternoon, is said to be a sure 10 1-5s. man.

The mile race with Skillman, Kennedy and Leacock on scratch, should prove a corker. With favorable weather the Western record will certainly be lowered.

In accordance with the club's custom every lady attending the games of the M. A. A. C. at Brotherhood Park this afternoon will be presented with a bouquet.

The Turner societies will be well represented in the M. A. A. C. games to-day, in the heavy weight lifting contest. Almost every society will be represented.

The bicycle race this afternoon at the M. A. A. games has eight entries. Hurck of the Missouris and Sanders and Harding of the Cycle Club will start from scratch.

Herman Wieneke, champion pole vaulter of the West, will make desperate efforts to clear 10 feet 6 inches. He is in the very pink of condition and feels confident of his ability to do it.

The mile race at the M. A. A. C. games Brotherhood Park this afternoon should be a clinker. P. D. Skillman of New York, Michael Kennedy of Chicago and R. J. Leacock of St. Louis will all start from scratch.

In the M. A. A. C. games at Amateur Park this afternoon, Danl. Leahy, who gave such an excellent account of himself at the Detroit championships last Saturday, will attempt to beat the Western record with the 56-pound weight.

Herman Wieneke will make a strong bid for one of the M. A. A. C. standard medals in the pole vault. The standard is ten feet four inches, which is only half an inch more than Wieneke's performance at Detroit last Saturday.

THE WHEEL.

The State Meet and Tour—District Championships—Cycling Chat.

The coming meet of the Missouri Division L. A. W. at Columbia, July 4 and 5, is the chief topic of conversation between local wheelmen, and the attendance promises to be very large. A special meeting will be held at Gen. Wilder's office, 1724 Olive street, to-morrow night at 8 a. m. sharp, to make final arrangements for attending the meet. It is proposed that each participant provide himself with a badge and a straw hat, which will be the regulation head gear for the St. Louis delegation and will add greatly to their appearance. Samples of both articles will be shown and, if adopted, enough will be ordered to properly equip each man that attends the meet. The matter of transportation will also come up, and if the number going justifies it, a special car will be placed at the disposal of the cyclists as well as a separate baggage car for wheels. The railroad rate will be one fare, $4, for the round trip, but should the party number 100, even better rates can be secured. It is therefore urgently necessary that all intending participants affix their names to the lists hanging in all the cycle agencies so that a guarantee can be given that this number will take part. The crowd that will go up on the evening of July 3 bids fair to be the largest that has ever left St. Louis on a similar excursion, and the people of Columbia are more enthusiastic than ever over it. The trip is a beautiful one. There is 150 miles each way of railroad travel with an exceedingly picturesque and hospitable city as an objective point. This will be sure to draw a large crowd, especially when low rates, dozens of fine fellows as traveling companions, the races, banquet and smoker and a tour of Boone County on wheel are set down as the main attractions.

Marshal W. P. Laing is booking participants for the Clarksville to Columbia tour, and already a goodly number have secured tickets which will entitle them to membership. All the needed arrangements have been made to insure the tourists three days of solid pleasure and comfort, and the ride promises to go on record as the most successful ever held in Missouri. No scorching will be allowed, and a competent pacemaker will see that the pace is kept to suit the majority of the riders. Upon the tourists' arrival at Columbia on the night of July 3 they will be accorded a big reception by the Columbia cyclists, at which a banquet, fireworks and speech making are to be the features. Clarksville will be the rendezvous for the tourists and the St. Louis members will leave here on the night of June 30. Wheelmen who intend to participate should leave their names at 1724 Olive street as soon as possible, as the party is limited to twenty-five.

Cycling Chat.

The L. A. W. renewal season expires June 30.

Members of the L. A. W. who have not renewed must do so at once or will lose their membership.

Louisville is to hold a twenty-mile road race under the auspices of her two local cycling clubs.

The Joliet is the lightest and handsomest American safety made. Knight Cycle Co., 207 North Tenth.

Runs to-day: Bicycle Club to Music's Ferry under command of Capt. Grath; Cycling Club to Bartold's. Capt. Jordan will command.

In spite of last Sunday's rain twenty-two men participated in the cycling club's run to Music's Ferry, and were royally entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Warren.

Racing men are making numerous entries for the Columbia races on July 4. The track will be in fine shape and many persons predict that all existing State records will go by the board.

The track at Columbia is a half a mile, of clay and of good shape. The infield is a pretty spread of green. It is equipped with dressing-room, judges and press stands, and a grand stand capable of seating 3,000 persons.

Six riders from Missouri applied for L. A. W. membership. The St. Louis men were: T. L. Brown, A. C. and J. G. Friton and H. W. Parkhurst. The division now numbers 429 men. To date but 205 members have renewed out of a membership of 358.

S. G. Whittaker is again back in this country. He arrived at New York last Wednesday and proceeded to Philadelphia. *Bicycling News* says that the favorite gear with English scorchers is sixty-three inches. This may account for the recent fatalities.

The annual meeting of the Track Association for the election of officers will be held at 1118 Olive street, Wednesday evening, July 2. An entire change will probably be made, and the candidates spoken of are: President, H. G. Wizendorf; Vice-President, E. A. Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, W. R. Wright.

Moberly has applied for the State meet next year, and F. A. Scott writes that they will put up a programme in every respect equal to any yet given. This town numbers 12,000 inhabitants, has a good track and railroad facilities, and will be the number of cyclists present at Columbia to secure the next meet.

The English racing season is now well under way says the *Wheel* and some remarkably good form has already been shown. From the present outlook Synyer and Osmond promise to be equally conspicuous on the path this year as they did last, no other rider except possibly F. P. Wood having shown form for their class.

Most of the members of the Cycling Club have procured their new uniforms, and the club is now the best equipped in the West in St. Louis. The membership is growing fast and promises to reach fifty by August 1. As road riders the club has few if any equals in the country. They also have in Sanders, Barnard and Harding the fastest racing team west of Chicago.

Richard Howell won the one mile professional championship of England at the Molineaux grounds May 20. Time, 2m. 4½s. At the Sports and Play tournament, held at Ashton, May 27, H. E. Laurie succeeded in lowering the new world's record by winning a three mile inter-club contest in 8m. 14 4-5s. The one mile safety handicap was won by Caruthers, 50 yards in 2m. 35 4-5s. A. Du Cross won the one mile safety open from scratch in Laurie in 3m. 10s. Last quarter was ridden in 35 1-5s.

The Cycling Club and all the wheelmen who remain in the city will attend the M. A. A. C. games at Brotherhood Park this afternoon. The M. A. A. C. have added a safety event to their programme, and it will be contested by the best local road riders. It will be a handicap, and Sanders, Hurck, Milford, Tivy, Harding and Pomarede are among the entries. The M. A. A. C. have been the stanch friends of the cyclists for many years and they will doubtless show their appreciation of this fact at to-day's games.

The Drummers' Convention.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

DENVER, Colo., June 21.—Knights of the grip are beginning to arrive in large numbers to attend the National Convention of the Commercial Travelers' Protective Association, which will be held here next week. The indications are that this will be the largest gathering of drummers on record.

Only Niagara Falls Line,

With through sleeping cars to Grand Central Depot, New York, and, via Hoosac Tunnel, to Boston,

IS THE WABASH.

Southern Illinois Teachers.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., June 21.—The annual meeting of the Southern Illinois Teachers' Association will be held at Carmi August 26, 27 and 28. Many of the most prominent and able educators of the State will attend and take part in the programme. A large attendance is expected.

The Real Trouble with the Census.

The reason that the census-takers missed so many people in St. Louis is that most of the population were away from home, thousands having gone to Strauss' to have their photos taken.

Inspecting the Coal Fields.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., June 21.—One hundred members of the New Jersey Coal Exchange arrived here to-day on a special train from an inspection of the mines in the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming coal fields. They left this afternoon for Philadelphia.

5,000 Summer Coats, 25c.

10,000 Coats and Vests, 50c to $6.00; hundreds of styles in Seersuckers, Mohairs, Alpacas, Cecilians, Drab D' Etes, Ponges Silks, Fancy French Flannels, etc.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Increased Mortality.

The mortality report for the week ending yesterday shows that there were 212 deaths during the week; an increase of some fifty-five over last week. The increased mortality is ascribed to the warm weather, which has had the effect of cutting a wide swath in the infant population. Nearly 50 per cent of the total deaths for the week were of children under 2 years of age. Cholera infantum is the cause of the increase, and a peculiarity of the disease is that it only asserts itself in extremely warm weather.

The births reported during the week numbered 187, a material falling off as compared with last week.

Fought for Beer.

Three men, one of them being John Kelly, a plumber living at 2009 Pine street, fought in the saloon at 606 South Seventh street yesterday afternoon over the possession of a can of beer. In the scuffle Kelly was thrown and his right leg broken a little above the ankle. Kelly was sent to the City Hospital. He refuses to give the names of his companions in the disturbance.

Last Chance, Last Five Days.

$25 and $30 Baltimore merchant tailor silk and satin faced Prince Alberts, sack and cutaway suits at $9.85 and $13.65.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

As a Rule,

It is best not to attempt to remedy costiveness by the use of saline or drastic purgatives. When a cathartic medicine is needed, the most prompt and beneficial is Ayer's Pills. Their effect is to restore the regular action of the bowels, without weakening them. Being sugar-coated, these Pills retain their medicinal virtues for a long time, and are easy to take.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa.

"In 1858, by the advice of a friend, I began the use of Ayer's Pills as a remedy for biliousness, constipation, high fevers, and colds. They served me better than anything I had previously tried, and I have used them in attacks of that sort ever since."—H. W. Hersh, Judsonia, Ark.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

THEY ARE INDIGNANT.

THE COUNCIL'S SELECTIONS FOR THE MULLANPHY BOARD EVOKE CRITICISM.

Democrats Condemn the Election of Members of the Republican Central Committee—Will the Fund Be Managed on a Partisan Basis?—The Officers to Be Elected Next Month—Politicians in Control.

ON the first Tuesday in July the affairs of the Mullanphy Fund will pass into the hands of the new board. The action of the Council Friday evening in selecting four Republican workers to fill as many vacant memberships in the Mullanphy Board has excited much comment and criticism. As was announced and expected, the slate agreed upon was rushed through by the Republican majority. The new members are Matt Kohring, Treasurer of the Republican City Central Committee and an old time ward worker; Peter Bouchein, member of the Republican Committee from Carondelet; J. Will Barron, an active Republican worker and one of the officers of the Young Men's Republican League Club, and George W. Carmichael, a Nineteenth Ward worker, who for years held a seat in the City Central Committee and served it for a time as Sergeant-at-Arms.

These are the men selected to manage and disburse the funds of the late Bryan Mullanphy, who, as is generally known, left the fund to aid indigent emigrants seeking Western homes. Judge Mullanphy was a Democrat and that is one of the reasons why Democrats are indignant at the character of the new members selected to fill the vacancies in the board. The outgoing members are, Anthony McDonnell, John J. Daly, Maj. James B. McNamara and Hiram H. Stiebel, all of whom were elected by a Democratic Council three years ago.

Democrats say that as long as they were in a position to elect members they never thought of turning it over to political workers, for the reason that the fund was never established to be used as part of the system of political spoils. They also say that much mischief can be accomplished if the Republican party goes in to use the fund for political purposes.

The board as it now stands is composed of ten Republicans and three Democrats. Among the hold-over Republicans are Arnold Beck, Chairman John McFall of the Republican City Committee, and others who have been for years closely identified with the workings of the Republican party. The three members holding over elected by a Democratic Council, are Messrs. Fred Arenades, M. J. Cullen and Bernard O'Reilly. Republican Councilmen say in reply to the claim made by Democrats that they only did what Democratic Councils have been doing for years. They argue that it should not be expected of them to give such places to representatives of the opposition party. Councilman Comfort says that when the Republicans secured a majority in the Council they found all the seats in the board occupied by Democrats, and so far as he was concerned he proposed to vote for Republicans only when it comes to filling positions, rather they were colored or not.

The principal claim made by Democrats is that at no time did a Council representing that party start out to select none but

POLITICAL WORKERS,

and they point to the list of members for years back to support their position.

At the first meeting next month officers will be elected for the ensuing year. Maj. McNamara, the present President, will then sever his connection with the board by reason of the expiration of his term. His place it is said will be taken by John McFall, who now holds the Vice-Presidency. A Secretary and Assistant Secretary will also be elected. The last two mentioned officers receive salaries and there are consequently many candidates for both. John D. Finney fills the Secretaryship and Peter J. Wegman the Assistant Secretaryship. Both have been connected with the board for years and are considered efficient officers, and for that reason a strong effort will be exerted to have them retained.

It is understood that the four new members elected Friday night, who want to give the Secretaryship to W. H. Osmer, the present Assistant Secretary of the Council, will make an attempt to get all the Republican members into a caucus to agree upon a slate, so as to secure the election of Republicans for every office from President to messenger. They expect to succeed in this plan, but it is considered doubtful if they can get all the Republicans to join them.

NOT INTENDED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

Bryan Mullanphy, the founder of the fund, died June 8, 1851.

THE "POST-DISPATCH" CENSUS.

It Proves That the Recent Enumeration in St. Louis Was a Ridiculous Farce.

Individuals, Families, Houses and Whole Blocks Missed in Some Sections of the City.

Names and Addresses of Thousands of Persons Who Were Missed Furnish an Argument Against the Accuracy of the Alleged Census, Which No Amount of Explanations by the Supervisor Will Answer Satisfactorily to the Wronged Citizens of St. Louis—Some Sample Cases, Showing How the Census Was Taken in This City.

THE citizens of St. Louis have two more days in which to send in their names to Supervisor Weigel, as the time for closing the count has been extended to Tuesday. This was done by Supervisor Weigel at the suggestion of the Mercantile Club Committee, and is a confession of the insufficiency of the census and the inefficiency of the census takers. That the two days additional grace granted will be sufficient to correct the numerous and glaring errors made, few hope and none believe, but if every citizen lends his aid something at least can be done toward rendering less outrageous the inadequacy of the count.

THE INADEQUACY ADMITTED.

Not even Supervisor Weigel himself now ventures to assert that the figures in his office represent the total population of St. Louis or anything like it. When attention was first called to the omissions Mr. Weigel asserted that very few had been made, and stated that it would be unfair to judge of the results before the canvass was "complete." It is now "complete" inasmuch as the enumerators appointed by him have turned in their lists, but even the Supervisor now sees that the count is complete only in this sense, and in no way adequately represents the true population. In fact there no longer remains room for doubt that the whole management was so bad as to be farcical, and of this the further extension of the time limit until Tuesday night is a confession. The enumerators have received orders to go over their districts again, and to include those omitted before, but it is recognized that by so doing only a small percentage of those missed will be added to the lists. The feeling is almost universal that nothing but a recount under different management will secure for St. Louis its due. A properly organized enumeration, directed in accordance with a well-conceived system and carried out by conscientious, efficient men, is want is required, and is very inadequately replaced by the sporadic efforts of men whose incompetency has been proved beyond question to patch up an extremely bad job.

CITIZENS NOT APATHETIC.

Ten days ago it became evident that the census would be a libel upon St. Louis and the POST-DISPATCH began to take steps to have the evil corrected. Since the early part of last week the names of persons not discovered by the enumerators were published, over five hundred a day being brought to the attention of the Supervisor. In response to a request from the POST-DISPATCH, citizens whose names had been omitted sent the information to this office, and thousands have thus reported themselves. As an experiment, 500 circulars were distributed in various parts of the city. The circulars read as follows:

HAVE YOU BEEN MISSED?

If the census-taker has NOT enumerated you, enter your name and address here and return this sheet to the POST-DISPATCH as early as possible.

Every St. Louisan should help to secure an accurate census.

NAME.	NO. OF PERSONS MISSED IN HOUSE.	ADDRESS.

The response to this appeal to the patriotism and civic pride of St. Louisans effectually disposes of the slur cast by the Supervisor upon the citizens of the following townsmen in stating that the failure of the census was due to their apathy and indifference. Thousands of names were sent in, with addresses and numbers in each family, and assurance was made doubly sure that the alleged "complete" census was nothing but a farce. A few citizens may have been inclined to believe that an overestimate of the population of the city had been made when the figures of Supervisor Weigel were given, but ample proof is contained in the columns of the POST-DISPATCH that the fault lies not with the estimates of the population, but in the manner in which that population has been counted or rather has not been counted.

THE THOUSANDS OF NAMES

of those omitted were sent to the POST-DISPATCH in response to the general request that all who had not been visited would so report, and in many instances was done at the expense of very considerable time and trouble. It is most probable that where one person has taken the trouble so to do, ten have not, and at the best any count made by the present enumerators under the present system must be unsatisfactory and inaccurate. The names published by no means include a majority of those who have escaped the vigilance of the enumerators; they represent only those who who have been missed, and have taken the pains to report that fact. When a list thus collected reaches such formidable proportions no further proof is required of the utter failure of the enumerators to enumerate. The responsibility cannot be shifted to the citizens. That they are not careless or indifferent is proven by the efforts made to secure a full count. The responsibility rests with the supervisor and the enumerators appointed by him. While thousands of names will probably be added during the next two days, the great majority of those who have as yet no place on the lists will not be counted. The citizens should clearly understand that the present census can be patched up, and a few of the missing gleaned here and there, that a bad piece of work can be improved, but that it can never be made a thorough job.

THE ONLY HOPE

for a proper census lies in an entirely new census, conducted by efficient men under intelligent management.

The system of mustering employes by the principal business houses and those who have large numbers of workmen in their service has shown how inadequate has been the count in the more densely populated parts of the city. In nearly every instance the muster showed that a very large proportion of the workmen, especially those living in the tenement districts, had been overlooked by the enumerators. In the most thickly populated sections of the city the carelessness and indifference of the census takers seems to have reached its height, and there the omissions are most numerous. The fact that in many cases the surroundings are unattractive is cited by many to account for this. Whatever the reason, there is no doubt that a recanvass of the sections where the majority of day laborers are to be found would demonstrate most startling carelessness on the part of the enumerators.

THE NECESSITY FOR A RECOUNT

is clearly appreciated by the citizens. This matter was considered at the meeting called at the Mercantile Club, and afterwards more fully discussed at the meeting of the committee appointed to devise means for having the census properly taken. All deprecated asking that a new census be taken if such a course could be avoided, and a careful survey of the situation was made with the intention of endeavoring to secure a proper count under the proper system. So plainly were the inaccuracies and so hopeless was the confusion that this idea had to be abandoned as impracticable and an appeal was made to the authorities at Washington asking for a recount. The following dispatch was received yesterday afternoon:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1890.

Jos. M. Hayes, Chairman Mercantile Club Census Committee:

Application made this morning for a recount of the population of St. Louis. The matter is awaiting the return of Supt. Porter, who will be here Monday. The recount will undoubtedly be made.

LEVERETT BELL.

Last night C. H. Sampson left for Washington to urge that a recount be authorized. "I hope to be able to secure it," said Mr. Sampson, "as there is a superabundance of proof that the present census amounts to nothing, being so inaccurate as to be worthless. I am not in favor of having a recount unless it will be accepted as official. I have every hope of being successful in my mission. If a recount is not allowed there will be the greatest dissatisfaction felt."

HUNDREDS OF OMISSIONS.

Some of the Citizens Who Have Been Skipped by the Enumerators.

There seems no limit to the number of complaints of omissions, as a glance through the following extraordinary list will show. Complaints are being received by mail, telephone and messenger, and many call themselves to ask why they were left out:

Henry Rathjens, 3928 Penrose street; seven persons.
Louis Klumpp, 2821 North Eleventh street; three persons.
John Bohling, 2918 North Tenth street; two persons.
George York, 2727 North Ninth street; three persons.
John Rupp, 2517 Elliot avenue; two persons.
Chas. Ziener, 3748 Farrar street; three persons.
Henry Hess, 3170 North Eleventh street; two persons.
Fred Bahr, 2720 North Fifteenth street; six persons.
Chas. H. Venghaus, 1225 North Thirteenth street; six persons.
Henry Henzelage, 1212 Hebert street; six persons.
John Meyer, 2526 Belleglade avenue; nine persons.
August Rose, 3137 North Broadway; one person.
William Riedi, 2019 South Second street; eight persons.
Jacob Walter, 2107 DeKalb street; six persons.
Tony Gevers, 1520 Salisbury street; three persons.
Joe Meyers, 3743 North Broadway; seven persons.
William Strattman, 1912 Palm street; eight persons.
Henry Wahlbrink, 3164 North Eleventh street; two persons.
Andrew Schreier, 3230 North Ninth street; one person.
Frank Wissman, 3153 North Thirteenth street; three persons.
William Brockmeier, 3025 North Broadway; one person.
Chas. Barth, 1431 Buchanan street; four persons.
Fred Willers, 1418 Mallinckrodt street; two persons.
William Willman, 2817 North Broadway; four persons.
Fred Poetting, 1938 Sullivan avenue; seven persons.
Dave Kessler, 3408 North Eleventh street; five persons.
Joe Gubner, 3609 North Broadway; one person.
Aug. Klein, 3301 North Broadway; one person.
Frank Heller, 2821 North Eleventh street; one person.
F. A. Mayland, 2821 North Eleventh street; three persons.
Herman Risse, 3137 North Broadway; one person.
William Heltzeberg, 2219 Salisbury street; four.
George Heltzeberg, 1502 Elliot avenue.
Chas. L. Heltzeberg.
Edw. Heltzeberg, 1502 Elliot avenue.
Edw. Wolff, 2717 Madison street.
Henry Pfeifer, 1715 Garrison avenue; two.
Joe Roettler, 3540 Manchester road; two.
Gus Hausman, 1943 North Tenth street; four.
James Williams, 3347 Beaus avenue; five persons.
John Johnson, Dorter street; seven persons.
Wm. Verdenfelde, 2110 North Broadway; one person.
Edward Kelling, 1539 South Broadway; one person.
Fred Ramspoll, 4234 North Florissant avenue; eleven persons.
Edward Kraleman, 1304 Monroe street; three persons.
James Campbell, 1215 North Tenth street; two persons.
John Amir, 521 Franklin avenue; two persons.
James Douglas, 1215 North Tenth street; four persons.
Edward Delhogue, 3907 North Twenty-second street; five persons.
Jim Adams, 3573 Virginia avenue; seven.
Chas. Tichins, 4574 East Grand avenue; six.
John Paetzmann, 1323 Monroe street; three.
Wm. Smith, 1824 Palm street; seven.
Chris Miller, 443 Palm street; seven.
Peter Johnson, 718 Anna avenue; four.
James Harroney, 720 Anna avenue; four.
John Williams, 816 Lafitte avenue; two.
Wm. Peters, 921 Penrose avenue; eight.
E. Miller, 816 Palm avenue; seven.
T. K. Harman, 3105 South Seventh street; one.
Miss A. Lomis, 1217 Monroe street; two.
M. L. Eickermeyer, 1217 Monroe street; three.
Josie Houraska, 1217 Monroe street; four.
Chris Kaltenback, 2712 North Broadway; five persons.
Henry Schulte, Twenty-fifth and Hebert streets; five persons.
Wm. Melvrig, 1122 Howard street; one person.
Phil Engel, 2813 Blair avenue; four persons.
Washington Saunders, 1308 Wash street; two persons.
Albert Perckson, 1219 North Tenth street; three persons.
Alfred Widbin, 2612 Sheridan avenue; seven persons.
Chas. Walther, 2916 Newhouse avenue; three persons.
Henry Walther, 2916 Newhouse avenue; two persons.
John A. Hughes, 822 Angelica street; three persons.
J. L. Hartins and Wm. Hartins, 3164 North Fourteenth street; ten in families.
Louis F. Plotson, 1918 Bend avenue; five.
John F. Plotson, 1918 Bend avenue; four.
S. Welck, 2230 Bismarck street; two.
Wm. Welck, 2201 South Second street; seven.
Albin and Charles Wander, 4130 North Broadway; four.
Charles Doerr, 2302½ North Market street; six.
George Geiss, 1120 Cass avenue; two.
Fred A. Busch, 2819 North Twelfth street; wo.
Peter J. McCarthy, 807 Clinton street; two.
John Mayes, 3922 North Ninth street; four.
L. H. Walbridge, 1461 Wright street; one.
George Walbridge, 907 St. Louis avenue; four.
George Webb, 2712 North Ninth street; one.
J. T. Caler, 3405 North Eleventh street; three.
H. Danns, 3100 North Eleventh street; seven.
Fred Wenzel, 1536 South Seventh street; three.
Geo. W. Fritz, 3816 Penrose street; three.
C. L. Chittenden, 15 South Fourth street; four.
Geo. H. McConnell, 5838 Plymouth avenue; three.
Wm. Lee, 2202 Chestnut street; eight.
John F. Cook, 3708 Lucky street; four.
John Casey, 3708 Lucky street; three.
J. M. Reardon, 212 South Eighth street.
Peter Gevs, 1007 Pine street.
Thos. F. Barrett, 1110 Locust street; one.
Otto Killian, Jr., 122 South Ninth street.
Lawrence Maher, 1008½ North Eleventh street.
Lawrence Maher, 1008½ North Eleventh street.
Harry Williams, 1025 North Broadway; one.
Maurice A. Hirsh, 2820 Gamble avenue.
Ed Christin, 1218 North Fifteenth street.
M. L. Graham, 1004 North Eighth street.
August Arps, 1108 Chestnut street.
L. J. McNichol, 614 Morgan street.
F. B. Cavanaugh, 1119 Pine street.
C. H. Gibbons, 701 South Sixteenth street.
Albert B. Hurd, 1319 Chestnut street.
Walter Schofield, 111 Clark avenue.
Edward Dunn, 619 Walnut street.
Edward Boyce, 1154 North Sixth street.
George Regan, 809 Chamber street.
W. F. Hazebusch, 104 Morgan street.
Joseph Vincent, 412 North Eighth street.
Jules B. Guignon, 3067 Easton avenue; ten persons.
E. Byrd Smith, 1301 Elliott avenue; five persons.
C. K. Jones, 211 North Eighth street.
J. S. Ferguson, 3537 Page avenue.
Dr. K. Marguer, Olive and Ninth streets.
Mr. A. F. Patgett reports that twenty-five persons were missed at 1125 Locust street.
Ed J. McCartin, 2406 Dickson street.
Alex. McDonald, 4233 Prairie avenue.
W. H. Kraemer, 2840 Grand avenue.
Edward Dietz, 2406 South Thirteenth street.
August Reppenhaus, 2624 North Twenty-first street.
F. J. Bross, 831 South Tenth street.
G. O. Oberting, 2708 South Eleventh street.
O. Mueller, 1427 Market street.
Edward Bader, 3728 Guy avenue.
C. T. Smiley, 2212 Dodier street, writes: "No census man has been at my house."
M. A. Murray, 1810½ Cass avenue.
Mr. J. V. McCann of 2309 Market street, complains that the four residents at his house were ignored. He can stand the three adults, but thinks it was altogether too mean to miss the baby.
H. C. Case has been in business ten years at 1723 Franklin avenue and thinks he ought to go in the census.
The census taker left blanks at Mr. James Plunkett's house, 3515 Chestnut street. Patiently the loyal citizens waded through the questions and ten names are awaiting the promised call. But he cometh not.
Thomas Greer, 2712 Lucky street; two.
Theodore Messertrina, 913 Morgan street; nine.
H. W. Whitfield, 2024 Carr street, and several neighbors.
At the Whitman Agricultural Works the following were left out:
Wm. Searving, 1319 North Market street; one.
Geo. Kessler, 1707 North Tenth; one.
M. Sersey, 907 South Seventh; two.
Mrs. Margaret McCord of 2907 Dickson street, has not yet seen an enumerator. There are seven in the family.
In the rear of 2712 North Broadway there are nine families who have not been seen by the enumerators. There are forty-five people in the nine families.
C. Farasin, eight in family, 46 Nicholson place.
Mr. S. E. Smith of 4317 John avenue writes that city block 2482, between John, Gano and Florissant avenues and Guy street, has been missed. Forty-nine persons live on it.
Edward M. Sheehy, five in family, 4143 Sarpy avenue.
A. K. Stewart, four, 2808 Washington avenue.
Fred A. Smith, 806 Chouteau avenue.

A Startling List.

The J. H. Conrades Chair Co. supplies the POST-DISPATCH with the following list of omitted names:

Leonard A. Holdenried, 2818 Missouri avenue.
William E. Vogt, 1453 Dodier street.
Antony Wodraska, 2211 South Second street; two.
John A. Ziemers, 906 North Eleventh street.
Otto H. Schwartz, 910 Chambers street.
Fred Eickmeyer, 2320 North Market street; two.
Henry Etz, 1122 Monroe street.
Willard F. Flint, 1217 Monroe street.
Joseph Becker, No. 1711 North Broadway; one person.
Henry Kelm, No. 1237 South Sixth street; one person.
L. F. Michmalmann, No. 3309 Klein street; nine persons.
John Stiats, No. 1901½ North Ninth street; five persons.
Belle Backey, No. 2500 North Broadway; six persons.
T. Brown, No. 3317 Kosciusko; six persons.
Herman Gruner, No. 3 Kosciusko; three persons.
Christopher Stoffer, 4213 North Twentieth street; six.
Peter Wright, 2013 North Broadway; one.
Fred Hortter, 2715 North Twelfth street; four.
Jacob Straub, 1221 Clinton street; nine.
Mrs. Bauer, 1217 Clinton street; two.
John Moog, 1212 Palm street; twelve.
Lizzie Otto, 1826 North Ninth street; six.
Jennie Hines, 1713½ Broadway; six.
Theodore Schlueter, 1420 North Thirteenth street; six.
Henry Stromberg, 4246 Florissant avenue; seven.
Philip Winter, 2038 Madison street; six.
Herman Mest, 4211 Blair avenue; eight.
Fred Poser, 2236 Benton street; five.
Henry Hies, 4802 North Second street; five.
Charles Wichmann, 1116 North Thirteenth street; seven.
Mrs. L. Brockschmidt, 1416 Chambers street; two persons.
Edw. Batz, 2520 Howard street; two persons.
Joe Bockriten, 1518 Montgomery street; two persons.
Joe Meyers, 2547 Maiden lane; six persons.
Fred Doeding, 2400 North Ninth street; one person.
Clemens Beck, 2013 North Broadway; four persons.
Mrs. Kate Funke, 1027 O'Fallon street; two persons.
Fred Wallheuser, 1122 Monroe street; two persons.
Mrs. E. Kramer, 3812 North Ninth street; two persons.
John Hartwig, 1311 Montgomery street; three.
August Hoffman, 1405 North Ninth street; two.
Herman Puse, 2823 North Twelfth street; eight.
Mrs. C. Koerper, 4035 North Twenty-fifth street; seven.
Joseph Le Faivre, 2021 Obear avenue; five.
William Duewell, 216 Benton street; four.
Mrs. L. Grafe, 2108 North Thirteenth street; two.
Burton Bofton, three squares west of Greer avenue; four persons.
Albert Reves, 1804 North Market street; one person.
Frank Cushing, 3179 North Thirteenth street; three persons.
Jacob Meyer, 5118 Florissant avenue; seven persons.
James W. Barklaw, 920 Chambers street; one person.
Hermann Beck, 819 Taylor street; five persons.
S. Klanke, 2557 Wright street; six persons.
R. Dornkamp, 1416 Morrison street; five persons.
J. McClain, 1426 North Eighth street; four persons.

Another Evidence of "Completeness."

The Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co. made a careful census of their employes yesterday, with the result of finding that all the following were missed:

Adair, P., 1821 Cora place.
Abrams, P. H., Kirkwood, Mo.
Bruen, J., 1313 North Twelfth street.
Blewett, S. H., 3111 Morgan street.
Besch, F. O., 1117 Locust street; two in family.
Barnes, Lillie, 4238 Lucky street.
Concannon, Josie, 2215 Warren street.
Clarke, James, 715 North Fourteenth street.
Caulkins, Wm., 515 Ware avenue.
Cannon, C. M., 1601 Olive street.
Goldstein, Miss, 2318 Franklin avenue.
Adams, Miss R., 3157 Virginia avenue.
Dwyer, R. J., 515 Ware avenue; ten in family.
Dolan, Miss M., 1516 Cass avenue.
Deloss, J. A., 2923 Chestnut street.
Gill, Thomas, 3179 Brantner place; five in family.
Gill, Harry, 1532 Gratiot street; twelve in family.
Hermenan, Henry, 2908 North Fifth street.
Harkness, Anna, 1552 Gratiot street.
Mooney, John, 2222 Sidney street.
Parker, John J., 1821½ Warren street.
Poirier, Ella, 3529 North Market street.
Powers, J. T., 113 South Fifteenth street.
Richter, Mary, 1034 Autumn street.
Ready, Mamie, 2129 Division street.
Slemmon, Wesley, 1516 Pine street.
Slemmon, Henry, 1212 Linden street.
Suydon, Ben, 1815 Franklin avenue.
Schecknecht, Hy., 3734 Olive street.
Schrorer, Aug., 107 South Fifteenth street.
Bicker, Lulu, 916 Garrison avenue.
Toffon, Innes M., 2220 North Market street.
Tuxforn, John, 1821 Carr place; four in family.
Shelby, Miss M., 2332 Montgomery street.
McQuad, Miss R., 2314 Biddle street.

Another Long List.

The Rankin & Fritsch Foundry & Machine Co. send in the following list of ignored citizens:

Henry Martin, 1411 Warren street; four persons.
August Meis, 2607 Blair avenue; nine persons.
Paul Schaaf, 816 North Market street; three persons.
John Powers, 1326 Blair avenue; seven persons.
Frank Smaller, 1400 North Ninth street; three persons.
Jacob Curtis, 918 St. Louis avenue; six persons.
Henry Ditchmendy, 218 Ferry street; one person.
Albert Dann, 107 North Eighth street; one person.
Philip Corridon, 1424 North Twenty-second street; seven persons.
Thomas Hondelat, 2301 North Thirteenth street; two persons.
William Dean, 100 North Market street; one person.
Christ Meyer, 1217 Warren street; one person.
William Rich, 1428 North Tenth street; five persons.
Martin Fitzgerald, 907 Palm street; six persons.
Frank Winker, 1821 North Eighth street; one person.
Gottleb Lumpp, 2231 North Market street; one person.
Thomas Patterson, 2503 North Ninth street; one person.
Jacob Neupert, 2006 Newhouse avenue; one person.
Nick Reuter, 2600 Morgan street; one person.
Vincent Cherminki, 1313 Russell avenue; one person.
William Baur, 905 High street; one person.
Cornelius Jacobs, 807 Benton street; five persons.
George Kleb, 3748 Oregon avenue; nine persons.

Down Town Houses Ignored.

POST-DISPATCH blanks were left at a number of large stores for the purpose of finding out how many of the employes of the establishments had been overlooked. From the following named stores the list which is appended was obtained: J. L. Hudson, Nugent, Frank Bros., Crawford's and Barr's.

John Beesch, 4331 John avenue; six persons.
B. Sutter, 4338 John avenue; four persons.
E. Schweiger, 4333 John avenue; four persons.
Henry Kollwernkell, 4333 John avenue; three persons.
Sylvester E. Smith, 4317 John avenue; four persons.
John Wagle, 4309 John avenue; eight persons.
Wm. Ryan, 722 North Fourteenth street; three persons.
J. Q. Pepper, 1552 Gratiot street; two persons.
Frank Andrews, 1526 Linden street; two persons.
Lena Zink, 1356 Glasgow avenue; four persons.
E. Detrich, 2614 Laclede avenue; seven persons.
E. L. Luker, 2221 Farrar street; nine.
Nora Benson, 1317 Pine street; two.
Hy Sterling, 1404 St. Ange avenue; one.
Wm. Miller, 4754 Cote Brilliante avenue; one.
Maggie B. Tibbitt, 3139 Franklin avenue; three.
Samuel Howarth, 431 John avenue; eight.
W. W. Eldridge, 1417 Olive street.
Miss Estelle Meyers, 2926 Madison street; five.
Miss Butz, 1514 North Twenty-fifth street.
James McClure, 4337 John avenue; six.
N. B. Hatcher, Jr., 1409 Chestnut street.
Thos. Cuddy, Seventeenth and Olive street, southeast corner.
Miss Nora Conley, 2200 Salisbury.
B. E. Conseding, 2622 Clark avenue.
J. J. Twomey, 2634 Olive street.
M. B. O'Shea, 1115 Channing avenue.
John Shea, 1117 North Twentieth street; nine.
P. Walker, 2707 Eugenia street, four.
Agnes Downes, 1427 Webster avenue, five.
John F. Sieling, 4243A Evans avenue; three persons.
Edgar Bringhurst, 1504 Blair avenue; one person.
John Winter, 1629 Hebert street; three persons.
David O'Keefe, 2443 North Garrison avenue; three persons.
M. Scouler, 2622 Clark avenue; one person.
Henry Koch, 2117 Montgomery street.
Albert Buser, 1512 Hebert street, five persons.
Walter G. Poston, 2517 North Elliot avenue; three persons.
John J. Welsh, 1819 Cass avenue.
Wm. Girthofer, 1502 St. Louis avenue.
Wm. G. Chappel, 37 Olive street.
John A. Lord, 801 North Sixth street.
Edward McLoughlin, 1219 North Seventh street.
C. M. Stark, 2214 Lucas avenue.
O. Ellis, Belmont Hotel.
Edward Pomere, 812 Walnut street.
J. Seymour, 1102 North Eleventh street; three.
Richard Wodlington, 114 North Fourth street; three.
D. P. Buckley, 2939 Page avenue; six.
R. E. Lagrove, 1507 Washington avenue; one.
G. P. Walker, 1509 Washington avenue; one.
Dr. McLean's office, Washington avenue.
J. W. Howe, Eleventh and Pine street; three.
Byron Nugent, 3700 Delmar avenue; six.
Henry James Dale, 1509 Washington avenue.
Dave Cross, 1509 Washington avenue.
Ignace Glasser, 1829 Rutger street; one.
Thos. Hampshire, 1405 Washington avenue.
H. C. Cole, 1405 Washington avenue.
Ross McAphee and wife, 2026 Cross street.

Thirty-one Short.

The Henry Gaus & Sons Manufacturing Co. report that the following are anxious to go on the census lists and hope there will be a recount so as to give them a chance:

Paul M. Loewe, 1715 North Eleventh street; six persons.
Joseph W. Mitchell, 1218 Wright street; seven persons.
George Donnally, 912 Clinton street; five persons.
Cornelius Barrett, 1930 Cass avenue; three persons.
Thos. H. Evans, 1927 North Thirteenth street; three persons.
Jacob H. Penn, 2162 Farrar street; four persons.
Wm. Cassedy, 813 Clinton street; one person.
J. W. Anderson, 928 North Fifteenth street; one person.
L. Stuerman, 3605 North Second street; three persons.

Determined to Have a Count.

Mr. C. P. Carman of 1516 La Salle street has not been visited by an enumerator. He has lived in St. Louis forty years and is satisfied there are 500,000 people living in it. At dinner-time yesterday he questioned the men who, like himself, work for the Waters-Pierce Oil Co., and found that the following had been missed:

C. P. Carman, 1516 LaSalle street, four.
O. Borgelt, 2921 Rutger street, six.
M. Berg, 2113 Papin street.
G. Foster, 1311 O'Fallon street.
H. Shraud, 2633 Ohio avenue, six.
P. DeWall, 2620 Ohio avenue.
B. Alligus, 2236 Gravois avenue, six.
Olligus, 2934 Nebraska avenue.
P. C. Upton, 1011 South Thirteenth street, seven.
T. Beken, 2328 Randolph street.

Coffin-Makers Not Counted.

The Mound Coffin Co. furnishes the following list of heads of families who have heard a great deal about the census men, but never saw one of them:

Wm. Wack, 2110 North Broadway.
Ed Scherer, 2110 North Broadway.
Gus Miller, 2110 North Broadway.
Al Mano, 2110 North Broadway.
John Kilian, 4357 Natural Bridge road; four.
George L. Pitzer, 2834 Cass avenue; five.
Mrs. Gillen, 2510 North Tenth street; three.
Joshua King, 3006 Bacon street; six.
Philip Gruber, 2217 North Ninth street; four.
D. W. Castle, 2021 South Seventh street; two.
Harry M. Groash, 1021 Franklin avenue; one.
L. Bertsch, 918 Brooklyn street; one.

An Aggravated Case.

Mr. Frank Deming of the firm of Lee-Deming is one of the St. Louisans whose name will not appear in the census lists, and the explanation he gives why he was not enumerated is sufficient in itself to show what absurd instructions the enumerators must have had, or at least what a mistaken impression they received of their duty. When the census man called at Mr. Deming's residence, 3660 Finney avenue, he saw Mrs. Deming. While he was plying his questions about Mr. Deming, Mrs. Deming remarked that her husband was out of the city. The census man asked if he had gone before June 1. He was answered in the affirmative. He then said he couldn't take him. Mrs. Deming protested and said that her husband had only gone to Mexico, Mo., on business and would be back in a few days. The census man, however, said that did not make any difference, that he could not take him.

Mr. Deming, who has since returned to the city, said this morning that he had been living in the neighborhood where he resides at present for five years and was born in St. Louis.

The Percentage of Corrections.

The POST-DISPATCH has published the names of several hundreds who have been omitted and so far explanations and corrections have been very few, not above ten. Of course the statement that the wife gave the information may cover a few cases, but the matter has been so much talked about that most men know pretty accurately whether they have been enumerated or not.

In the case of 2357 Cass avenue the enumerator, who boasts of having but two corrections in his district, says the house was vacant when he called.

J. C. Ottinger, reported in the list of omitted from the Hotel Rozier count was not, it is found on investigation, entitled to entry on the lists under Supervisor's instructions.

Mr. Henry Busack, 1428 Salisbury street, reports that he and his family, eight in number, have been duly enumerated.

Enumerator Schoetker says he obtained the name of Louis Manz, 1110 Montgomery street, from Mrs. Manz.

They Were Not on the List.

The following employes of Samuel C. Davis & Co. report on a canvass of one department twelve persons missed:

N. M. Moody, 3; C. S. Fleming, 1; J. W. Asinger, 4; Peter Murphy, 4.

The following omissions were reported on a single POST-DISPATCH blank taken by one citizen:

Lewis A. Weaver and Anthony M. Igel with Espenhain & Co.

John H. Terny, Albert T. Terny, Robert J. Terny, John N. Terny and Howard L. Terny, 1414 Lucas place.

W. D. Hardy and Alexander Walker, 2037 Eugenia street.

John W. Hanralty and nine persons, 2020 Evans avenue.

D. S. Stanforth, 804 Chestnut street.

Miss Bessie Templeman, 1607 North Nineteenth street.

J. W. Kelley and fourteen persons at 1603 Washington avenue.

Mayor Noonan on the Census.

Yesterday afternoon Mayor Noonan, speaking of the defective census, said:

"I will guarantee that through Mr. Temple and his corps of assistants in the Water Rates office the correct census can be taken in such shape that it can be supported by an affidavit from each inspector on the work. These inspectors come in direct contact with the people every day and are well-known to the householders. In my opinion, next to the employment of the letter-carriers, the best plan is to have the work done through the Water Rates Department.

"To-day I received the following message from City Counselor Bell, who is in Washington, giving our libeled citizens some little hope:

"'Our matters relating to granite pavement at Custom-house, census enumeration and Jefferson Barracks appropriation are in good shape. Will return Monday.'"

Mayor Noonan is bitter in his denunciation of those enumerators who have soldiered on their work. He believes that a great many of the men employed were honest in their work, but that many were not, he says, is indisputable after the exposure made by the POST-DISPATCH.

Prof. Woodward's Views.

Prof. C. M. Woodward of the Manual Training School, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the new census, was seen at his residence last evening by a POST-DISPATCH reporter and questioned regarding the probabilities of the taking of the eleventh census a second time. The Professor considers himself as being in rather a delicate position relative to the probabilities of his taking the census over again as the only thing which he has heard about so far has been from the newspapers.

"I don't like to say anything about it," he said, "because I don't know anything about it yet. I have read what the papers have to say about it and that is all. I really have some doubts as to whether the Government will sanction the taking of the census over again as it would establish a bad precedent and other cities would demand the same privilege. In case they should grant permission and I should be asked to do the work, I should accept, I suppose, of course, but I am not making my plans with any such expectations."

"How long would it take you to do the work, do you think?"

"Well, after all preparations were completed I could do it in about three days; that is providing that the only questions to be asked by the enumerators would be relative to age, sex, nationality, etc. It would take about one month's preparation before I could start the enumerators out. Then it could all be finished in about three days."

"How many men would you need?"

"About five hundred men. They would cover the ground very quickly?"

"What do you think about the advisability of pressing the letter-carriers into the service?"

"I do not consider it a wise plan. They could only work about four hours a day steadily at it, and other men could do it just as well. The idea that the letter-carriers know everybody is a mistake, I think. They only see the person who comes to the door after the mail, and as for their knowledge of other things, such as their age, etc., of course they know nothing except in exceptional cases."

"When would be the best time for taking the census?"

"About the 1st of October. When those who have been away for the summer have mostly returned and the houses are nearly all occupied."

"What would it cost to take the census over again?"

"Well, that is a question hard to answer. It would take $15,000, more or less. You see I use the figures with discretion. I figure that 500 enumerators would cost about $25 apiece, and the balance could be used for the other expenses. The enumerators would of course be at work a couple of days before they started taking the names. But I do not give these figures as being accurate. I can't really say what it would probably cost without thinking it over. Don't say that I said these figures were my estimate. I say more or less. I don't wish to put it too large or too small, but I think it would be somewhere in that neighborhood."

"How many more names do you think you could find?"

"My goodness, don't ask such a question. I cannot say, of course, but I can get the name of every man in the city. I have received no notice from any committee as yet, and probably will not until they hear from Washington. I go to Chicago to-morrow to deliver a speech on manual training. I will return Wednesday and then go to Sweet Springs. I will return Friday morning and then go to Minnesota with my family."

The Recount of 1880.

Speaking of the recount of 1880 Mr. H. C. Wright, who was then connected with the St. Louis Post Office, said:

"I notice several papers have stated that the work of re-taking the census in 1880 was intrusted to Prof. Woodward of Washington University. This is a mistake. In 1880 the business men of St. Louis were as much dissatisfied with the census returns as they now are, and a number of merchants on Change contributed money, I think less than $1,000, to have it retaken. The money was placed in the hands of Postmaster Hayes and the work done by the letter carriers under my direction as superintendent of the free delivery service. Each carrier was furnished a book in which he placed the names of the heads of families and the number of persons in each house. It required about four days to complete the work, which was done after the mail matter had been delivered. Through this source the number was increased between 12,000 and 13,000. I tabulated these reports and forwarded them to the Census Bureau and they were accepted and so published, making our census at that time 350,518. Although this census was not so large as expected it is generally conceded as satisfactory, taking into consideration that it was commonly believed the census of 1870 had been largely "padded" through a spirit of rivalry with a neighboring city. There is no question but that more satisfactory returns of more residents can be obtained through the carriers than in any other way, they being familiar with their respective routes and know about the number of persons in each house even if absent, as many are at this season of the year.

"The force of carriers having been largely increased since 1880, the work of retaking the present census could no doubt be accomplished more satisfactorily, with less expense and more rapidly by the carriers than in any other way."

A New Count.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—It is probable that a recount of the census will be ordered for St. Louis. Congressman Frank and City Counselor Bell to-day called at the Census Office, but owing to the absence of Supt. Porter nothing was accomplished. Mr. Hyde, who is chief of the enumerators' division, was seen, and he stated that if it were shown that there were gross omissions, a recount might be secured.

Mr. Weigel, the supervisor of the district, placed his estimate of the population too low, and as a consequence, he did not have a sufficient number of enumerators to take a complete and accurate census. Mr. Weigel has been in telegraphic communication with the Census Office for several days, explaining why the census was not fully and correctly taken. He cites as one reason for the smallness of the returns that in the fashionable quarter of the city it has been almost impossible for the enumerators to gather the required information because many of the residents have left the city for the summer. There seems to be but little doubt that the census of St. Louis is full of errors and omissions. A delegation of citizens from St. Louis are expected here, and they will call upon the Secretary of the Interior and Superintendent Porter to urge them to issue an order for a recount.

Paris, Tex., Complains.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, TEXR, June 21.—There is a great deal of indignation at the manner in which the census has been taken here. Two years ago a careful census under the auspices of the City Council showed a population of 10,227. Now it will fall below 8,000, although the city limits have been considerably increased. Charges of negligence and carelessness on the part of the enumerators are freely made. This city will fall at least 30 per cent below its actual population.

Cincinnati's Population.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, O., June 21.—Col. Lot Wright, Supervisor of Census, gave his impression to-day, without resorting to figures, that the census would show a population of 310,000 in Cincinnati and 400,000 in Hamilton County. Col. D. W. McClung, Collector of Internal Revenue, former Secretary of the Board of Elections, said that last fall there were 67,000 voters registered, and from this he would estimate a population of 302,000 for Cincinnati, but he believed Hamilton County would have 400,000 and the State of Ohio four millions.

Accused of Embezzlement.

Detectives Dotzman and Fagan arrested Sam Loumas yesterday afternoon and placed him in the holdover at the Four Courts. The prisoner was formerly a collector in the employ of the Missouri Mercantile Co., 125 Locust street, and is alleged to have misappropriated a small sum. A warrant for embezzlement will be applied for to-morrow.

THE POST-DISPATCH

BRANCH OFFICES.

At the following LOCATIONS BRANCH OFFICES have been established, where WANT ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received and where the PAPER is kept for sale:

BENTON ST.—1501 ..... John Sheer
BENTON ST.—2572 ..... A. H. Vordick
BROADWAY—2001 N. ..... O. D'Amour
BROADWAY and ANGELICA ..... W. J. Kohrumel
BROADWAY—2613 S. ..... E. Geisler
BROADWAY—2807 S. ..... F. Hemm
BROADWAY—7691 S. ..... L. F. Walbal
CARR ST.—1328 ..... Lion Drug Store
CASS ST.—2201 ..... Crawley's Phar
CASS AV.—1000 ..... Cass Avenue Phar
CASS AV.—Cor. 23d ..... H. W. Strathmann
CASS AV., cor. JEFFERSON AV. ..... W. E. Holscher
CHOUTEAU AV.—1801 ..... R. F. A. Spilker
CHOUTEAU AV.—2854 ..... C. Schaefer
CHOUTEAU AV.—2837 ..... W. E. Krueger
CLARK AV.—2136 ..... Chas. F. Ochaner
DODIER ST.—2248 ..... B. Vogt
EASTON AV.—3180 ..... F. C. Pauley
EASTON AV.—4161 ..... Fisher & Co
EAST GRAND AV.—1923 ..... T. T. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—3701 N. ..... T. T. Wurmb
FINNEY AV.—8897 ..... F. E. Fiquet
FRANKLIN AV.—1690 ..... C. Kilpatrick
GAMBLE ST.—2631 ..... A. Braun
GARRISON AV., cor. N. MARKET ..... G. P. Mulhall
GARRISON AV.—1016 ..... D. S. Listiefield
GRAND AV.—1400 N. ..... F. Sohn & Co
GRAND AV.—1926 M ..... W. D. Temm
GRAVOIS—2946 ..... B. Jost
HICKORY ST.—800 ..... E. A. Sennewald & Co
JEFFERSON AV.—300 S. ..... A. H. Schulte
LAFAYETTE AV.—1800 ..... Philip Kaut
LUCAS AV.—1700 ..... W. S. Fleming
LUCAS AV.—8341 ..... Charles C. May
LAFAYETTE AV.—2601 ..... Paul M. Nake
MARKET ST.—2100 ..... C. G. Penney
MENARD—1434 ..... G. Weinsberg
MICHIGAN AND IVORY AV. ..... Benno Bribach
MORGAN ST.—3930 ..... J. S. Procter
NINTH ST.—3632 N. ..... O. Claus
OLIVE ST.—1509 ..... E. Riley
OLIVE ST.—2800 ..... J. L. Royston
OLIVE ST.—3000 ..... J. Guerdan & Co
OLIVE ST.—8201 ..... Louis Schurk
OLIVE ST.—3500 ..... Adam B. Roth
OLIVE ST.—3615 ..... W. R. Grant
PARK AV.—1937 ..... G. H. Andress
SALINA ST.—2870 ..... A. P. Kaltwasser
ST. LOUIS AV., cor. GLASGOW. Carey's Drug Store
TAYLOR AV.—1900 ..... G. H. Wagner
WASHINGTON AV.—1228 ..... Primm's Pharmacy
WASHINGTON AV.—2338 ..... T. S. Glenn
WASHINGTON AV.—2800 ..... J. Weiner
WASHINGTON AV.—3901 ..... Sultan's Pharmacy

SUBURBAN.

EAST ST. LOUIS ..... O. F. Kresse
BELLEVILLE, ILL. ..... Geo. H. Stolberg

TO ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the early departure of the fast-mail train, advertisements for the SUNDAY MORNING POST-DISPATCH must be in the office before 9 o'clock Saturday night to insure insertion.

Parties advertising in these columns and having the answers addressed in care of POST-DISPATCH, will please ask for check to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be inclosed in envelopes. Parties answering advertisements must have their replies directed to their own POST-OFFICE address.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

St. George's Church, Corner Beaumont and Chestnut sts. Rev. Robert A. Holland, S. T. D., Rector. Holy communion, 7:30 a. m. Morning service, with sermon by the rector, 11 a. m. Service of song, 5:00 p. m.

Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), corner of Garrison avenue and Locust street. Rev. John Snyder, pastor. Sunday, June 22, at 10:45 a. m., the pastor will preach. Subject: "Men Who Drift." Mission Sunday-school at 9 p. m. All are cordially invited to our services.

LODGE NOTICES.

MISSOURI LODGE, NO. 11, I. O. M. O. F.—Members are requested to attend our next regular meeting on Friday evening, June 27; election of officers and other important business.
J. P. McKEEVER, N. S.
GEO. J. HORNBACK, Sec. 33

CASTLE HALL, Paragon Lodge No. 58, Knights of Pythias—We extend a cordial invitation to all sister lodges to be with us at our next regular convention, Monday evening at 8 p. m., June 23, to extend a hearty welcome to our Grand Chancellor, who will visit our lodge on said evening. Fraternally in F., C. and B.
WM. T. BLAINE, C. C.
G. H. J. ANDREAS, A. R. S. 23

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—Position by 1st-class book-keeper, with references. Add. R 23, this office. 36

Clerks and Salesman.

WANTED—Position in office by young man of 19: 3 years' experience; salary to begin no object. Address H 21, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation; gentleman of business ability, good office man, will take any position for honest living pay. Address A 23, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation as salesman in a dry goods store; 15 year's experience; speaks English, German and Bohemian; strictly sober; best of reference given. Address Edwardsville, Ill., L. box 72.

WANTED—A sober, well-educated young man desires employment in a railroad office; would give $50 or more to party whose influence would be a guarantee for securing a permanent position. Address H 22, this office.

NOTICE—Merchant Tailor-Made Suits uncalled for at cut prices. 19 N. 6th st. 37

The Trades.

WANTED—Foremanship of printing office by man thorough in all branches. Ad. N 25, this office.

WANTED—Bar keeper (man) wants position in first-class saloon, understands his business and can furnish first-class refs.; would prefer to go West. Address W 21, this office. 38

Coachmen.

WANTED—Sit. by a young German as coachman. Address P 26, this office. 39

Stenographers.

WANTED—By a young man position as stenographer, typewriter, bookkeeper or collector; law, real estate or insurance office preferred. Address G 22, this office.

SEVERAL experienced stenographers desire positions. St. Louis Type-writer Exchange, 710 Olive st. 41

Boys.

WANTED—Boy 14 years of age with some experience desires to learn the graining business. Address B 26, this office. 42

WANTED—Situation by a boy of 17, who has had some experience in office work, in a commission house to learn the business; may want to invest some money after awhile. Add. E 23, this office. 42

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Copying to do at home. Call at 1927 St. Charles st. 43

WANTED—A position as night watch or as janitor; best of references fur. Address D 25, this office.

WANTED—Sit. by young man, aged 22, in private family or drive delivery wagon. Address K 26, this office. 43

WANTED—Permanent position by young man as collector with responsible house; can give best city reference. Address L 26, this office. 43

WANTED—A man, and wife, would like a good position in or out of the city, with fair wages; best of references. Address J 23, this office. 43

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Boys.

WANTED—Boy. 2742 Olive st.; apply from 10 to 12 a. m. 61

WANTED—Boy about 18; office work and assist in shipping. Address A 26, this office. 61

WANTED—Strong boy in trimming department at D. W. Haydock's, 10th and St. Charles sts. 61

WANTED—Boys to learn cost pressing; good wages while learning. 2024 Sidney st. Stimer. 61

WANTED—Colored boy 15 to 17 years old to take care of horse and work about house. George Dausman, 4491 Pine or 411 Olive sts. 62

WANTED—Industrious boy or girl to do office work to pay for lessons in typewriting or shorthand. Central School, 17th and Olive st. 61

WANTED—Apprentice boys between 16 and 18 years of age to learn the trade of stove-plate molding; must live at home. Apply 501 S. Main st.

Stenographers.

$35 REWARD paid stenographers for reporting vacancies. St. Louis Type-Writer Exchange, 710 Olive st. 60

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Book-keepers.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

THE BRYANT & STRATTON COLLEGE, cor. Broadway and Market st., will remain open all summer. Call for circular. 53

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—A solicitor that is posted in printing. Address W 24, this office. 54

WANTED—First-class solicitors for printing; liberal terms. Address G 23, this office. 54

WANTED—Salesman; must have ability and not afraid of work. London Art Co., 1323 Olive st.

WANTED—Drug clerk; must not be afraid to work; German preferred. Address C 27, this office. 54

WANTED—A first rate and experienced advertising solicitor for high class medium; ref. req. Address H 24, this office.

WANTED—Salesman of exceptionalability, sober, energetic and willing to work can make remarkable commissions taking orders from merchants, steamboats railroads and other large consumers; call Monday p. m. Frederick, Peres & Co., 950 N. 3d st.

WANTED—Salesmen, on salary or commission, to handle the new patent chemical ink erasing pencil: the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds, no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; we want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory. Sample by mail 35 cents. For terms and full particulars address the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

MERCHANT Tailoring Suits made to order on time payment. 602 Chestnut st. 54

MISS MACKLIND, private teacher, telegraphing, shorthand, typewriting, German and English, 2312 Eugenia st. 54

HAYWARD'S

Business and Shorthand College, 618 and 620 Olive st. Open all summer; all branches taught. 54

The Trades.

WANTED—A good blacksmith at 1805 Menard st. 58

WANTED—Good tinners. 908 S. 4th st. Kraatz & Bro. 58

WANTED—Three or four good cabinetmakers. 1610 N. 8th st. 58

WANTED—Retoucher, piece work. Address B 22, this office. 58

WANTED—Two good tinners for outside work. 202 N. 12th st. 58

WANTED—Compositor at No. 11 Bridge Entrance, 3d and Washington av. 58

WANTED—Two carpenters. Apply at 306½ N. 10th st. Monday morning. 58

WANTED—A good painter; good place for steady man. 3908 S. Broadway 58

WANTED—Carpenters. Apply at Missouri Car & Foundry Co., 2800 DeKalb st. 58

WANTED—First-class architectural draughtsman. G. U. Heimburger, 418½ Olive st. 58

WANTED—2 lasters on men's shoes and 1 leveler. Home Shoe Co., 8th and Walnut st. 58

WANTED—A lithograph pressman. Levison & Blythe Stationery Co., 213 N. 2d st. 58

WANTED—Architectural draughtman. Paulus & Williamson, 506 Olive st., room 14. 58

WANTED—A good draughtsman. MacMurray & Judge Iron Co., 21st and Papin sts. 58

WANTED—Brass finishers and polishers at Central Union Brass Co., 822 N. 2d st. 58

WANTED—A good tinner. Apply Monday morning. J. B. Ogden, 2654 Chouteau av. 58

WANTED—A 1 pattern-maker; one familiar with archt. work. Address O 25, this office. 58

WANTED—Good column molders and flask-makers. Call Monday morning at 2203 S. 7th st. 58

WANTED—A competent stove mounter at once. Apply at Eagle Foundry Co., Belleville, Ill. 58

WANTED—Good architectural draughtsman. Apply to Ad. Monschein, 104½ N. Broadway. 58

WANTED—Good molders on housework at MacMurray & Judge Iron Co., 21st and Papin sts. 58

WANTED—Three blacksmith helpers. Call to-day between 10 and 11 o'clock at works, 428 S. 6th st. 58

WANTED—A first-class engraver for jewelry and silverware. Merrick, Walsh & Phelps, 511 Olive st. 58

WANTED—Shoemakers; plain and box toe lasters on men's peg work. Monks Shoe Co., 404 Elm st. 58

WANTED—500 men at once to call at 1138 Olive st. and buy Bliss' Cockroach Exterminator; it is the best. 58

WANTED—Quarrymen and laborers; steady work; highest wages; Claggett and Union avs. John Bambrick. 58

WANTED—Mafmaker and frame-fitter. Address, stating salary, E. Klauber, 332 4th av., Louisville, Ky. 58

WANTED—One first-class finisher on ladies' fine shoes at Brown-Desnoyers Shoe Co., cor. 8th and Walnut sts. 58

WANTED—Quarrymen and laborers; steady work; highest wages; Main and Madison. Bambrick-Bates Cons. Co. 58

WANTED—A No. 1 meat cutter, must speak English and German; none but a single man need apply. Park and California avs. 58

WANTED—A good carriage woodworker who understands repair work and making gear parts. Haydock Bros., 14th and Papin sts. 58

WANTED—4 good stair builders for work in buildings; also 2 young men with some experience in tools, at factory, 2510 N. 9th st. 58

WANTED—A bench hand to work on stairs; experienced men preferred; also a good boy. Apply Sunday morning until 12 o'clock at 3015 Salena. 58

WANTED—At American Brake Co., 2d and Tyler, 13 or 15 first-class blacksmiths and helpers for night shift; none but good workmen need apply. 58

WANTED—Hand sewers, also a first-class McKay operator, who is a good laster on ladies' fine shoes. Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., 21st and Lucas place. 58

WANTED—A first-class carpenter; must understand heavy frame work and the handling of a derrick. Apply at 4141 Bell av. F. Kohlmeyer & Son. 58

WANTED—Licensed engineer to do his own firing; large manufacturing establishment; good pay and steady job for man not afraid to work. Address C 25, this office. 58

WANTED—A good bread and pastry baker, with small capital; a good chance for a good man. Apply at Room 9, McLean Building, 4th and Market sts. N. D. Allen. 58

NOTICE to team owners. You are all invited to attend a meeting of the Team Owners' Union this afternoon at Lohman's Hall, 22007 S 7th st., at 2 p. m. All invited. 58

WANTED—All paper hangers and decorators are requested to appear at the Orpheus Hall, 204 Market st., Wednesday eve, 8 p. m., the 25th inst. By order of committee. 58

WANTED—By the Harmonie Club, an experienced caterer; must be well recommended and have at least $2,000 cash capital. Send applications, with references by mail to "Harmonie" 18th and Olive sts.

WANTED

Two first-class negative retouchers immediately at Strauss' Photo.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A trotting-horse rubber; also a boy. Gilbirds', 5441 Page av. 62

WANTED—A porter and packer at Standard Stamping Co., 918-20-22 N. 2d st. 62

WANTED—A good young man to tend meat shop and kill at No. 15 S. 14th st. 62

WANTED—A driver for a milk wagon; references required. Address O 24, this office. 62

WANTED—Girl, from 12 to 14, in a family of three; good home. 815 N. Market st. 62

WANTED—Two good teamsters at 3867 St. Ferdinand av.; steady work. P. D. Sare. 62

WANTED—First-class hands on overall pants; best price, steady work. E. Seegall, 1303 N. Broadway. 69

WANTED—A man that understands running wash machine and small boiler. Elk's Steam Laundry, 111 S. 7th st. 62

WANTED—Old man to do work around house and barn, that can milk. Dr. F. J. Harvey, Shaw av., East King's highway. 62

WANTED—A good reliable, sober man; one who understands the care of horse, cow and gardening. Address T 23, this office.

WANTED—Man to take care of team and attend to lawn; must be a first-class driver and furnish city ref. Apply at 4028 Washington av. 62

WANTED—Teamsters at the rate of $30 per month; call at 1424 N. Jefferson av., at 6 a. m. sharp, Monday. J. Gordon, foreman St. Louis Drayage Co. 62

WANTED—Man to care for horse and cow and work round house; must be sober and know how to use carpenter's tools; $10 per month year round, with board. 2009 Forrest av. 62

WANTED—A man capable of taking charge of the Springfield retail branch of our business; good references required and $500 cash security; deposit well secured; compensation $1,200 per year. Mercantile Book Co., Chicago. 62

WANTED—Man and wife, man to drive wagon for small dairy and wife to do general housework for family of four. Apply Cunningham pl., Old Manchester rd., opposite Poor-House, on Sunday, or at 2900 Market st., Monday at 10 o'clock. 62

WANTED—An experienced newspaper man to assist us on "Collier's Once a Week," the best illustrated family paper now published. Big pay to one who can do the work; must have good address and best of ref. Call Monday, 2104 N. 2d st. D. M. Sims. 62

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Laborers.

WANTED—Laborers at 2800 DeKalb st. 59

WANTED—20 men on Taylor av. and Pine st.; pay $2 a day. Jas. Carroll. 59

WANTED—Laborers and teams. Apply on cable Broadway and Wyoming st. 59

WANTED—50 laborers at Manchester and Vandeventer av. Allen & Vleths. 59

WANTED—Laborers on cable; steady work. Apply Broadway and Sidney st. 59

WANTED—25 teams, 45 cents per load, cor. 7th and Christy av. John J. Brown. 59

WANTED—20 laborers, $1.75 per day, corner 7th and Christy av. John J. Brown. 59

WANTED—50 laborers at works of St. Louis Smelting & Refining Co., near Cheltenham. 59

WANTED—20 teams and men Monday morning on 12th and Cass av. McQuade & Ichan. 59

WANTED—Two hundred laborers; Broadway cable. Apply on work at North Markets st. 59

WANTED—20 men and 30 teams on Locust st., near Lemingwell av.; four weeks' work. John Donovan. 59

WANTED—Teams $4; laborers $1.75 per day; steady work. Shrewsbury Park, 'Frisco R. R. John Sambrick. 59

WANTED—10 men and 15 teams with big beds on 6th and Pine; pay men $2 a day and teams 55c a load. Jas. Carroll. 59

WANTED—Teams, scraper holders and teamsters on Cabanne and Union avs., and wagon teams on 19th and Olive sts. Thos. Whelan. 59

WANTED—Blacksmiths and molders. Apply at works, Manchester road and Chouteau av. Scherpe & Koken, Agricultural Iron Co. 58

WANTED—Teams (to haul clay. Apply Blackmer & Post's Pipe Works, Ewing av. and Mo. Pac. Ry., or at Arsenal st. and Oak Hill Ry., near Insane Asylum. 59

WANTED—On Morgan st. and Vandeventer and Bell av. and Vandeventer, 25 men at $2 per day and 20 wagon teams on grading. E. Whelan & Fanning. 59

WANTED—Fifty men and twenty teams; Broadway and Salisbury sts.; wages for men, $1.75 per day and tools furnished; teams $4 per day. Tom Miller. 59

WANTED—On the Wabash railroad track, near Boyle av., 40 men at $2 per day and scraper teams; highest wages paid; 2 months' work on grading, board furnished. E. Whelan & Fanning. 59

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Teachers, Companions, etc.

WANTED—Situation as governess. Address R 22, this office. 77

WANTED—Lady would travel with family and be very useful; salary no object. Address W 22, this office. 77

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—lady would like to obtain writing of any kind to do at home. Address S., Letter Carrier 134. 44

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—By a good seamstress, a situation by month, in a first-class family in the city or suburbs, within 40 miles; terms $5 per week. Add. C 21, this office. 46

WANTS SITUATION—First-class seamstress, in families, by the month; no objection to suburbs or short distance in the country. Willing to assist with light housework if desired; have machine; best city references. Address G 26, this office. 46

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A position as housekeeper by experienced person; willing to leave city. Address C 24, this office. 47

General Housework.

WANTED—A situation by a young girl as a housegirl or a nurse. Call at 646 Bridge av. 48

STOVE REPAIRS!

For every stove or range made in the United States to be had at A. G. Brauer's, 219 Locust st. 48

Cooks, etc.

WANTED—Situation as cook in small family. Call at 714 23d st. 49

WANTED—Situation by a colored lady as cook in boarding house. 1319 Lucas av., in rear. 49

WANTED—Situation by a No. 1, all-round cook; best of reference given. Address F 23, this office. 49

Nurses.

WANTED—Position as wet nurse; references given. Address J 24, this office. 50

Laundresses.

WANTED—Washing and ironing taken at 3339 Laclede av. 51

WANTED—Situation by a first-class laundress. 2114 Adams st. 51

WANTED—Washing and ironing to take home. B. Smith, 1527 N. 15th st. 51

WANTED—Washing to take home or go out by the day. Mrs. Ellis, 1528 N. 15th st. 51

WANTED—A first-class laundress wants work by the day. Ad. P 21, this office. 51

WANTED—Ladies' and gents' washing to take home; ref. given. 1707 N. 12th st. 51

WANTED—By a woman, to go out the first three days in the week to wash or take care of the home while people are away during summer months. 2630 Mill st. 51

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Two girls wish situations, one at house or dining-room work, other as nurse. 1454½ Cass av. 52

WANTED—Sit., by 2 girls, wishes one as house or dining-room work; other as nurse. Address P 25, this office. 52

WANTED—A young lady of good address, business experience and energetic disposition desires employment in an office or store; good references. Address N 24, this office. 52

McKINNEY'S BREAD.

Sold Only to the Wholesale Trade. 52

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—A good saleslady in a dry goods store. 1324 Market st. 63

WANTED—By a lady, envelopes to direct or copying to do at home. Ad. L 22, this office. 63

WANTED—Saleslady; splendid territory still open for refined, educated ladies; big pay and short hours. Frederick, Peres & Co., 950 N. 3d st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Housekeeper. Inquire at No. 17 S. 4th st., East St. Louis. 63

Bargains This Week!

MULVIHILL'S, 112 and 114 N. 12th St.

As the hot weather has come, and you need these goods, you can purchase of us gasoline stoves, baby carriages, refrigerators, hanging lamps, clocks, rugs, etc. Also a complete line of bedroom suits, parlor suits, wardrobes, sideboards, chiffoniers and folding beds in all woods.

N. B.—Call and examine our elegant line of Brussels and Ingrain carpets on easy weekly or monthly payments. 63

Cooks, etc.

WANTED—A woman to cook. 3506 Olive. 1 68

WANTED—A cook. Apply at 3028 Sheridan av. 68

WANTED—A good cook. Apply at 3538 Pine st. 68

WANTED—A good colored cook at 3500 Laclede av. 68

WANTED—Cook at 1743 Waverly place; good wages. 68

WANTED—Good cook with references. 2203 Olive st. 68

WANTED—First-class cook. Apply Monday at 3515 Pine st. 68

WANTED—A good woman; cook, wash and iron. Call 2721 Lucas av. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook (no washing or ironing) at 3108 Morgan st. 68

WANTED—A girl or colored woman to do plain cooking. 3659 Laclede av. 68

WANTED—Girl to do cooking, washing and ironing in small family. Apply at 910 Sarah st. 68

WANTED—Good cook, with or without washing; will pay $16 per month. 712 N. Jefferson av. 68

WANTED—Good girl for cook and general housework in family of two. Apply 2390 S. 12th st.

WANTED—Woman to cook and do housework; no washing; German preferred. Apply at 218 N. Compton av. 68

WANTED—1st class seamstress; must understand sewing on singer sewing machine. Call at 3528 Chestnut. 68

WANTED—A first-class cook to assist in washing and ironing; a family of three. Apply 3526 Washington av. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook and wash only in a private family; good wages. Apply 1302 Garrison av., corner Dickson. 68

WANTED—A good German girl; must be a good cook; good wages to right party; references required. Call at 3640 Cook av. 68

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Teachers, Companions, etc.

WANTED—Experienced teacher of geometry and trigonometry, to give private instruction. Address A 27, this office. 78

Laundresses.

WANTED—Laundress. 2223 Adams st. 67

WANTED—A wash-woman for Monday. 1915 Papin st. 67

WANTED—First-class starcher and two girls. 1318 Pine street. 67

WANTED—Machine-hands and hand-sewers; good wages; steady work. Apply 1208 S. 7th st. 67

WANTED—2 girls that understand running bosom ironers. Dustin's Steam Laundry, 1017 Pine.

WANTED—White woman to work one day in each week in payment for furnished room. 2008 Olive st. 67

WANTED—Girls to starch and girls for plain ironing; also mangle hands. City Laundry, 1331 Washington av. 67

WANTED—A first-class starcher; also, a shirt ironer and other help for laundry, to go to Spirit Lake, Io. Apply 1500 Chestnut st. 67

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Good dressmakers at 1512 Olive st. 69

WANTED—A good seamstress. 2319 Olive st. 69

WANTED—First-class dressmakers at 1222 Olive st. 69

WANTED—A first-class dressmaker at 3032 Cass av. 69

WANTED—A good seamstress at 22d and Benton sts. 69

WANTED—An experienced waistmaker. 3622 Olive st. 69

WANTED—Pants makers; good prices paid. 802 N. 10th st. 69

WANTED—Experienced hands to sew on pants. 1623 Carr st. 69

WANTED—Two dressmaker and apprentice girls. 2643 Olive st. 69

WANTED—First-class machine hands on vests. 2725 Adams st. 69

WANTED—Seamstress, one that understands dressmaking. 2208 Lucas place. 69

WANTED—Good hands on custom pants. The London Tailor, 2306 Olive st. 69

WANTED—A good dressmaker, machine hand, on calico work. 909 N. 11th st. 69

WANTED—Shirtmakers; good pay, steady work. Schwartz & Krause, 711 N. 7th st. 69

WANTED—First-class dressmaker immediately at 1003 Pine st. No other need apply. 69

WANTED—A young girl to sew for dressmaker. Mrs. Hintesteiler, 816 Franklin av. 69

WANTED—Machine girls and basters to sew on shop vests; some to learn. 621 Lynch st. 69

WANTED—A girl to make buttonholes with machine. Schwartz & Krause, 711 N. 7th st. 69

WANTED—Girls to learn on jeans pants; steam power. C. D. Comfort Mfg. Co., 617 Walnut st.

WANTED—Stitchers, pasters, lining makers, and girls to learn. Home Shoe Co., 8th and Walnut.

WANTED—Shirtmakers to take work home, good pay, steady work. Schwartz & Krause, 711 N. 7th st. 69

WANTED—Dressmakers—1 first-class skirt draper, 1 first-class waist maker. Call at 1105 Olive st., 2d floor. 69

WANTED—Factory girls to work on shop and custom pants. Apply to C. Doyle, Pope's Theater building. 69

WANTED—Two good machine hands on vests; also a girl to learn; pay while learning. 317 Russell av. 69

WANTED—Hands to make all grades of pants; best prices paid. Martin Clothing Co., 813 Washington av. 69

WANTED—Shirt, drawer and overall hands to take work home. The New Era Shirt Factory, 829 N. 6th, upstairs. 69

WANTED—First-class hands on flannel and chevIot shirts; best pay; steady work. E. Seegall, 1303 N. Broadway. 69

WANTED—Operators on Wheeler & Wilson and Singer sewing machines. St. Louis Corset Co., 21st and Morgan sts. 69

WANTED—First-class hands on flannel and chevIot shirts, best pay, steady work. E. Seegall, 1303 N. Broadway. 69

WANTED—Machine hands and finishers on pants; electric power; easy work and best prices paid. M. Cohen & Co., 715 to 719 N. 7th st. 69

ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Wanted—Experienced operators on jeans pants; steam power. C. D. Comfort Mfg. Co., 617 Walnut st. 69

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Dining-room girl. 509 S. 22d st. 71

WANTED—Steady colored girl. 2935 Olive st. 71

WANTED—A good servant. 22d and Warren sts. 71

WANTED—A good girl at once at 912 N. Jefferson av.

WANTED—A servant at once at 22d and Benton sts. 71

WANTED—A refined white lady attendant. 1124 Pine st. 71

WANTED—A girl for house cleaning at 910 N. Jefferson av. 71

WANTED—A young girl in a small family. Apply 4029 Bell av. 71

WANTED—Six scrub girls. Apply to housekeeper, Windsor Hotel. 71

WANTED—A good German girl; no washing. 3037 Madison st. 71

WANTED—2 girls to paste tea caddies. Apply at 721 and 723 S. 2d st. 71

WANTED—A good German girl; no washing. Call at 2622 Lafayette av. 71

WANTED—A good girl for kitchen work; best wages paid. 2005 Franklin av. 71

WANTED—Shoe stitchers and table girls. Ramlose Shoe Factory, 242 Biddle st. 71

WANTED—A girl 15 years old, to assist with children. Call at 2346 Madison st.

WANTED—5 ladies wishing permanent positions to call Monday after 10 at 1207 N. 17th st. 71

WANTED—By a widow 1 or 2 offices to sweep or washing at home or by the day. 1219 N. 16th st.

WANTED—Lining makers and beaders at Brown-Desnoyers Shoe Co., cor. 8th and Walnut sts.

WANTED—German girl; family of three, country, ten miles from city. Call at 420 Walnut st.

WANTED—A German girl or woman about 30 years old to tend a bakery store. 1313 N. Broadway.

WANTED—For Northern summer hotel an experienced dishwasher. Apply at 1441 Wright.

WANTED—A good woman for chamber work. Monday morning at Bristol Hotel, 8th and Chestnut sts. 71

WANTED—A situation by a girl to work by the week and to go home at night. Call or address 1708 Market st. 71

WANTED—A woman of experience with good reference to attend a lady during confinement. Apply 3535 Cozzens st. 71

WANTED—Cooks, laundresses, dining-room girls and girls for general work, etc. Mrs. Ampleman, 904 N. Broadway. 71

WANTED—To hear from a quiet woman who wishes an agreeable home with small family. Address M 23, this office. 71

WANTED—A good girl to do chamber work; must have references. Apply at 901 Taylor av., cor. Narrow Gauge Railroad. 71

ASK YOUR GROCER

For McKinney's Bread. 71

FREE TREATMENT

For all diseases; small charge for medicines only; 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily and Sunday; consultation private. Podiatric and Dispensary, 813 N. 6th st. 71

WANTED EVERYBODY TO KNOW.

Sundorff

PORTRAITS.

STUDIO, 927 OLIVE ST., Corner 10th st. Offers now, with a $5.00 contract ticket, good until July 31, one dozen Cabinet Photos, best finish, and one large Portrait, without frame, size either from 8x10 up to 14x17 inches, either photo or crayon finish; strictly first-class. 71

Nurses.

WANTED—Nurse girl. 2949 Dayton st. 70

WANTED—A good nurse girl. 3139 Laclede av. 70

WANTED—A wet nurse. Apply at 1501 N. 11th st. 70

WANTED—At 2206 Olive st. a good laundress by the day. 70

WANTED—An experienced nurse, not under 18. 3659 Laclede av. 70

WANTED—A girl for nursing and housework. 2631 Chestnut st. 70

WANTED—Grown girl as nurse and to assist with housework. 3688 Finney av. 70

WANTED—A little girl to take care of child and do light housework. 2948 O'Fallon st.

WANTED—A young girl to take care walking child and assist in housework. 2918 Lucas av. 70

WANTED—A reliable colored woman to go South as nurse; refs. req. Apply at once, 3609 Pine st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

General Housework.

WANTED—Housegirl. 2821 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Housegirl. 2016 O'Fallon st. 66

WANTED—Housegirl. Address P 22, this office. 66

WANTED—A good housegirl. 2923 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1512 Papin st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3011 Clark av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 3133 School st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 2545 Dayton st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 608 Franklin av.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 5209 Florissant av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework at 2019 Olive st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework at 1222 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at 1913 Hickory st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply 3625 N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework at 1805 Hickory st.

WANTED—Good girl for general housework at 3667 Chestnut st.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework at 2224 Sullivan av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at 3837 Delmar av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Inquire 4325 Delmar av. 66

WANTED—A first-class housegirl. Apply at 1436 Mississippi av. 66

WANTED—Girl to do housework. Apply 82 Vandeventer place.

WANTED—A young girl for general housework. 2816 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for house and dining-room work. 2203 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Young girl for light housework. Apply 4322 Fairfax av. 66

WANTED—Housegirl with good reference. Apply 3115 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Girl 15 or 16 to assist in light housework. 2930 Olive st. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework. 1217 Mississippi av. 66

WANTED—Small girl to help with housework; no washing. 2341 Wash st.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. 2110 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A young girl for general housework. Apply 2930 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of 3. 1723 California av. 66

WANTED—Girl in small family for light housework, at 2852 Cass av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; good place. 2732 Clark av. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework. Apply 1813 Kennett pl. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework. Call at 1728 N. 11th st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for housework; references required. 1528 Salisbury. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; apply at once. 3666 Cook av. 66

WANTED—Young girl to assist in general housework. 2721 Thomas st. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework. 1446 Madison st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework, small family. 929 Morrison av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply Monday at 1023 Clark av. 66

WANTED—Girl to assist in general housework. Apply at 1509 Hickory st. 66

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; no washing. 4320 Bell av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; good wages. 1414 St. Ange av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; no washing. 821 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—A woman for general housework; two in family. 1012 Dolman st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework in a small family. 2620 Thomas st. 66

WANTED—Young girl for housework; no cooking; small family. 3300 Eugenia st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. Call at 3110 Clark av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; good wages; references. 3114 Bell av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no children. Call Monday, 4013 Bell av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework and assist with washing. 2829 Stoddard st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Inquire 2706 Howard st., second floor.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 6 in family; $14 a month. 3119 Brantner place. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework in family of 2; bring ref. 4110 Page av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; references; good wages. 4047 Bell av. 66

WANTED—A good girl 18 years of age for general housework. Apply at 2326 Adams st. 66

WANTED—A good German girl to do general housework. Apply at 2818 Dayton st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; small family; best of wages. 2821 Clark av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; good wages paid. Apply 1122 Chouteau av. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework; family of 3. 2320 Madison st., up-stairs. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework, for family of three. 3735 Cook av. 66

WANTED—A good German or Swede girl for general housework. 4265 St. Ferdinand av. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework in family of three. 3746 Page av. 66

WANTED—A German girl to do general housework in family of two. Call at 415A Argyle av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; small family; good wages. Inquire 3139 Laclede av.

WANTED—A girl or woman for general housework; best of pay; no washing. 2117 Pine. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Inquire at No. 17 S. 4th st., East St. Louis. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework in family of two; German preferred. 3846 Cook av. 66

WANTED—A girl about 15 years to assist as housegirl in private family; call Monday. 1319 Lee av. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework in family without children. 2652 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—First-class girl for general housework; small family; good wages to nice girl. 4321 N. 11th st. 66

WANTED—A good German girl, about 25, for Ewing av. (29th st.) at once; will pay first-class wages. 66

WANTED—Smart girl about 14 or 15 years of age for light housework in small family. 1831 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; also nurse for child 2 years old; references required. 3327 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework, without washing; family small and wages good. 7 Shaw pl. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; small family; references required. Apply 3019 Washington av. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework, also neat nurse girl to take care of children. 2912 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—A reliable girl for general housework; family of two adults. Apply after 12 Monday at 1026 Leonard av. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework in private family; liberal wages paid to good girl. Apply to-day at 1119 Autumn st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; small family; no children; with or without washing. Call 3738 N. 26th st. 66

WANTED—A young woman with good references for general housework. Apply at 2744 Lucas av., between 9 and 2 o'clock Monday. 66

McKINNEY'S BREAD.

Ask your grocer for it. 66

DRESSMAKING.

ACCORDION plaiting, Berlin and Parisian, 25c per yard; special

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

2609 LUCAS AV.—Three unfurnished rooms, large closets, every convenience; $8 per month.

2609 LUCAS AV.—Large 2d-story front room, newly furnished, so. exp., suitable for man and wife, or can be made comfortable for four gentlemen; rent $12. 13

2651 PINE ST.—3 pleasant rooms; 2d-floor; newly papered and whitened. 13

2737 STODDARD ST.—Nicely furnished second-story back room, with bath and gas. 13

2760 BACON ST.—Three rooms on 2d floor; pleasant locality. 13

2813½ LOCUST ST.—Handsomely furnished 2d and 3d floor room; all conveniences. 13

2840 MORGAN ST.—One furnished room; also one unfurnished; convenient to three car lines. 13

2917 MORGAN—Large well furnished front room; so. exposure; private family. 13

2949 DAYTON ST.—Two unfurnished light basement rooms; rent cheap; stone-front corner house. 13

2950 DICKSON ST.—4 elegant rooms, 2d floor, fur. or partly fur. for 2 or 3 adults; all conveniences; desirable neighborhood; West End; ref. exchanged. 13

3113 LUCAS AV.—2d-story suit of newly-furnished rooms; hot and cold bath; southern exposure; also other rooms; single or en suite; detached house, with lawn; stable room, home comforts; private family; terms reasonable for summer.

3214 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished room, private family. pleasant. cool and quiet, to gentleman. 13

3231 CHESTNUT ST.—Nice, pleasant furnished room, home comfort, private family; reasonable. 13

3534 OLIVE ST.—One nicely furnished room. 13

3915 EVANS AV.—Four beautiful rooms second floor, one square from cable; nice yards; water free. 13

3950 MORGAN ST.—2d floor, 3 rooms and bath; $22.50; nice porch; 4th room if required.

COOL, pleasant, connecting rooms to gentlemen near two cables. Address M 24, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room for quiet couple. Address H 26, this office. 13

FURNISHED room for two gents in the West End, $2 per week. Add. A 26, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Middle-aged widow has nicely furnished room for quiet gent. Address J 26, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Very desirable front room, furnished; southern exposure; family without children. Ad. N 26, this office. 13

FOR RENT—4 rooms, suitably furnished, on first floor, having all modern improvements. Apply to 2124 Chestnut st. 13

FOR RENT—Cool front rooms furnished, by lady living alone, for transients; quiet parties only. Address F 26, this office. 13

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished room on first floor for one or two gents; terms reasonable; centrally located. Address B 23, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished back parlor for gentlemen, with breakfast if desired, on Locust, west of Jefferson av. Address E 27, this office. 13

NICELY furnished room in house of lady living alone to transient couples. Ad. L 24, this office.

NEATLY furnished room for one or two gents, $2.50 each; also other unfurnished rooms reasonable. Call at 1727 Morgan st., left hand bell, second floor. 93

ROOMS can be got for transients in a quiet locality. Address K 25, this office. 13

BOARDING.

711 N. 18TH ST.—2 nicely fur rooms, with or without board; can accommodate 4 gentlemen in private family. 18

1006 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, 2d and 3d story front; also other rooms, with board. 18

1102 N. PARK PL.—Large furnished rooms, with or without board; bath; terms reasonable.

1121A S. 12TH ST.—For rent nicely furnished front room, with or without board; suitable for two. 18

1404 LUCAS PL.—Choice rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; terms reasonable. 18

1424 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen, with or without board. 18

1431 LUCAS PL.—Desirable room, with board. 18

1518 WASHINGTON AV.—A nicely furnished room with board; also a carriage-house and stable. 18

1605 WASHINGTON AV.—Desirable cool room, southern exposure; No. 1 board; day boarders. 18

1615 LUCAS PL.—Large 2d-story front room with board; s., e. and w. exposures. 18

1806 OLIVE ST.—Front and back rooms, with or without board. 18

1812 OLIVE ST.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; with or without board. 18

1834 LUCAS PL.—Desirable rooms, with or without board. 18

1927 OLIVE ST.—One pleasant room, with board. 18

2031 OLIVE ST.—2d-story front; two parlors furnished; with or without board. 18

2117 PINE—In private family, beautiful, airy rooms; s. ex.; hot and cold baths; best board, reasonable terms. 18

2206 OLIVE ST.—Desirable rooms, fur., with first-class board. 18

2303 MARKET ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board. 18

2326 OLIVE ST.—Handsomely furnished room; first-class table. 18

2601 PINE ST.—2d-story rooms, well furnished, well ventilated, excellent table and attention. 18

2615 PINE ST.—Large, nicely furnished front room, with good board; southern exposure. 18

2617 CHESTNUT ST.—To gentlemen only; finely furnished 2d story rooms; southern expos.; single or ensuite; with first-class board; all conveniences. Terms reasonable. 18

2636 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished large third-story front room, northern and southern exposure, with or without board. 18

2662 LUCAS AV.—2 or 3 furnished or unfurnished rooms; with board if desired. 18

2708 LUCAS AV.—Nicely furnished rooms with or without board in private family; reasonable. 18

2712 WALNUT ST.—Front room, with or without board; private family; owning own home. 18

2806 STODDARD ST.—Handsomely fur. 2d-story front and back rooms, with board; private family. 18

2812 STODDARD ST.—Nicely furnished rooms with or without board; convenient to two cables. 18

2909 CHESTNUT ST.—Pleasantly furnished second story front room, southern exposure, with board; private family. 18

2910 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished second story front and back rooms; first-class board. 18

2921 SHERIDAN AV.—Well-furnished front room, southern exposure. 18

2921 PINE ST.—Elegant furnished rooms with first-class board in private family; transients accommodated. 18

2931 MORGAN ST.—Handsomely furnished room, with board; large yard with trees; references exchanged. 18

2934 PINE ST. — Nicely furnished 2d-story front room, with board. 18

3212 OLIVE ST.—Large, cool, handsome furnished front room, with first class board. 18

3226 PINE ST.—Rooms with board, suitable for gentlemen or man and wife. 18

3231 WASHINGTON AV.—2d-story front room, with board; ref. ex. 18

3506 OLIVE—A nice front room with table board if desired. 18

3859 OLIVE ST.—One large double parlor, with or without board; southern exposure and large garden. 18

3911 WASHINGTON AV.—2d-story front room nicely furnished, with good board; West End; private family; suitable for two gents. 18

4221 EASTON AV.—A neatly furnished front room for 1 or 2 at $7 per month; board if desired. 18

FOR RENT—First-class rooms, with board, for two gents or married couple. 3224 Franklin av. 18

FOR RENT—Pleasant and newly furnished 2d-story front room, with or without board; private family. Address S 25, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front and back parlors in a nice quiet neighborhood; very reasonable, board if desired. Add. F 22, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Two gentlemen can secure pleasant rooms and board in private Jewish family; no other boarders. Address S 21, this office. 18

FOR RENT—A large, well-ventilated and elegantly furnished front room; southern exposure; gas, bath, etc.; in a healthy and fine location; with or without board; private family; terms reasonable to a party with references. Add. M 25, this office. 18

WANTED—By a widow lady, a child to board. Ad. F 27, this office. 18

WANTED—A widow lady would like to take some children to board. 1931 Dodier st. 18

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD board with plain, but pleasant and comfortable surroundings, can be had near Tuxedo Park. Mo. P. R. R.; fare 6 cents. Address D 26, this office.

WANTED — First-class family in the city can recommend a desirable place in the country for board; one hour's ride from the city. Address J 21, this office.

WANTED—Boarders in the country, convenient to station, 30 minutes from Union Depot, railroad fare only 10 cents, large rooms, abundance of fresh vegetables, milk, butter and chickens; terms very reasonable. P. O. box 690, city.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Wanted.

WANTED—A second-hand harness for a buggy or cart. 721 Spruce st. 11

WANTED—To buy a light surry; must be cheap. Apply at 4582 Cote Brilliante av. 11

WANTED—A large draft horse cheap. C. R. H. DAVIS & CO., 820 Chestnut st. 11

WANTED—Sound horse, spring wagon and harness; must be good and cheap. Address S 24, this office. 11

WANTED—To buy a good second-hand spring wagon; must be cheap; say price. Add. M 22, this office.

WANTED—A good second-hand surrey, with or without harness; reasonable price. Address Supt. of B. & St. L. R. R. 11

WANTED—To exchange for a good driving horse or horse and buggy fruit and ornamental trees or anything in the nursery line; goods to be set out this fall; a responsible guarantee given. Address S 23, this office. 11

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A first-class surrey at 1905 Locust st. 12

FOR SALE—Surry, in good order. 4512 Easton av. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap—Splendid park phaeton. 1214 S. 10th st. 12

FOR SALE—Gray saddle horse. Ed Crowley, 2912 Sheridan av. 12

FOR SALE—Gentle mare; 8 years old; price $65. 4041 Cottage av. 12

FOR SALE—Good leather-top phaeton, cheap. 3000 Russell av. 12

FOR SALE—First-class family horse. Apply to L. E. West, 700 Olive st. 12

FOR SALE—Horse, harness and phaeton for $100 at 1527 N. 17th st., rear. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap—Fine pony, good for riding or driving. 5818 Easton av. 12

FOR SALE—Good covered delivery wagon very cheap. 4265A Garfield av. 12

FOR SALE—Bay pony; suitable for boy or small rig. 2654 Natural Bridge road. 12

FOR SALE—Horse, wagon and harness; cheap and must be sold, at 4514 St. Louis av. 12

FOR SALE—2 city broke horses 5 years old at a bargain. S. E. corner 11th and Walnut st. 12

FOR SALE—An elegant buggy horse, 15½ hands high, 6 years old. Address T 24, this office. 12

FOR SALE—E. H. Nolte has some nice surreys, buggies and park wagons; cheap. 1623 N. 7th st.

FOR SALE—4-year-old stallion, trotting stock, also buggy and harness complete. 1107 Mt. Vernon av.

FOR SALE—Gentle, sound mare, suitable for every use; buggy and harness cheap. 3915 Oregon av.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 end spring top buggy, and also a fine saddle horse with all gaits. Address S 22, this office. 12

FOR SALE—Chestnut sorrel horse, 8 years old, 16 hands, 1,100 lbs., at W. W. Heaves' stable, 12th and Locust, Sunday and Monday. 12

FOR SALE—A fine sorrel buggy horse, 7 years; sound; a lady can drive him; $175; owner leaving the city. Pahlman's, Easton and Garrison av. 12

FOR SALE—One 6-year-old horse; steel gray; perfectly sound and gentle; city broke; weight about 1,300 pounds. Apply at 1902 Gratiot st. 12

FOR SALE—Nice driving horse, with buggy and harness, $70; unbroke horse, 16 hands high, 4 years old, $60. at 1314 N. 10th st., between O'Fallon and Cass av. 12

FOR SALE—Latest style surrey; used only ten days. Can be seen at McKenna's stable, corner of Washington and Vandeventer avs. Apply to F. W. Terpening, 22d and Gratiot sts. 12

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For vehicles, 200 new and second-hand cut under and jump seat surreys, storm buggies, phaetons, carts, park wagons, buggies, laundry, grocery, bakery, butcher, milk wagons, trucks. 1110 N. Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—A stylish thoroughbred buggy horse, 5 years old, 15¼ hands high, city broke, gentle; is not afraid of anything; guaranteed perfectly sound and all gaits every way. Apply 2613 Chestnut st. 12

FOR SALE—By H. Bollwerk, Jr. & Bro., at 3103-3105 S. Broadway—1 new grocer's top wagon, 2 three-spring pedlar or huckster wagons, 1 second-hand stake wagon, 1 almost new one-horse truck with top, 1 open park wagon, 1 elliptic spring-top park wagon, 1 doctor's phaeton, three spring, storm wagon. 12

KEEP COOL—We have a full supply of C. & C. electric motors and fans on hand; call and examine them. Western Electrical Supply Co., 310 N. 3d st. 5

NO. 1 SADDLE or buggy horse; new harness and surrey; bargain till 4 p. m. to-day. 2214 Blair av.

$100 WILL buy a top buggy, horse and harness. Apply 2618 Wright st. 12

$150 FOR new cannopy surrey, cost $245; also No. 1 family horse and fine harness. 1443 Clinton st. 12

$225 WILL buy a good, gentle family horse, harness and surrey. Inquire at Crescent Stables, 3222 Olive st. 12

Business Wagons, Pleasure Vehicles.

The best made vehicles in St. Louis at a sacrifice for ten days only.
Four and spring canopy-top park wagons.
Four raised seat open delivery wagons.
Four regular 2-seat spring wagons.
Seven panel side top delivery wagons.
Two jump-seat surreys.
Two end spring top buggies.
One two-horse soda wagon.
Four storm wagons.
Ten second-hand vehicles.
DUGAN & SAUERBRUNN, Carriage and Wagon Co., cor. 17th and Clark av.
Telephone 1178. 12

"ALWAYS IN THE LEAD."

CHAS. R. GRAVES,

3417 Locust St.,

Is now painting surreys, etc., in imitation natural wood. Call and see them. Also selling natural wood wagons and buckboards, surreys, buggies and storm wagons cheaper than any other maker of first-class work. 12

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A pug dog from 3965 Morgan st. Liberal reward for return. 30

LOST—A silver medal on 18th, between Pine and Olive. Please return to 1803 Olive st. 30

LOST—Small silver watch, near Grand and Olive. Return to Hotel Beers, Grand and Olive. 30

LOST—Pointer dog, liver and white, 9 months old. Liberal reward if returned to 2525 Glasgow av.

LOST—Wednesday eve, a scarf-pin consisting of garnet and 10 small diamonds. Reward if returned to 1345 Garrison av. 30

LOST—The 12th, on Franklin avenue cars between Goodfellow av. and Sarah street, K. P. charm. Reward if left at car office. 30

LOST—Friday morning, brown and yellow canary bird, from 3026 Laclede av. Finder please return and receive $2 reward. 30

LOST—A large pouter pigeon; color white and brown; heavy booted; $2 will be paid for return of same to 3457 Chestnut st. 30

LOST—Strayed from 4586 St. Ferdinand st., Thursday, 4-months Newfoundland; scar on neck, white paws; return and receive reward. 30

LOST—Silver handle parasol. (Monogram J. C. D.) Finder will be paid $4 by returning same to 3136 Olive st. city. No questions asked. 30

LOST—Friday noon at Barr's—a pocket-book containing about $58 and some papers. Finder will be rewarded by returning the same to Mr. Forrester at Barr's. 30

LOST—In Forest Park, April 6, 1890, $4,605. I will pay $2,000 for information that will lead to the recovery of my money. Valentine Fettig, with B. Walker, 17 N. Broadway. 30

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A small pup pug dog; disappeared Saturday, June 21; a handsome reward will be paid for his return; no questions asked. 1213 Washington av. 30

$10 FOR information that will lead to recovery of gold bar pin with bird and diamond attached. Address 2828 Olive st. 30

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—First-class meatshop in West End. Address B 27, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Saloon and fixtures at 7300 Broadway. Apply 1107 Mt. Vernon av. 4

FOR SALE—A good restaurant, centrally located, doing a large business. Add R 21, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Barber shop $150, 2 bath rooms, 4 chairs, cigar stand, good business, call immediately. 1504½ Cass av. 4

FOR SALE—Meat shop, fine ice box and fixtures all complete on the best thoroughfare in East St. Louis. Address Box 602, East St. Louis. 4

FOR SALE—The best retail coal, wood and ice business in the city; 7 head of stock, 2 ice, 4 coal wagons; call and investigate. 317 s. 4th. 4

FOR SALE—Restaurant—1003 Olive st., newly fixed up, at a great bargain; owner must return to New York. Inquire on the premises; must be sold this week. 4

FOR SALE—A coal-yard, cheap; containing one mule, an ice-wagon, one coal wagon, one platform scales, one spring wagon. Apply at O'Shea Bros.' Store, 1801 Singleton st. 4

$250 WILL buy lunch house; No. 1 place for any one; cause of selling, sickness. N. W. cor. 12th and St. Charles sts. 4

THEATRICAL.

GRAHAME'S Dancing School, 1524 Olive—Stage and ball room dancing taught privately; call for terms. 75

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Two young red pet foxes, at 317 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—100 jack rabbits. Call at 516 Talcot av. 5

FOR SALE—A good bird dog. 1322 Market st., rear. 5

FOR SALE—Red and white oleanders. 1009 N. Compton av. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap—Fresh Jersey cow, at 4316 Finney av. 5

FOR SALE—One four-horse "Otto" gas engine, 4512 Easton av. 5

FOR SALE—Two speed lathes and one buffing stand. 4512 Easton av. 5

FOR SALE—A boy's Safety bicycle; in good order; cheap. 1528 Salisbury. 5

FOR SALE—Mad stone—genuine Australian. Call at Museum, 719 N. 6th st. 5

FOR SALE—3 burner gas stove with oven, in good order. 3689 Cozzens st. 5

FOR SALE—A callgraph in good order. Inquire at 705 and 707 N. Main st. 5

FOR SALE—A family ice chest; almost new; cheap. Address G 27, this office. 5

FOR SALE—A bed-room suit; almost new. Inquire at 818 S. 4th st.; up-stairs. 5

WANTED—To sell a fresh milch goat; 2 quarts of milk a day. 3915 Oregon av. 5

FOR SALE—Water spaniel dog and two Scotch terrier pitches. 2105 Morgan st. 5

FOR SALE—A tent, 16 by 24 feet. 22d and Adams sts., Paul Sanders' grocery. 5

FOR SALE—80,000 brick and 50 perch of rock. Collins and Cass av. P. D. Sage. 5

FOR SALE — Cheap—Half dozen hand-painted china fruit plates. 2637 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—Buck Brilliant range, 6 holes; will sell for $12. Add. B 26, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Two pool tables and a nearly new National cash register. Inquire 615 Spruce st. 5

FOR SALE—A $55 sewing machine, New Home, for $25. Call to 819 Franklin av., up-stairs. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap, a 12-horse power gas engine in good condition. C. E. Hamlose, 242 Biddle st.

FOR SALE—A New Home sewing-machine; cost $57.50; nearly brand new; $20. 2634½ Geyer av.

FOR SALE—Four months' tuition in Hayward's Business College cheap. Address L 21, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap, two fine pug dogs, poodles and Maltese kittens, at A. Bohne's bird store, 104 N. 6th st. 5

FOR SALE—A nice Jersey cow and heifer, or will exchange for park wagon. Apply at 4734 Garfield av. 5

FOR SALE—New dresser, wash-stand, center table, cosy chair, stoves, and other furniture. 835 S. 8th st. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture and business of elegantly furnished rooming house, well filled. Address M 26, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Two Diamond and two Carton furnaces; also a number of good coal stoves; base burners. For particulars apply to August Bulz, 1926 Franklin av. 5

FOR SALE—1000 wood chairs at 8, 10 and 12½c at Kensington Garden, all in good order, in lots to suit; come out Tuesday and Wednesday, 24th and 25th, from 8 to 4. 5

FOR SALE—New and second-hand store fixtures; 3 sets of grocery bins, 4 bakery outfits, large mirrors for bar, grocers' ice-boxes, 150 showcases, counters and shelving in large varieties. Parr's, 927 N. 9th. 5

OUR lease expires August 1. We must reduce our stock. bedroom, dining and parlor. Mitchell Furniture Co., 405 N. 4th st.

TYPE-WRITERS for sale, $3 to $100. St. Louis Type-Writer Exchange, 710 Olive st. 8

THE AMERICAN FOLDING BED

Is the only practical Combination Folding-Bed on the market. For sale by Herr & Arbuckle, 1405 Olive st. 5

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—One square piano; very good in tone and order; price $100. Apply at 1824 Papin st.

MILLER, Emerson, Kimball and New England pianos at low prices and easy terms. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1111 Olive st. 27

NEW upright pianos just recd. Strictly first class instruments exchanged at reasonable rates. F. G. Anton, 1110 Olive st. Established 1888. 27

ONE Steinway Piano, one Decker Bros. Piano, nearly new, at less than half the original cost; time payments or cash. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1111 Olive st. 27

OWING to extensive alterations to be made in my store, I will, for a few days, sell pianos and organs at lower than my usual low prices, cash or time, in order to reduce my stock and make room for the workmen. Several good second-hand pianos at bargain prices. If you contemplate buying a piano don't miss this opportunity. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1111 Olive st. 27

PIANO lessons at very easy terms, by experienced teacher; best reference. Add. N 23, this office.

SAVE dealer's commission and buy from the manufacturers direct; the T. Bahnsen pianos are recognized by our leading musicians as the most perfect piano manufactured. 1520 Olive st. 27

WANTED—Every large to call and see the Conanova guitar. 811 N. 6th st. 27

WANTED—To sell Arband's cornet and saxhorn methods new. Add. W 25, this office. 27

WANTED—By a young man of 20 years of age a situation as clerk in an office; best of ref. Address P 24, this office. 27

WHY join a piano club and probably have to wait six years before getting a piano when you can buy a fine new piano for $250 at $6 per month, no interest, and get the piano immediately from J. A. Kieselhorst, 1111 Olive st. 27

BUSINESS WANTED

WANTED—To purchase a Merchants' Exchange membership. Address 410 S. 7th st.; state lowest price. 3

STORAGE.

NEW moth-proof lined separate rooms for fine furniture and household goods; packing and shipping a specialty; large padded vans for hire. Fidelity Storage, Packing & Moving Co., Eugene Brown, Manager, 1003 Pine st. Telephone 1401. 81

STORAGE—Regular storage house for furniture, pianos, trunks, shovels goods; packing and shipping of every description moved, packed and shipped with care. Money loaned; get our rates. Warehouses, 1014 to 1026 S. Jefferson av. Telephone 1422. 81 R. U. LEONORI, JR., & CO., 1104-6 Olive st.

STORAGE—For furniture, pianos, trunks, etc. Warehouse clean, light, dry and safe; open for inspection at all times; household goods carefully moved, packed and shipped by competent men. Worsley, Brennan & Co., Nos. 905 to 913 N. 20th st. Telephone 2,820. 81

STORAGE! MOVING!

Furniture, Pianos, Household Goods.

The largest, safest and best storage rooms in the city for furniture, pianos, boxes, trunks and valuable goods of all kinds at lowest rates; cash advances made on same when desired; moving furniture, pianos and household goods from house to house done by experienced men. Packing furniture, pianos, pictures, china, glassware, etc. for shipping a specialty. WM. O. LANGAN & CO.,
Telephone 2594. 1003 and 1005 Morgan st.

ALL SORTS.

BICYCLES—New and second hand; send for list. Wilder & Laing, 1724 Olive st. 32

JOHN H. GOULDY, Land, Loan and Insurance Agent, Panhandle lands a specialty, Wichita Falls, Tex.—Families located on school lands or on public domain in one of the choice counties in Texas; refers by permission to First National Bank, Meridian, Tex.; correspondence solicited; a residence of 30 years in Texas. 32

WE offer special bargains in ladies' cloaks, dresses, shawls, shoes, toilette cases, albums, umbrellas, and parasols, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office. 32

REMOVALS.

DRS. T. A. MARTIN, J. R. Croswhite, John G. Harper and M. D. Jones have removed to 800 Pine st. 35

DR. L. T. RIESMEYER has removed to 3036½ Locust st. Telephone 1866. 35

DR. A. ALT has removed his office to 3036 Locust st. Office hours unchanged. Telephone 2698. 35

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

CARPETS cleaned to look like new. J. N. Verdier, 19th and Pine st. Telephone 1187. 74

DR. LYONS' magnetic healing institute, with baths and massage treatment; all manner of diseases successfully treated, with male and female attendants. Sea salt and alcohol rubbings. 1528 Olive st.

FIRST-CLASS lady manicure; will call at your residence and manicure your hands; charges 50 cents. Please address G 25, this office. 74

HIGHEST prices paid for cast-off clothing; please send postal. John Daley, 1454 O'Fallon st. 74

HIGHEST cash price paid for second-hand office and household furniture in large or small lots. Call or send postal. F. Nadal, 12 N. 7th st. 74

IF you want a genuine miners' suit call and see the bargains at Dunn's Loan Office. 74

IF you want first-class whitening or kalsomining call on Conlisk & Moore, No. 13 S. 9th st. 74

IF you have stoves or household goods for sale send postal. Wickersham, 2319 Olive st. 74

LADIES have your hats and ostrich feathers cleaned and dyed. Olive Straw-works, 809 N. 6th st. 74

MRS. ARTHUR, ladies' physician; midwife; boards under care; large rooms; priv. hosp.; 3609 Wash st.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

MRS. O. R. STOESSEL, ladies' physician and midwife; boards ladies during confinement. 802 Terry st. 74

MRS. DR. MILLER treats all female irregularities successfully; confinement a specialty. 711 N. Jefferson av. 74

MRS. DOCTRESS DOSSEN, ladies' physician. All communications strictly confidential. Ladies in trouble call at 1332 Chouteau av., St. Louis, Mo. 74

MRS. A. COLE'S bath and massage parlors, magnetic and electric treatment; bayrum and alcohol rubbing included; prof. treat.; lady ops. 1124 Pine

MRS. A. BURGER, M. D., receives ladies during confinement; first-class accommodations at reasonable terms. Ladies in trouble call at 2300 S. 12th st. Take yellow cars at Union Depot going south. 74

MME. BARTHOLOMEW is having good success in massage treatment. 402 N. 11th st., between St. Charles and Locust sts., St. Louis. She restores the entire system of persons that had no use for themselves, in all spinal troubles, rheumatism, paralyticism, kidney and liver troubles and other particular troubles. Don't fail to give her a trial and you will be pleased. It is done without medicine. Can get the best of reference. 74

OSTRICH FEATHERS cleaned and dyed; equal to new. Olive Straw-works, 809 N. 6th st. 74

PARTIES declining housekeeping realize highest cash prices for their carpets, furniture and effects in large or small lots, by sending to R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., Auctioneers 1104-6 Olive.

3C PER YARD—Steam carpet cleaning; best and largest. Eagle Works, 21st and St. Charles. 74

1,000 6-LB. Note Heads, $1.45. H. B. Crole & Co., printers, 813 Locust. Send for estimates.

TAPE-WORM Expelled with head, or no pay; no starving nor sickness. Call or write Direct Medical Co., 919 Olive st.

DIVORCES

For cruelty, desertion, drunkenness, indignities, etc.; consultation free; easy payments. Address with stamp, P. O. Box 795, St. Louis. 74

SCREENS.

THE UNIQUE

Patented October 15, 1889. Finest window screens on earth; examine them and be convinced. Let your eyes be your judge, pocket you guide and your money the last thing to part with. Manufactured and for sale by the Unique Window Screen Factory, 2711 Laclede av. 74

BOSTON STEAM DENTAL CO.,

No. 615 Olive st., Next to Barr's. Established 1871.

Largest and most complete dental rooms in the city. Only place where the very best sets of teeth are made for $7 and no charge for extracting. Gold fillings, $1.50 to $2; silver, platina and other fillings, 75 cents. Extracting teeth with gas or vitalized air, 25 cents. All work guaranteed first-class. DR. J. H. CASE, Manager.

AMERICAN blind lady fortune teller; tells past, present and future. 406 Cerre st. 74

MME. LEOHN tells fortunes by burning fluid; satisfaction guaranteed. 1535 Morgan st. 74

MME. ANNA, the fortune teller of the West, 326 Market st., near 4th. Established 1851. 74

MME. E., the great European fortune-teller, 1129 N. 7th st.; charges, $1; past, present and future.

MISS MAY, clairvoyant, 2005 N. 14th st., between Chambers and Madison st. Charges, 50 cents. 74

MRS. G. LUBY,

Renowned Fortune-Teller, truest business adviser and spiritual healer, unites lovers and friends who have been estranged; restores speedy marriages; cures disease and gives luck in business and love affairs; disease healed spiritually; talismans and charms for luck and safety; manufactures Luby Lucky Belt, which has shown such wonderful results. Hours from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. Letters with stamp answered. 209 N. 14th st., between Olive and Pine. 74

To Lovers and Business People, if in Trouble of Any Kind Call on

MME. LA VETA,

the truest fortune-teller in the city; tells every thing without mistake, gives good luck to all that call on her; call and be convinced; the love and luck charms never fail; my work speaks for itself; if you cannot call send lock of hair and $1 by mail and have your fortune written in a letter. Hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sunday same. Address with stamp, Mme. La Veta, 2223 Wash st., St. Louis, Mo. 74

MRS. ROS. Sabine

AMERICA'S GREATEST

FORTUNE-TELLER, BUSINESS ADVISER

1410 Pine St.

whose marvelous powers of divination and miraculous cure of diseases that had been pronounced incurable, have made her name a household word. She should be consulted in all business affairs, for she has

Hundreds of Testimonials

to the effect that she insures success therein, and confers luck in speculations, lotteries, races, stocks, option deals, law suits, divorces, contested wills, journeys, etc.; unites the separated, removes family troubles, recovers lost or stolen property and buried treasures, prevents accidents, and cures all manner of diseases by spiritual treatment. Her

MAGIC BELT

THE ORIGINAL

is one of the most wonderful articles in the world, and possesses an occult potency that has baffled the investigation of the most prominent scientists and savants of our time. The secret of preparing and applying this belt has belonged exclusively to the family of Mrs. Sabine for ages. It has been used by thousands and for thousands of people. It has turned their bad luck into good; their enemies into friends; their unhappiness into peace, joy and content; their sickness into health. Buy it, try it, and you will always wear it as a charm against evil and a promoter of everything that is calculated to contribute to your best interests.

Mrs. Sabine

IS ONE OF THE MOST WONDERFUL women of our century, and one whose life has been devoted to doing good, and good only. Thousands have risen up and called her blessed for what she has done in their behalf. Give her a call and you will never regret it, but will forever remember it as the most fortunate hour of your life. Her office is at 1410 Pine street, and if you are in trouble of any kind she can help you out of it and flood your life with sunshine.

CLAIRVOYANT.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY

—OF—

MRS. DR. GRAHAM,

The distinguished, world-famed and only real natural trance clairvoyant and spirit medium in this country; seventh daughter of the seventh daughter, born with well and greatest prophetic gift of second sight. While entranced will reveal every hidden mystery in life. Has been pronounced in Europe and America the greatest living wonder of the present age. Understands the science of the "Persian" and Hindoo magic, or ancient charm-working, and prepares Egyptian talismans which will overcome your enemies, remove family troubles, restore lost affections, make marriage with the one you love—no failure; removes evil influences, bad habits; cures witchery, fits and all long-standing and mysterious diseases; will give correct information of lawsuits, sickness, death, divorce, absent friends, everything; never-failing advice to young men on marriage and how to choose a wife for happiness, and what business best adapted for speedy riches; stock speculation a specialty; recovers lost, stolen or buried property; locates treasures and minerals. Also gives indisputable advice to young ladies on love, courtship and marriage, if your lover is true or false, and gives picture of future husband, with name, age and date of marriage. The mysterious and successful manner in which she treats matters of the utmost obscurity has given such universal satisfaction that her name has become a proverb in thousands of households made happy by her aid and advice. The fact that she has a standing challenge of five thousand dollars to any medium who can equal her in her marvelous revelations is sufficient evidence that she stands to-day without an equal in her line of business. Madame wishes it thoroughly understood that she is the only bona fide seventh daughter of seventh daughter of the present age, and advertises nothing but what she can do, and would not be classed with the many cheap pretenders found in every city. All who are in trouble, whose fond hopes have been blasted, who have been deceived and disappointed through false predictions of others, before giving up to despair, are invited to call and be convinced of the true statements of the above without delay. Madame can convince the most skeptical, as it is a well-known fact throughout the world, since the days of ancient witchery, that only a seventh daughter, born with a veil, can tell the future correctly.

Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. strict.

N. B.—Perfect satisfaction guaranteed by mail. Send stamp for illustrated circular with special terms. Mention this paper. Mrs. Dr. Graham, 1827 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

Notice—Since Mrs. Dr. Graham's arrival in St. Louis, she has learned that a number of so-called Trance Mediums have been here copying her advertisements. All such were taken from her ads in the London papers. 74

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. Advertisements in this column not of a business nature, of two lines and over, FIFTEEN cents per line.

PERSONAL—Drifting: Where are you? 1

PERSONAL—Clare: I am much worried and very anxious. Can it be that you do not love ROM? 1

PERSONAL—Josie: Was disappointed last Wednesday. Same time and place next Wednesday. S.

PERSONAL — Experienced lady detective wants engagements; references. Address K 23, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Willi: Just returned to town; meet me same place as last. Address E 26, this office. Sister. 1

PERSONAL—Dumpsey: Am back again, but no letters. Am longing for you. Come if possible; if not, write a long letter. Chump. 1

PERSONAL—Get Married—A matrimonial paper, with hundreds of advertisements from rich and poor who wish to marry, mailed free. "The American Messenger," 155 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

$5,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT, to loan on city property for 2 or 3 years at current rates without commission. Add. O 23, this office. 31

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate at lowest rates of interest

E. H. PONATH & CO.,
Real Estate and Financial Agents,
31 515 Chestnut st.

5% A large amount of Eastern money to loan at 5 per cent.
TERRY & SCOTT,
31 621 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

If you want to build a house we can loan you the money to do it with. Loans made for any amount on St. Louis city real estate. We have good real estate security papers always on hand and for sale.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
31 720 Chestnut st.

6 Per Cent Interest Will Be Allowed

to all persons depositing sums from $25 upwards with the

Western Union Building & Loan Association.

Certificates of paid-up stock will be given to such persons doing so. This is gilt-edged security for your money. Interest paid every 3, 6 or 12 months. MILO T. BOGARD, Secretary,
31 110 N. 9th st.

5% Money 5%

We will loan any sum of from $5,000 to $50,000 on first-class St. Louis real estate at 5 per cent per annum. Will also make "building loans" at same rate. Brother real estate agents having demand for 5 per cent money cheerfully accommodated.
SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
31 Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.

BUILDING LOANS.

As usual we have no competition in our system of making building loans. Nor do we except Building Associations, and can convince any person who intends building that ours is the plan on which to build. Call and see for yourself.

J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
513 N. 6th St.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROPERTY

MONEY TO LOAN from $1 to $10,000, on watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, clothing, trunks, musical instruments, etc. Low rates of interest.
S. VAN RAALTE.
31 12 and 14 S. 4th st.

St. Louis Mortgage Co., 720 Pine St.

Loan money on furniture; you can keep possession of your property and pay off the loan in installments at your convenience; no commission charged; all business confidential; we guarantee the lowest terms on these loans, and parties wishing temporary accommodations will find it to their advantage to apply to us. If you have a loan elsewhere and wish it carried at a reasonable rate give us a call. 31

FURNITURE LOANS.

$25 and upwards to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. C. F. Bette, 1003 Pine st. 31

1017 CHESTNUT ST. is the number—I loan any amount on furniture, pianos and other securities in residence; low rates; fair terms. R. W. STALEY, 1017 Chestnut st. 31

MONEY loaned on assignable life insurance policies. Add. P. O. box 127, Cincinnati, O. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal; any amount; lowest rates. John C. King, 814 Morgan.

MONEY loaned on household goods at lowest rates, no commission. Jul Groschke, 107 N. 8th st. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture and pianos without removal; also on indorsed paper or any personal securities; our terms the best in the city. M. E. Dougan & Co., 113 N. 8th st.; no commission. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal, any amount; lowest rates; no com. chd. 621 Chestnut.

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, revolvers, trunks, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1017 Morgan st. 31

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Porter & Williams, room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

BROLASKI & VOORHIS, 111 N. 8th st., make liberal loans and terms on good securities; on furniture, p

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

M. A. WOLFF & CO.,

Real Estate and Financial Agents,

105 North Eighth Street,

TELEPHONE 416.

Have for rent the following, which we will put in good order for tenants:

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

413 N. 4th st., 5-story building, now occupied by Buck's Stove & Range Co.; will rent for the unexpired term of their lease; cheap.

512 and 514 St. Charles st., a double 5-story brick building, covering 40x110 feet; will give a long lease to a good tenant.

611 N. Main st., a good 4-story building; will rent cheap and give a long lease. Open.

408 N. 4th st., a splendid store; 4-story building.

506 Olive st., 2d and 3d floors, over Excelsior Laundry; splendid location for photographer or millinery store.

9 N. 6th st., old house, lot 25 feet front; will give 10-years' lease; cheap at the price asked.

504 N. Main, 4-story building.

521 and 523 N. Second st., one or both; will give 5 or 10 years' lease.

112 Pine st., 4-story brick building.

N. s. cor. 4th and Gratiot sts., 23 feet 6 inches on 4th st., by 157 feet 7 inches on Gratiot st.; property is renting well; will lease for 20 years.

STORES.

3416-18-22 Olive street, new stores just finished, electric lights, etc., rent reasonable to good tenants.

815 Market st., store and 7 rooms	$60 00
14 S. 2d st.	35 00
S. w. cor. Natural Bridge road and Marcus av., store and 9 rooms	35 00
3329 Olive st	30 00
700 S. Main st	25 00
820 Chestnut st., basement	7 50
824 S. 2d st., corner store	25 00
1506 Pine st	25 00
2606 Franklin av	20 00
1208 S. 7th st	20 00
3424 Olive st	20 00
1419 Market st	17 00
4603 Easton av	16 00
820 S. 2d st	16 00
1807 Morgan st	14 00

DWELLINGS.

2839 Olive st., 12 rooms, all improvements, furnace, stationary range and in first-class order; large yard; cheap to a good tenant	
3819 Olive st., 11 rooms; all improvements; possession July 1	
3643 Chestnut st., 9 rooms, hall, gas and bath, southern exposure, electric bells, speaking tubes, and in perfect order; cheap at	60 00
911 Chestnut st., 10 rooms; all improvements	100 00
108 N. 9th st., 12 rooms; all improvements	80 00
3328 Washington av., 10 rooms; all imp	60 00
2913 Olive st., 10 rooms; all improvements	45 00
1706 Olive st., 11 rooms; all improvements	50 00
2642 Chestnut st., 8 rooms, all improvements; possession July 1	55 00
1703 Pine st., 10 rooms; all conveniences; newly papered; open	60 00
1314 Chestnut st., 10 rooms; all imp	50 00
3716 Locust st., 12 rooms; all improvements	45 00
2526 Lucas av., 9 rooms; all improvements	45 00
2921 Olive st., 10 rooms, all improvements	40 00
1807 Carr st., 8 rooms, possession July 1	40 00
3810 Morgan st., 8 rooms, all improvements	35 00
2612 N. 10th st., 11 rooms, all improvements and stable	35 00
2813 2d Carondelet av., 8 rooms, all imp	30 00
705 N. 18th st., 10 rooms, all improvements	25 00
3141 School st., 6 rooms, all improvements	25 00
2923 Easton av., 6 rooms, all improvements, possession June 30	30 00
2938 Gamble st., 6 rooms, all improvements, possession July 1	28 00
2421 Buena Vista st., 8 rooms, all imp	27 50
2622 N. 23d st., 6 rooms, all improvements	22 50
3946 Missouri av., 9 rooms, etc	22 50
3710 Page av., 6 rooms, etc	25 00
3058 Cass av., 6 rooms, all improvements	20 00
1311 Biddle av., 6 rooms	18 00
903 Tyler, 6 rooms	16 00
13 S. Ewing av., 5 rooms	15 00
2624 N. Leffingwell av., 4 rooms	15 00

And a large number of smaller houses in all parts of the city.

Halls for lodge purposes by the single night or quarter, in different localities; also a large number of flats, tenement rooms, etc.

Parties calling can almost invariably be suited in our office, and always receive courteous and prompt attention.

Call and see us. 14

LARGE MOVING VANS

And covered furniture wagons for moving households to all parts of this city and county and East St. Louis by load or contract. Moth-proof lined, separate rooms for storing fine furniture. Fidelity Storage, Packing & Moving Co., Eugene Brown, Manager. Office, 1003 Pine st. Telephone 1401. 14

T. S. NOONAN & BRO.,

800 Chestnut Street.

2214 Chestnut st., most elegant 6-room stone front, in splendid order	$32 50
103 N. 10th st., corner house, 10 rooms; all conveniences	
1510 Singleton st., 6-room brick; keys next door	16 00
3005 Clark av., 7-room brick, hall, gas and bath; rent only	22 50
1211 Chambers st., 7 rooms, hall, gas and bath; rent only	20 00
4023 Cook av., 6-room brick	25 00
3676 Finney av., 7-room stone-front dwelling	35 00
1326 Glasgow av., 7-room corner house, hall and bath	25 00

FLATS.

1516 Singleton st., 2 nice rooms and large porch, 2d floor	8 00
2055 O'Fallon st., 3 large rooms, 2d floor	8 00
817 N. 22d st., 4-room flat, separate entrance, etc	20 00
1708 Lucas av., 4-room flat; all modern conveniences	16 00
1511 Olive st., 4 large rooms; water in kitchen, etc	12 00
Ninth st., south of Chouteau av., 2 large rooms, 2d floor	9 00
829 S. Ewing av., 5 rooms, hall, gas and bath; good order	20 85
808 S. 5th st., 4 large rooms, 1st floor	15 00
3526 Indiana av., 3 nice rooms, 2d floor; water up-stairs	9 00
1402 N. 12th st., 3 large rooms, 2d floor, water up-stairs; low rent	
1505 Papin st., 4 large rooms on 2d floor, hall and water up-stairs; keys on first floor; rent	13 50
1610 Biddle nice rooms, 2d floor	7 00
707 N. 9th st., 3 rooms, 3d floor, water and porch; rent	11 00

FOR RENT BY

GREEN & LA MOTTE

S. E. Cor. 8th and Chestnut Sts.

DWELLINGS.

3428 Laclede av., 3-story stone-front, 10 rooms; furnace; all modern improvements, in No 1 order.

2113 Pine st., 3-story stone-front, 12 rooms, all modern improvements, stable, 75 foot lot, in good order.

3230 Pine st., 2-story stone front, detached dwelling, 8 rooms, attic and laundry, furnace.

24 S. Theresa av., 2-story stone front and mansard, 9 rooms; all conveniences.

225 S. Jefferson av., 2-story stone front and mansard, 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, front and side entrance.

2850 Lafayette av., 2-story stone front, detached dwelling, 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath, modern improvements; possession June 15.

1725 Dolman st., 2-story stone front, 6 rooms; hall, gas and bath.

2206 Carr st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath.

933 Utah st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms; hall, gas and bath.

1912½ N. 6th st., 2-story brick, 4 rooms.

417 S. Jefferson av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.

200 S. 12th st., 2-story brick, 7 rooms.

1227 N. 14th st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms. 15

Dwellings and Flats for Rent by

PONATH & CO.,

Telephone 528. 515 CHESTNUT ST.

2313 N. 10th st., 5 rooms; $14.

2634 Chestnut st., 7 rooms, all convenience, in good repair; $23.*

FLATS.

1519 Benton st., new 4-room flat; very desirable; $18. (New York plan.)

1819 Benton st., 4 rooms, new fitted; $15.

924 Benton st., 4 rooms; $14.

1847 North Market st., 4 rooms; $15.

1915 Carr st., 3 rooms; $8.

3132 Clifton place, 5 rooms; $16.

3635 North Market st., 6 rooms, hall, bath, gas, etc.; $45. 14

RUTLEDGE & HORTON

801 LOCUST ST.

DWELLINGS.

3619 Washington av., 8 rooms, fine condition, all conveniences, only	$45 00
3662 Chestnut st., elegant 12-room, detached dwelling, every convenience, only	75 00
2062 Montgomery st., nice 6-room house, only	20 00
3154 Oak Hill av., 8 rooms and stable	25 00

ROOMS.

1202 Collins st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	8 00
1254 Collins st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	8 00

FLATS.

19 Fairfax av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	12 00
25 Blaney av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	13 00

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

SEE US ABOUT THIS!! LOOK

DWELLINGS.

1627 Washington av., 16 rooms	$85 00
1637 Washington av., 12 rooms, all convens	60 00
2642 Washington av., 11 rooms, furnace, all conveniences	75 00
2622 Washington av., 10 rooms	65 00
1337 Garrison av., 9 rooms, hall, bath, hot and cold water, etc	$7 50
3146 School st., 6 rooms	30 00
2221 Scott av., 3 rooms	25 00

ROOMS AND FLATS.

2941 Gamble st., 6 rooms, bath, etc	25 00
2607 Olive st., 5 rooms, hot and cold water	20 00
2748½ Laclede av., 3 rooms	13 00
1943 Papin st., 3 rooms, bath, etc	12 50

DELOS R. HAYNES & BRO., 211 N. 8th St.

ANDY J. KNAPP,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

COLLECTION AGENT

808 LOCUST ST.

Special attention given to collection of rents and the same solicited. 14

ARE YOU MOVING?

Then get the New York Storage Co.'s vans. They don't cost any more than the ordinary wagons and assume responsibility for breakage. Storage for household goods in private rooms. Packing and shipping a specialty. Office, 310 N. 7th st. Phone 1515. 14

CORNET & ZEIBIG,

110 N. Eighth Street.

DWELLINGS.

1920 Hickory st., 2-story 10-room house; will be rented to two families; only $35.

$328 Vista av., 7-room house and stable, $25.

N. s. Magnolia av., 8-room house with large lot; only $40.

1023 N. Cardinal, 7-room house, etc., $35.

FLATS AND ROOMS.

3103 Olive st., 5-room flat, etc., first floor; $35.

1621 Franklin av., 3 rooms, 3d floor, $10.

N. e. cor. Laclede and Beaumont sts., 3 rooms, 3d floor, water, etc., free; rent, $10.50.

1434 N. 12th st., rooms in rear house to suit, cheap.

STORES.

213 Chestnut st., store and cellar, $30.

213 Chestnut st., rooms on upper floors, for manufacturing purposes; cheap.

605 Chestnut st., office, 2d floor; cheap.

2313 Biddle st., store and 2 rooms; $10.

100 N. 4th st., large basement, $12. 14

FOR RENT

ADAM BOECK & CO.,

207 North Eighth Street.

DWELLINGS.

BELL ST.—3013—10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, laundry, stable, etc.; $70.

WASH ST.—2622—11 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; $30.

WASH ST.—2614—6 rooms, hall and gas, $25.

MORGAN ST.—905—10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc., $35.

LEONARD AV.—1135—8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc., $37.50.

N. 16TH ST.—914—4 rooms, $15.

WASHINGTON AV.—2835—Reduced for the summer.

FLATS.

FRANKLIN AV.—2627—4 rooms on 2d floor; $15.

CHAMBERS ST.—1203—5 rooms, 1st floor; $18. 14

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

1212 N. SPRING AV.—Between Cook and Page—8-room furnished house for the summer. 15

1216 MISSOURI AV.—6-room house and furniture for sale in bulk or piece. 15

3327 PINE ST.—3-story, stone front, completely furnished, from July 1 to October 1; rent very low; reference required. Apply to CHAS. H. BAILEY, 304 N. 7th st.

15

FOR RENT—A furnished 6-room house. Apply at 811 Cardinal av. 15

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT

FOR RENT—In Ferguson, very desirable 8-room house. F. C. Case, Ferguson, or 26 S. Commercial st. 16

FOR RENT—At Ferguson—Neat 6-room cottage, with acre of ground; nice lawn, stable, etc.; on Rock road; 3 minutes' walk from depot; 15 trains each way daily; $25 per month.

16 CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.

Suburban Residence Furnished.

For rent, 6-room cottage, furnished, large yard and stable, at Kirkwood, 5 minutes walk from depot. Apply to HENRY W. HOUGH, Real Estate Agent.

9-ROOM RESIDENCE,

In perfect order, with 4 acres of ground, shrubbery, etc.; Maddox Station, on Frisco Railroad, opposite Benton, 4c fare. PAPIN & TONTRUP,

16 626 Chestnut st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT—Good livery stable, now empty. Address P 23, this office. 17

FOR RENT—A fine, large, brick stable, suitable for three or four horses and wagon. 1523 Carr st. 17

S. W. COR. 7TH AND HOWARD STS.—2d story, desirably located and well lighted. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st.

17

407 S. 14TH ST.—Nice store; good stand for dry goods and notions. 17

519 WALNUT ST.—Fire proof vault and three rooms on third floor, including water.

3001 Clark av., corner of Montrose av., room in rear, basement, under cellar and stable. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st.

17

FOR RENT—STORE.

New store in new neighborhood, C. H. PECK, JR., 1002 Chestnut st.

17

FOR RENT.

S. e. cor. Easton and Ewing avs.; new stores and rooms; rent very low. ADAM BOECK & CO., 207 N. 8th st.

17

$25.00

Will rent nice store, corner 21st and O'Fallon sts. Examine and secure this business stand at once. T. S. NOONAN & BRO., 800 Chestnut st.

17

Second Street Stores.

Lately occupied by Meyer & Bros. Drug Co., four stories and basement; steam heating, good elevator in each building; well adapted for manufacturing or other business; will rent together or separately. PAPIN & TONTRUP,

17 626 Chestnut st.

TEMPLE BUILDING.

The new Hale elevator and other improvements being fully completed we are now prepared to rent offices in this building, singly or in suits, and request parties desiring first-class, large offices, possessing all conveniences and at reasonable rates to give us a call. LANCASTER & TIERNAN,

17 302 N. 8th st.

LARGE, SECOND FLOOR, FRONT OFFICES

For rent, 20x20½ feet, in building northwest corner of Broadway and Market st., with steam heating, passenger elevator and all modern conveniences; reasonable terms. Apply in room 7. 17

CONFECTIONERS, ATTENTION!

See the store corner of Franklin av. and Thirty-first st. This is a fine location, and we will rent cheap.

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,

17 720 CHESTNUT ST.

NUGENT BUILDING.

Broadway and Washington Av.

We have for rent the entire fifth floor of this building; good heat, elevator and all conveniences. It is well adapted for small manufacturing and commercial men. Apply to J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,

17 513 N. 6th st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Manufacturing Leasehold.

A special inducement is offered to parties desiring a choice corner for manufacturing or other purposes. S. e. corner 8th and Park av., lately occupied by the Scherpe & Koken Iron Co., with boiler and other facilities, can be had on advantageous terms.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,

17 626 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT,

An Elegant Store at 2220 Market St.

Size, 22x60; height, 15 feet. First-class location for hardware or any other retail business.

Rent Very Low.

PERCY & VALLAT,

17 115 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT.

KAIME & KAIME,

208 North Seventh Street,

STORES

No. 2118 Franklin Av.,

S. E. Corner Twelfth and Carr Sts.

These stores are well located, and will be rented low to good parties.

ROOMS.

No. 2128 Franklin av., 2 back rooms, 1st floor, with water; $6.

No. 1110 Carr st., 2 rooms, 2d floor, including water; $7.

No. 1116 Carr st., 2d floor, corner 12th st., 2 rooms, with water; $10.

No. 1116 Carr st., 2 rooms, 3d floor; $6. 17

IMP. CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A nice 4-room brick cottage, 25x128, at a bargain. For particulars call at 1813 N. Jefferson av. 7

FOR SALE—4562 St. Ferdinand st.—New 4-room brick house with water in kitchen, $1,800; $360 cash; balance $15 per month; lot, 33½x135.

7

FOR SALE—At a bargain—7-room house, gas, bath, electric bells, Baltimore heater; lot 35x125; 2247 Jules st., three blocks east of Jefferson av. 7

FOR SALE—New, desirable stone-front house in western part of the city; will be sold for $3,000; monthly payments if desired.

PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Fine st., between Sarah and Boyle avs., have 50 feet; will sell cheap or exchange for unimproved property near city limits. Address B 24, this office. 7

FOR SALE—Cheap; a substantial four-story brick building, 60x80 ft.; suitable for manufacturing; large lot; switch from Missouri Pacific.

7 WM. V. WILSON & CO., 619 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—2926 Thomas st., double flat building, 11 rooms; solid and elegant; rent, $660 per year; price, $6,000. KERNAN & McCARTHY,

7 1027 Chestnut st.

1921 CALIFORNIA AV.—2-story 8-room brick, all conveniences; lot 50x125; stable, etc.

CORNET & ZEIBIG,

7 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—3405 and 3407 N. 11th st., two frame dwellings; renting for $26 per month; will sell on very easy terms; price, $2,300.

JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,

7 107 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—At Ferguson, neat 6-room cottage, with acre of ground; nice lawn; stable, etc., on Rock road; 3 minutes walk from depot; 15 trains each way daily. CORNET & ZEIBIG,

7 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—New 6-room brick house in northern part of the city; lot 25x155; will be sold for $3,000 on monthly payments; streets made.

E. H. PONATH & CO.,

7 515 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—No. 2931 Sheridan av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, all in thorough repair; nice large lot, 50x134. This is a desirable home in every particular. Price, $5,000 LEON L. HULL & CO.,

7 804 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—$400 or $500, through Building Association, will buy a neat Queen Anne dwelling, with 6 rooms; every convenience; furnace; near cable and electric roads, on Compton Hill. No. 2814 Eads av. Price, $4,100.

JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,

7 107 N. Eighth st.

FOR SALE—No. 2903 St. Louis av.; that elegant stone-front, 8 rooms, all improvements; everything finished in the best style and workmanship; lot 28x120. Price, $6,200.

LEON L. HULL & CO.,

7 804 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Several nice residences in the southern part of the city; convenient to electric street railroad and Iron Mountain Railroad; water, gas and paved streets. Apply to

HILL & HAMMEL, 6714 S. Broadway.

7

FOR SALE—That elegant residence 3117 Washington av., 9 rooms, stone front, and not a better house on the street; lot 40x135 feet; house in splendid condition and finely decorated. For terms and price see CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,

7 720 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—4315 Bell av., a 9-room stock-brick modern residence, new; hall, city water, bath, gas, electric bells, speaking tubes, etc. This is an elegant residence; 33x155; price, $8,500.

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,

7 720 Chestnut st.

ELLIOTT AV., 922—A 6-room brick house; water, gas, bath; lot 20x120 feet front; good corner; will trade if desirable property. Apply

JOHN MCMENAMY,

7 3139 Easton av.

GARFIELD AV., 4229 AND 4231—Two cottages; 25x120 feet; water; always rented; $22 per month; price, $2,300; will sell separately. Apply

JOHN MCMENAMY,

7 3139 Easton av.

LACLEDE AV., 3760—Eight-room detached brick; lot 50x182 feet; low at reduced price. Apply

JOHN MCMENAMY,

7 3139 Easton av.

LACLEDE AV., 2917 AND 2719—Two 6-room bricks, hall, gas and water; lot 40x150 feet; always renting $720 per year; price low. Apply

JOHN MCMENAMY,

7 3139 Easton av.

LEE AV., 3617—Eight-room detached brick; lot 25x105 feet; every convenience; gas, water and furnace; low price. Apply JOHN MCMENAMY,

7 3139 Easton av.

NEW Real Estate Catalogue just issued, contains some bargains; send for one.

THOS. F. FARRELLY,

7 812 Chestnut st.

O'FALLON ST., 1714—3-room frame; lot 25x90, for $1,000. CORNET & ZEIBIG,

7 110 N. 8th st.

OUR Real Estate Price List, just out, containing 1,000 real estate bargains, sent free to any address. Apply to TAAFFE & GAY,

7 710 Chestnut st.

SPRING AV., 1207—Three-room cottage, painted and papered newly; lot 25x127 feet; I am offering low. Apply JOHN MCMENAMY,

7 3139 Easton av.

THE June series of stock is now on sale at the office of the Western Union Building & Loan Association. Call for prospectus and by-laws. Meetings every Monday at 8 p. m.

MILO T. BOGARD, Secretary.

Telephone 754. 110 N. 9th st.

$800 WILL buy lot, with two small frame houses, renting for $120 per annum; two blocks from Oak Hill Railroad Station, Carondelet. Inquire 7012 S. Broadway. 7

1318 PENDLETON AV., bet. Page and Evans—Splendid 6-room small new cottage; all improvements; very easy payments, monthly; $20 to $25, including interest; door open. 7

1820 COLEMAN ST.—A 6-room, stone-front cottage, with all modern improvements; terms easy. Apply on premises. 7

$2750 WILL BUY a nice 8-room frame residence; lot 50x138; convenient to schools and churches, electric and steam railroads. Apply to HILL & HAMMEL,

7 6714 S. Broadway.

2007 CHESTNUT ST.—8 rooms, 40x109.

2917 Morgan st., 9 rooms, 25x124.

2112 Pine st., 12 rooms, 28x109.

2708-10 Gamble st., 6 rooms, 33x118.

3623-25 Clark av., 6 rooms, 30x125.

2037-39-41-43 Eugenia st., 4 houses, 83x119.

LOTS.

147x109 on south side Pine st., bet. 9th and 10th sts.

200x145 ft. on north side Delmar av., just west of Sarah st., 65 ft.

200 ft. on east side of Grand av., just 233 ft. north of Cabanne st.

196x130 on n. w. cor. Page and Walton avs.

KERNAN & McCARTHY,

7 1027 Chestnut st.

4548 RICHMOND PLACE.

6-room house, beautifully decorated. Open to-day.

HERE IS THAT BARGAIN.

4106 Fairfax avenue; seven rooms; large yards, water, fruit, etc.; one or two families; most any terms. 7

Set of Flats, Good Location.

19th st., 1530-36 N., 2 2-story, 8-room houses, 4 rooms to each apartment, bath, etc., rent for $768; price $6,200. CORNET & ZEIBIG,

7 110 N. 8th st.

GRATIOT STATION.

Two-story 5-room frame house; lot 56 by 208; shrubbery, etc.; will be sacrificed for $1,400 on account of owner leaving city.

E. H. PONATH & CO.,

7 515 Chestnut st.

IMP'VED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

CHAS. H. BAILEY,

REAL ESTATE

304 N. Seventh St.

Right Upon Grand av.,

Where great future values are sure to be. I can offer as nice a corner as there is on the street. Franklin and Grand, with 170 feet to the south on Franklin av. with 101 feet to the west looking into and over Vandeventer pl., a very desirable corner property with large and substantial double brick dwelling. Positive orders to sell.

Maryland av. at $75.

North side, 100x250, east of Newstead, high above grade, a fine lot, 5 years time if wanted.

On King's Highway,

just south Forest Park Boulevard, 322x150, overlooking the park; a great bargain.

McPherson Hill.

A nice house and 75-foot lot on McPherson av., also a fine lot, 75x150, just west of Warne, north side; up high and dry.

Near Fair Grounds,

on Bailey, Kossuth, Pleasant, Ferry, Penrose sts., Union Press Brick Co. lots, $8 to $15; any terms to suit.

A Furnished House—Westminster Place.

No. 3748, completely and handsomely furnished new house; great chance to walk right into a nice home; 8 rooms; lot 35x135.

On the Boulevard.

140x180, north side, west of Boyle; nothing as nice or as cheap on Forest Park boulevard.

Olive St. Improved.

$26,000 for stores and flats; sure and steady investment.

On McPherson Hill.

McPherson av. A nice house and 75-foot lot, north side.

Also, 75 foot lot, 10 per cent below market value for quick sales.

$10,500 Washington Av. Cor. House.

Lot 25x235; fine location.

A Modern House

on Washington av., near Cabanne, $20,000.

150 Feet on Bell St.,

near Taylor; south side; a bargain, $12,000 real estate notes.

New Buildings on Morgan St.,

No. 4409, 4429, 4430; no such bargains offered in St Louis; new modern 10-room houses; lot 40x200; open; look at them and call for the astonishingly low prices.

MONEY TO LOAN

Chas. H. Bailey,

304 N. Seventh St.

FOR SALE.

Chas. H. Gleason & Co.

720 Chestnut Street.

HOUSES.

1021 N. Compton av., 8-room brick, 55x147; $4,500.

2944 Easton av., 10-room brick, 75x145; $9,000.

4325 Cottage av., 3-room brick, 20x125; $900.

4555 Cook av., 6-room brick, 25x105; $4,500.

3804 Cook av., 6-room stone-front, 26x140; $5,000.

3966 Cook av., 6-room stone-front; 26x145; $4,600.

807 Clarkson pl., 7-room stone-front, 30x130; $5,000.

4599 Cote Brilliante av., 6-room brick; 40x130; $4,500.

4022 Delmar av., 8-room brick; 50x142; $9,000.

2419 Goode av., 8-room brown stone front, 25x130; $4,500.

3010 Locust st., 9-room brick, 25x135; $6,500.

1554 Lafayette av., 10-room stone-front, 24x114; $6,000.

1621 Morgan st., 12-room stone-front, 30x145; $8,500.

2950 Montgomery st., 6-room brick 24x81; $2,300.

FLATS.

2718 Morgan st., 5 and 6 rooms, brick, 21x136; $6,500.

1422 and 1424 Vandeventer av., four flats, 4 rooms each, 50x130; $8,500.

2718 and 2718A Walnut st., 4-room flat each, 25x121; $5,500.

2611 Thomas st., 4-room flat each, 25x125; $5,000.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR SALE.

$50,000 WILL BUY a splendid row of stores and flats on Easton av.; 9 per cent guaranteed on the investment.

$13,000 WILL BUY three stores and eight flats on Easton av.; rent, $1,464 per annum.

$7,500 WILL BUY two new set of flats on Fairfax av.; rent, $888 per annum.

$5,800 WILL BUY a new 8-room house on school st.; rent, $660 per annum.

$5,100 WILL BUY two houses on Compton av.; rent per annum, $648.

$3,300 WILL BUY two houses on Magazine and Coleman sts.; rent per annum, $384.

$3,150 WILL BUY an 8-room flat on Fairfax av.; rent per annum, $348.

$1,900 WILL BUY a 5-room brick house on Lucky st., near Grand av.

$1,300 WILL BUY a 3-room frame house on Magazine st.; lot 26x120; street, alley, sewer and sidewalks made; rent per annum, $144.

We have a number of good stores suitable for butchers, druggists, grocers and dry goods.

P. T. MADDEN & CO.,

8208 Easton Av., Agents.

4548 RICHMOND PLACE.

6-room house, beautifully decorated. Open to-day.

15 Per Cent Investment.

Ninth st., 1512-14 N., corner alley; double brick house in front and rear; renting for $900 per year; for $4,200. CORNET & ZEIBIG,

7 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—1554 LAFAYETTE AVENUE.

$6,000—2-story stone-front, mansard roof, 10 rooms, cemented cellar; 24x104.

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,

7 720 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—1318 Pendleton Av.

New 1½ story stone front, 6 rooms, modern, good sewerage; water; 20x120; price, $2,600.

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,

7 720 Chestnut st.

WHAT $14,000 WILL BUY!

THIS IS A GOOD SPECULATION.

263x413 FEET ON ASHLAND, COR. TAYLOR AV.

J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,

513 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

IMP. CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE:

$7,500 will buy one of our houses on Morgan st.—Nos. 4236, 4240 and 4244. An elegant stock-brick residence. This house contains 10 rooms, exclusive of reception hall; laundry and mantels; billiard room on third floor. This residence is finished in hard wood, and is supplied with the most approved plumbing, electric bells, speaking-tubes, hard-wood mantels; also, supplied with gas and electric light; lot 39x150. Houses open for inspection.

4136 FINNEY AV.

30x82; a two-story stock brick house; hot and cold water, gas and bath and all the latest improvements; price, $4,500; will take a lot as part payment.

Bailey av., n. e. cor. Grove, five-room cottage, finished in modern style; lot 26x120; open; price, $2,400.

3643 Cote Brilliante av., brick cottage, 5 rooms, complete; open for inspection; price, $2,800.

150x202 1-2 on the north line of Cabanne av., 975 feet west of Belt av., in the city block 3863, lots 20, 21 and 22. Price, $35.

100x210.8 1-2 on the north side of Cabanne av., 115 feet east of Hamilton av., in block 3862; lots 17 and 18. Price, $30.

J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,

513 N. Sixth St.

FOR SALE.

4854 and 4856 Easton Avenue.

Each $3,750 if Sold Within a Few Days.

Two nice detached stock brick 6-room dwellings, new, with all modern improvements, water, bath, gas, etc.; stained glass front doors, electric bells, front alcove, good drainage, finished laundry, dry cellars; will sell on easy terms; each lot 25x170. The owner will be at the houses on Sunday afternoon. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,

7 720 Chestnut st.

HAVE YOU MONEY

To loan or Invest?

PETER COOPER BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Authorized capital, $6,000,000; stock subscribed for and in force, $1,696,066.10; loans made and in force, $388,056.10.

These associations loan money only on first-class unincumbered real estate. They will issue you a certificate running for either 6, 12, 18 or 24 months, as you may wish, and pay you 6 per cent interest on the same. These certificates are secured by the deeds of trust of the company, and are the safest investment in the world. Call for particulars on

J. B. FOLLETT, Secretary,

S. w. cor. 6th and Olive sts., room 221.

THE BEST OF ALL.

Four elegant residences in the most fashionable part of the West End, two being just completed and other two now occupied. If you want a first-class home see me about these.

Beautiful house on line of Lindell electric road, surrounded by beautiful shade trees; has a nice stable, cistern, etc.; lot 100 feet front—a little beauty—almost new; in fact a model home. Also, beautiful 100 foot lot; large shade trees, fine location, very convenient.

Fine 7-room brick house on Page av. (electric cars will pass the door). Lot 50x165. Will sell cheap or exchange for other property.

Four fine 7-room houses, stock brick fronts; gas, hot and cold bath, electric bells and all modern conveniences. Lots 25x170. Cheapest houses in the West End for the money.

I have several equities in improved St. Louis property to trade for vacant ground. Great chances.

The cheapest ground in the city for the location, on north side of West Pine st. All improvements made. R. F. SASS, JR.,

7 Room 224 Commercial Building.

4548 RICHMOND PL.

For sale; a new modern 6-room house, beautifully decorated; open to-day; don't fail to see it. Highest, healthiest point in the city. Terms to suit purchaser. C. H. DAVIS & CO.,

7 820 Chestnut st.

For Sale—On Very Easy Terms.

Monthly payments if desired; 6-room stone-front dwelling, 3126 Bell av.; immediate possession; keys at office; price, $3,700. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,

7 107 N. Eighth st.

Manufacturing Site

On Wabash Railroad, west of Vandeventer av., 270 feet on railroad by depth of 500 feet to Duncan av.; price $20,000. CORNET & ZEIBIG,

8 110 N. 8th st.

9-ROOM 1-story brick, lot 55x140, stable, etc.; 9 beautiful grounds and shrubbery, just west of

BENTON PARK.

Monthly payments. E. H. PONATH & CO.,

7 515 Chestnut st.

ELEVENTH AND LUCAS AV.

Extra substantial building, 70x100 ft. to 18 ft. alley; $30,000. E. H. PONATH & CO.,

7 515 Chestnut st.

Fine Business Corner.

Lot 76x101, southwest corner of 7th and Lucas av.; price $70,000; now paying about 5 per cent; neighborhood rapidly improving. CORNET & ZEIBIG,

7 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE.

Garfield av., s. s., between Warne av. and Sarah st., new 4-room stock-brick house, 25 foot lot. Price, $2,400. Easy terms. E. S. GUIGNON & BRO.,

7 804 Chestnut st.

BUILD A HOME.

Will build you a home on monthly payments in any part of the city at 6 per cent interest; lots and plans furnished. E. H. PONATH & CO.,

7 515 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCES

7 Rooms and Reception Hall to Each,

In "FAIR GROUND PLACE,"

Harper Street, Between Grand and Thompson Avenues.

Price and terms reasonable. Open for inspection. Take Citizens' cable cars to Fair Grounds and walk one square north on Grand avenue. *Go and examine them if you want a nice home.* Fare 5 cents.

Telephone 768. C. H. PECK, Jr., 1002 Chestnut St.

HOT! BLAZING HOT!

Yes, everybody says the nights are simply unbearable in town—shut up in a narrow lot with no shade trees, or even a front yard, the atmosphere full of dust, smoke, soot and insects, lift is miserable. But in

HARLEM PLACE, BREEZY HEIGHTS, and CLIFTON HEIGHTS

The nights are cool, there are large yards for the children, and everything else to make people happy and comfortable. All of these places are on the Missouri Pacific and 'Frisco Railways, with 40 trains daily and 4-cent fare. Here we have commodious and substantial dwellings, built in modern style, that we can sell you on monthly payments of

$25.00!

Just what you now pay for rent. Plats of property and plans of houses can be seen at this office.

DAVID H. STEWART & CO., 613 Chestnut St.

BARGAIN!

Choice Leasehold,

40 Years straight at $3.42 per foot, renewable 99 years more at valuation, absolutely non-forfeitable, 308 feet south side Market, from Second to Third streets, will be sold Friday next at the Court-house per order of court. For particulars see

JAS. M. CARPENTER,

Special Commissioner, 108 N. 8th Street.

IMP. CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

GREEN LEA PLACE,

FOR RENT—Two blocks north of Fair grounds, near Warne av. New houses on Green Lea Place and Penrose st.,

$1,500 to $3,000.

Finely finished in every respect; easy terms, small payments down, $10 and upwards per month; can be reached by all cars running to Fair Grounds; also Bellefontaine cars; one of the most beautiful locations in the city. E. K. Hord, agent, on premises, every day, including Sunday.

IRA HOLMES,

7 208 Odd Fellows' Building.

4548 RICHMOND PLACE.

6-room house, beautifully decorated. Open to-day.

FOR SALE—5048 WELLS AVENUE.

$2,500—6-room frame, attic and bath; 30x144.

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,

7 720 Chestnut st.

MUST BE SOLD.

A CHESTNUT ST. BARGAIN

2706 Chestnut st., bet. Beaumont and Leffingwell av., a 2-story brick residence, 8 rooms and 2 basement rooms, gas, water; all improvements; a splendid home; lot 25x131; owner intends to leave the city and will sell at a sacrifice.

CHAS. F. VOGEL,

7 716 Chestnut st.

PARK AV.

Brick house of 13 rooms, near Grand avenue, with lot 265 feet front by 94 feet. This property is near Tyler pl. and will prove a great bargain to a quick purchaser. Title perfect and liberal terms offered. Apply to

ANDY J. KNAPP,

808 Locust st.

REAL ESTATE, No. 2,

Building & Loan Association has opened up its SECOND SERIES of 500 shares, now on sale at $5 per share for $480 net. Call for your stock now, else you will miss getting in the lat

AUCTION SALE

OF CITY LOTS.

KIRKWOOD, MO.,

SATURDAY, JUNE 28,

Beginning at 2 O'Clock p.m., On the Premises.

Kirkwood is the prettiest and healthiest suburb of St. Louis. Only 13 miles, and 24 trains daily.

Free transportation on day of sale.

2500 Front Feet of Fine Property.

For plats, tickets and further information, apply to

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE,
213 North Eighth Street.

Oak Hill Place

Just South of Tower Grove Park.

The Cheapest Ground for the Money in St. Louis.

THE ARSENAL STREET BRANCH OF THE UNION DEPOT ELECTRIC LINE PASSES THE PROPERTY.

Lying between Grand Avenue and King's Highway. Twenty-five minutes to the Court-house. This is one of the prettiest and most convenient localities for a home in the city.

We have 16,000 feet to sell, and can sell blocks of 1000 feet at $10 a foot. Get on the electric line and examine the property. It has electricity, sewerage and city water.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE,
213 North Eighth Street.

NO CHARGE MADE BY THIS COMPANY FOR ADVERTISING PROPERTY FOR SALE.

B. F. HAMMETT, President. FESTUS J. WADE, Vice-President. L. E. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE, No. 213 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

DWELLINGS.

Cass Av., 2100. $700
One-story frame cottage, 3 rooms; leasehold; 26 years to run. (243)

Hodiamont Av. 1000
West side, bet. Wells and Ridge avs.—1-story, 2 rooms, frame house; good well, cellar, stable, coal shed; under good fence; lot 60x139. (244)

N. 24th St., 1425. 1400
1-story brick, 4 rooms; lot 25x135. (131)

Fair Av., 3038. 1450
2-story, 5-room frame; well water; sheds and stables; 25x125. (346)

N. Grand Av., 1822. 1500
2-story frame; 3 rooms; water in yard; sewer and street made; 25x130. (368)

Penrose St., 4025. 1600
Two-story frame dwelling; cellar under kitchen; 25x140. (212)

Semple Av. 1600
West side, 400 feet south of St. Louis av.—Two 4-room frame cottages; each lot 50x180. (261)

Sherman place, 3917. 1800
One story-three-room brick; lot 25x110. (414)

Papin St., 4352-4355. 1800
Rents for $25 per month; lot 40x165 each. (115)

Cano Av. 1800
4130, 4132 and 4134—Three frame houses, of 5 rooms each; rent for $12 per month; lots 25x125; each (63)

Bell Av., 4632. 1800
Five-room frame, two stories, lot 25x152. (247)

Maffitt Av., 4606. 2000
Two-story frame house, 5 rooms, large shed in rear, lot 50x145. (359)

Theodosia Av., 5334. 2000
Five-room frame house, large stable, chicken sheds, shrubbery, etc.; lot 50x105. (340)

Newstead Av., 1704. 2000
Six-room house, lot 25x—. (54)

Alsace Av., 4876. 2000
Two-story frame house and outhouses, lot 200x215. (56)

St. Ferdinand Av. 2000
North side, 4-room frame, with store, bet. Vandeventer and Warne; lot 50x120. (412)

Ashland Pl., 4011. 2100
Between Marguerite and Kossuth avs., one-story, 4 rooms, brick house; finished room in basement, water through the whole house; a nice new Queen Anne cottage; lot 25x125. Will be sold on monthly payments or terms to suit. (330)

Division St., 1817. 2100
7-room brick, hall, gas and bath; lot 20x90. (142)

Papin St., 3504. 2100
One-story, 6-room frame; lot 25x135. (78)

Plymouth and Emmet. 2250
Two-story, 8-room frame, near Narrow-Gauge; a bargain. (393)

Carfield Av., 4417. 2,250
6-room brick; comparatively new; sink in kitchen; perfect drainage; nice yard; lot 25x138.. (174)

Kossuth Av., 3015. 2,300
5-room brick, nearly new, in first-class repair and kept constantly rented; very cheap; can be bought on monthly payments. (162)

Elliott Av., 3014. 2,300
2-story frame, 5 rooms, finished kitchen and basement; cistern water; lot 50x150. (387)

Coleman St., 1811. 2,500
Two-story frame, 7 rooms; hall, water, cistern; lot 25x120. (49)

North Market St., 3108. 2,400
2-story brick house; water in house; finished laundry. (329)

Clark Av., 2916. 2,500
Two-story, 6 rooms; hall, gas, bath; lot 25x132. (121)

Division St., 1805-1807. 2,500
Brick houses, 1 story and basement; water; street and alley made.

N. Second St., 1714 2,500
Two-story 4-room brick house, basement and water; rents for $16 per month; lot 20x80. (317)

Laflin St., 1902 2,450
Six-room stone-front, finished basement, front and side entrance; hall and gas, stable and carriage-house. (249)

Carr St., 2321 2,700
Two-story 10-room brick house; hall; stable in rear; rented to three families; $30 per month; lot 25x153.8. (271)

Kennerly Av., 4611 2,700
Two-story 6-room brick house, with side entrance; lot 50x145. (44)

Lucky St., 4439 2,800
Two-story 6-room brick; lot 50x132; very cheap; owner must sell. (109)

Ella Av. 2,800
A suburban frame cottage with 5 rooms, good cistern, stable, sheds, chicken-house, fruit trees, etc.; lot 100 feet front, 620 feet west of Narrow Gauge road. (354)

Prairie Av., 4248 2,850
Two-story brick, 6-room house; hall, and water in basement; lot 27.6x125.6. (307)

Mound St. 3,000
South side, between 9th and 10th sts., on Mound st.; one frame and two 2-story bricks in rear, fronting on alley. (186)

Papin St., 4351 3,000
Rents for $25 per month; lot 40x150. (115)

Chestnut St., 1522 3,000
Two-story frame, 4 rooms, water in yard; lot 25x73. (296)

Lucky St., 4418 3,000
Two-story frame house and 2-story frame stable; shade and fruit trees; lot 50x141. (57)

Kennerly Av. 3,000
4576 and 4578; one 1-story 4-room brick house, with basement, and one 1-story 3-room frame house, with cellar; the two houses rent for $17.50 per month; lot 54x110.. (356)

Rutger St., 3133 3,000
Two-story brick, 8 rooms, lot 25x140. (364)

Fairfax Av., 3960 3,150
Two-story brick, stock brick front, arranged in two flats of 3 rooms each; each flat has a finished laundry. (247)

Cass Av., 2119-2121. 3,200
Two-story brick, 8 rooms, including large store on first floor, suitable for baker, grocer, etc.; large brick stable in rear with two rooms; land lease ten years to run. (427)

Madison St., 2622 3,300
Two-story 6-room brick house, water and gas; side entrance; stable in rear; all improvements made; lot 25x140. (306)

Cottage Av., 3959 3,500
6-room frame house; stable; outside kitchen; all substantially built; well and cistern. (21)

Harlem Pl. 3,500
McCausland and Hancock avs.—9-room house; hardwood finish; 50 feet, at $10, inclosed with above, $500. (54)

Coleman St., 1805 3,500
2-story brick, 6 rooms; hall, gas, bath; front and side entrance; 25x125. (351)

Whittier St., 2502 3,500
Two-story brick, 8 rooms, hall, city water; grounds nicely improved; shade trees and fruit trees; lot 100x134.8. (343)

Morgan, 2657 5,500
2-story brick, 8 rooms; lot 26x146; rents $35. (418)

Olive St., 4151 5,500
2-story brick, 8 rooms, hall and gas, finished laundry; water in house; lot 29x162.6. (406)

N. Grand Av., 2861 3,500
Two-story stone-front, 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath; finished laundry; all in good repair; 16.9x125. (365)

Fairfax Av. 3,600
3961 and 3963—Six-room brick houses; lot 25x82; hall, gas, bath, water-closet, finished laundry; marble mantels and closets in every room; each house will be sold separately on terms of one-fifth cash, balance 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. (196)

Coleman St. 3,750
2420 and 2422—25x120 with each house; rents for $68 per month; price each, $3,750. (11)

Evans Av., 3952 4,000
2-story 6-room brick house; bath, gas, water, etc.; house almost new; lot 35x153. (75)

Division St., 2124 4,000
8-room brick house; stable for 12 horses; 50x100. (129)

N. Grand Av., 1701 4.000
One-story cottage, part brick and frame; also two brick stores; lot 27½x120. (385)

O'Fallon St. 1450 and 1452 4500
Two 2-story bricks, 6 rooms each; also, one 2-story brick in rear. (399)

Vista Av., 4319 4,500
2-story 6-room brick; pressed brick front; stone steps; 50x182.6. (219)

Carr St., 2126 4.500
2-story 10-room brick house; hall and gas; double tenement; brick house in alley. (79)

Kossuth Av. 4,500
3713 and 3711—Two 6-room bricks; basement, hydrant and cistern; lot 35x135; rent, $38 per month. (62)

Cottage Av., 4038-4040 4,500
Two 6-room brick houses, arranged in flats, lot 50x120. (408)

Clifton Pl. 4,600
3115 and 3117—Two 6-room bricks, attached; rent, $40 per month; lot 32x—. (4)

Chestnut St., 3409 5,000
Two-story brick, 6 rooms, bath, hot and cold water; large front and back yard; stable in rear; all in good repair; lot 25x128. (435)

N. Smith st., 19 5,000
Three-story brick house and large stable; lot 40x60. (389)

Wash St. 5,000
2623 and 2623½; two 2-story brick houses, 6 rooms each; all in good repair; lot, 29x71.9. (355)

Sacramento, 4223 5,000
2-story frame 5-room house; water in yard; stable in rear; 130 fruit trees; all in good condition; lot, 26½x128. (344)

N. 2d St., 1554 5,000
2-story brick, 6 rooms on 2d floor and store below; lot, 25x80. (371)

Carrison Av. 5,000
Southwest corner of Maxazine, large double brick house, with an excellent corner lot; can be made into flats for little expense, and would rent very well; can be purchased on easy-payment plan.

Walnut St. 5,200
3421 and 3423, Two 6-room bricks; bath and laundry; lot 34x121. (107)

N. Nineteenth St., 1624 5,300
Two-story, 11-room brick house; pressed brick front; all modern improvements; lot 28x106. (325)

Claggett Av. 5,500
200x317.5 feet. Fronting 200 feet, running through to Labadie av., 133.5 feet north of Newstead av. (40)

Evans Av., 3630 5,500
Two-story brick, 12 rooms, arranged in two flats of 6 rooms each; one finished laundry for the two; as modern improvements; 25x120. (397)

Dolman St., 1222 6,000
2-story stone-front, with mansard; 9 rooms, with bath; lot 25x127.10; rents for $40 per month.

Thomas St., 2937 6,000
13-room house in flats, with bath on each floor; lot 25x118; rent $50 per month. (126)

Manchester Road. 6,200
3507, 3507½ and 3509. Three two-story bricks; very low; price for the three houses. (86)

Pine St., 2917 6,500
Lot 18.9x121. (297)

S. 3d St., 717 and 719 6,500
House in front and double house in rear. (100)

Dickson St., 2727 6.500
8 rooms, stock brick front; hall, gas, bath; arranged for flats; 25x118. (218)

Cook Av., 3674. 7,000
An elegant 10-room stone-front dwelling, supplied with all modern improvements; very cheap and must be sold at once. (388)

Chouteau Av., 3701. 7,000
2-story brick house, 5 rooms and a store; lot 75x150. (169)

Grand and McRea Avs. 7,000
Northwest corner—Lot 100x400; a double brick house, 2-story and mansard, 16 rooms; modern improvements, all complete, perpetual leasehold with improvements for sale, ground rent $175 per annum, property rents for $65 per month; tenant paying all expenses of repairing, etc. (378)

Cook Av., 3674. 7,000
10-room stone front; all conveniences. (388)

Evans Av. 7,350
3951 and 3953—6-room brick; lot 50x166. (116)

Bell Av., 3657. 7,500
Two-story 8-room brick house, hall, gas, bath, rents for $40 per month; lot 100x147.6. (324)

Windsor Pl., 3856. 7,800
2-story brick; 8 rooms; hard wood finish; laundry and kitchen in basement; gas, bath and all modern improvements; also 2-story frame, 7 rooms, in rear; lot 25x147½. (391)

Chestnut St., 3021 8,000
Two-story stone front, with mansard roof, 10 rooms, finished laundry, newly papered throughout; electric bells; roof repaired and warranted for five years; all modern conveniences, including furnace; must be examined to be appreciated; lot 25x120. (357)

Cambie St., 2917 8,000
Lot 25x118; 2-story stone-front; also vacant lot adjoining. (118)

Chestnut St. 8,000
3209 and 3211. Rent for $53 per month; lot 50x128.6. (111)

Hammett Place, 4709 8,000
Northwest corner, 2-story and mansard brick house, 10 rooms; cemented cellar and laundry, hot and cold water, all modern improvements; small fruits, grape vines, etc., on lot; 107x193. (327)

Morgan St., 3118 8,000
Two-story and basement 10-room brick house; hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water; stable and carriage house in rear. (312)

School St., 3125 8,000
Double brick house, 12 rooms; in good condition; an admirable place of property. (352)

Carrison Av., 1315 8,500
Three-story brick, 12 rooms, water, gas, bath, furnace, two cisterns, laundry and stable; lot 50x125. (420)

Bacon St. 8,500
1917 and 1919. Two 6-room bricks; bath, electric bells; all modern improvements; rent for $35 each. (280)

Clemens Av., 5561-63 8,500
Two 2½-story frames, 6 rooms each, including bath and basements, furnace, electric bell, graniteoid pavement; lot 60x185; rent 70. (421)

Delmar Av., 4022 8.500
Two stories and mansard; 8 rooms and bath, hot and cold water on each floor; finished laundry; new furnace; all in first-class condition. (334)

Washington Av. 9,000
2304 and 2304½. Lot 25x150, running back to St. Charles st., consisting of two flats of 13 rooms; new house, hard-wood finish; electric bells, speaking tubes and every modern improvement; will rent for $75 per month. (316)

N. Eleventh, 1420-22 1-2 8,000
Four 2-story bricks, 6 rooms each; also three 2-room bricks; combined rental $79 monthly; lot 48x127½. (424)

N. Broadway, 4001 11,000
Hotel with 20 rooms, two tenement houses in rear; 6 and 4 rooms; lot 73x154. (386)

Windsor Pl. 12,000
3858, 3858½, 3860, 3860½. Four elegant flats, new and supplied with all modern improvements; rents for $118 per month. This property can be bought for $1,500 cash and the balance in monthly installments.

Finney Av. 12,000
Northwest corner of Spring, 8-room stone front; 50-foot lot. This house is supplied with all modern improvements. (124)

Hamilton and Julian St. 12,000
Corner. 12-room frame house; hall, gas, bath, furnace, stable, etc.; lot 157x267; supplied with every modern convenience and an elegant suburban home, will be traded for income property in the city. (147)

Finney Av. 12,500
3725 and 3727. Large double house, 2-story, stone front, 8 rooms each, with hall, gas and bath; lot 55x145. (395)

Washington Av., 3616 12,500
Ten-room brick; hall, gas, bath; all modern improvements; lot 50x254. (184)

Gratiot St. 13,000
2216, 2218 and 2220—75x215.9, on line of railroad and an excellent location for a factory or warehouse; this property must be sold to close out an estate. (144½)

Pine St., 3133 13.000
50x118, elegant double house, furnace and all modern improvements, 9 rooms exclusive of finished laundry, billiard room and bath; in first-class repair; rent $100 per month.

Windsor Pl. 13.500
3843 and 3845—Two double flats, 6 rooms on first floors, 5 rooms on second floors; rents $122.50 per month; lot 50x140. (96)

Morgan St., 3417 14,000
First-class 11-room residence, gas, bath, closets and all modern conveniences; fine stable in rear and side lot; lot 50x134; entire house in excellent condition.

Pine St., 2704 16,000
Large double house, stone front; rent $125 per month; lot 50x191. (226)

School St., 3128 18.000
Large double brick house, 17 rooms; all modern conveniences; in first-class condition. (367)

Franklin Av. 18.000
3216, 3218, 3220, 3222 and 3222½ near Leonard av.—5 new 2-story brick dwellings; Arkansas marble trimmings, stone steps, all modern improvements; will sell all together or separately; lot 77.6x94.6. (180)

Lafayette Av., 2146 18,000
2-story and mansard roof, 14 rooms and 3 bath rooms; rent for $100 per month; lot 55x200.

Market St. 21.500
2219, 2219½, 2221 and 2221½—Four 2-story brick houses, 5 rooms on each floor; lot 84.6x75; rent $200 per month. (168)

Olive St. 25,000
1603 and 1605—Two large brick buildings—one 3-story, the other 2-story; lot 49x106.6; for the two (376)

Pine St. 26,000
3411—Double stone-front dwelling, 13 rooms; first-class condition; every modern improvement and convenience; large, spacious stable.

Oregon and Lafayette Avs. 32,000
Southeast corner, 7 buildings—2 stores, 5 houses—renting for $3,132 per annum; buildings completed three years ago; lot 50x168. (266½)

Vandeventer Pl.
North side. An elegant double dwelling; owner leaving city; will sell low if sold at once.

Hickory St. [illegible]0,000
2212 to 2226. 8 brick houses; 9 [illegible] each; lot 175x146. (182)

Vacant Lots.

Kansas St. $3
1356 feet, divided into 50-foot lots, just west of and adjoining Carondelet Park. (210)

Regal Place. 8
Lots 34 and 35, city block 4754; 50x141.7. (422)

Stewart Place. 12
100 and 125.7½ on east side, between Ridge and Minerva avs.

Oak Hill Av. & Connecticut St. 15
300x125, northwest corner.

Arlington Av. 12
100 ft. south of Balson's house; 50x100. (227)

Montrose Place. 12
Located just west and north of Christian Brothers' College, lots fronting on Theodosia av. and Cote Brilliante av., at prices per foot. (213)

Kennerly Av. 12
North side, 261 feet west of Lambdin av.; 100x145. (308)

Maffitt Av. 12
North side, 500 feet west of Lambdin avenue. 50x145. (304)

Maffitt Av. 12
North side; 295 feet west of Lambdin avenue; 50x145. (305)

Cote Brilliante Av. 13
South side, about 300 feet east of Union avenue, lot 50x150.

Florence. 14
100x125.7½, east side, between Ridge and Minerva.

Wells Av. 14
North side, bet. Clara and Florence; lot 100x241. (264)

Florence Av. 14
East side, 100x125.7½, between Ridge and Minerva av.

Florence. 14
East side, 90 feet n. of Minerva, 50x125 (384)

Stewart Pl. and Ridge Av. 14
Southeast corner, 190x125.

Cano Av. 14
East side, 142 ft. south of Lee av.; lot 50x125. (360)

Arlington and Minerva Avs. 15
Northwest corner, 190x125. (156)

Stewart Pl. and Ridge Av. 15
Southeast corner, 190x125.

Easton Av. 15
South side between Goodfellow and Clara, 100x131. (398)

Arlington and Ridge Avs. 15
Northwest corner, 190x125.

Arlington and St. Louis Avs. 15
Northeast corner, 80.17x217.

Easton Av. 15
South side, near Goodfellow av.; 100x131.

Theodosia Av. 15
South side, 400 feet west of Union; 50x165. (347)

Goodfellow Av. 15
East side, 332 feet south of Easton av, 50x132.4. (320)

Cote Brilliante Av. 15
South side, 575 east of Union av.; 100x150. (328)

Theodosia Av. 16
South side, 261 feet west of Union. 60x165. (339)

Gratiot St. 16
South side, between Hawk av. and Manchester road, in lots to suit; 125x130.

Wells av. 16
North side, 260 feet east of Clara. (388)

Minerva and Florence. 16
Northeast corner, 90x125. (384)

Kenlein and Story 16
Southeast corner, 50x145.

Wells Av. 16
North side, 163 ft. east of Goodfellow; lot 50x241.

Wells Av. 16
North side, 112 ft. east of Goodfellow; lot 50x141.

Peck St. 17
West side, 110 ft. south of Penrose; 25x120. (416)

Wells and Goodfellow Avs. 17
Northeast corner, 112x141. (211)

Goodfellow. 17
West side, 50x139.6, 91.10 north of Ridge av. (382)

Clara and Easton Avs. 17
Southeast corner, 49x131. (211)

Theodosia and Arlington 18
Southeast corner, 116x133.

Minerva av. 18
North side, 200 feet west of Union av; 100x239.

Clemens Av. 19
North side, about 200 feet west of Hamilton; 100x185. (428)

Wells Av. 19
South side, 375 feet west of Academy av., in lots to suit; 225x190. (348)

Wells Av. 20
North side, 350 feet west of Union; 50x241. (415)

St. Ferdinand Av. 20
North side, between Taylor and Newstead; 28x140. (483)

Baldwin St. 20
East side, about 200 ft. north of Benton; 40x128.9. (937½)

Easton Av. 25
South side, 275 feet west of Academy av.; 50x140. (362)

Easton Av. 20
North side, 246 feet west of Union; 50x165. (32)

Easton Av. 20
South side, 245 ft. east of Union av.; 50x200. (333)

Gratiot St. 20
North side, between Hawk av. and Manchester rd.; in lots to suit; 275x193.

Minnesota Av. 20
West side, south of Shenandoah st.; 25x125.6. (145)

Ridge Av. 20
North side, 389 feet west of Academy av., in lots to suit; 225x190. (348)

Hawk Av. and Gratiot Av. 20
Southeast corner, 100x130, in lots to suit.

Easton and Goodfellow 20
Southeast corner, 101x132; well above grade and an excellent business corner. (241)

Easton Av. 20
North side, 110 feet east of Arlington av.; 100x140. (38)

Wells Av. 20
North side, 274 feet east of Academy; lot 50x122. (411)

Easton Av. 21
South side, between Union and Academy; lot 27.50x190. (337)

Hamilton and Etzel Av. 21
Southeast corner, 135.10x166.5.

Union and Wells Avs. 22
Northeast corner. 184.6x130. An excellent corner for dwellings, stores and flats.

Mallinckrodt Av. 25
Southwest corner 21st st.; 29.6x100. (350)

Obear and Blair Avs. 25
Corner, 25x110. (222)

Easton Av. 25
South side, about 300 feet west of King's highway; 50x120. This is an excellent business lot, as it is near the terminal of the Easton av. cable. (327)

Leffingwell Av.
East side, 52 feet north of Montgomery, 25x128. (72)

Grand and Winnebago. 25
Northeast corner; 100x215.8 (423)

Hammett Place. 25
West of Marcus av.; 100x193. (54)

Easton Av. 25
Northeast corner Arlington; 110x135.

Cote Brilliante Av. 28
North side, 150x130, west of Taylor. (322)

Angelica. 30
North side, 50 feet between Broadway and Bellefontaine rd

Page Av. 30
North side, bet. Newstead and Pendleton; lot 50x153. (404)

Carfield Av. 30
South side, 25x130, 350 feet west of Taylor in Terry pl. (321)

Taylor Av. 30
Southwest corner St. Ferdinand st.; 63x150. (66)

Hammett Pl. 30
Southwest corner Marcus av.; 107x193. (54)

Scott Av. 35
South side, between Taylor and Lay avs.; 100x155 (434)

Cora Pl 35
On west side, bet. Easton and North Market st.; 25x141.9 to alley, 50 feet south of North Market st. (414½)

Cora Av. 35
West side, just south of North Market. (430)

Page Av. 35
North side, 75x153, between Whittier and Pendleton. (299)

St. Vincent St. and Louisiana Av. 35
Southeast corner; lot 80x128.9. (403)

Angelica and 9th Sts. 32
Northeast corner, 50x108. (146)

Sullivan Av. 35
South side, between 23d and 25th, 72x112. (90½)

Carfield Av. 35
50x120, north side, 50 feet west of Spring av (379)

Cora and Carfield Avs. 35
S. e. cor., 50x145. Cora place is one of the most attractive suburban sites in the city; handsomely improved with magnificent residences; all improvements made, including streets, sidewalk, gas and water. (285)

Easton av. 40
South side, between Newstead and Taylor; 29½x219 feet. (390)

Glasgow Av. and Benton St. 40
N. w. cor., 29.7x127. Good business corner for store or flats. (53)

St. Louis and Spring Avs. 40
Northeast corner, 31.9x100. (335)

Page and Sarah 40
Southwest corner, lots 22, 23, 24, 25, in block 3741; 116x162½. (436)

Cora and Lucky Sts. 40
Northeast corner, 50x149. (319)

18th and Madison sts. 45
Northeast corner, 50x110. An excellent corner for store and flats. (101)

Grand Av. and Harper St. 45
Southeast corner, 100x120. (356)

Carfield Av. 45
100x120 north side, between Grand and Spring av. (310)

Page Av. 45
50x153 on north side, 460 feet west of Taylor av.

Park Av. 50
25x126 south side, 65 feet west of Jefferson av. (166)

Angelica and Hall Sts. 50
Southeast corner, on line of the Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway; 525x142. (331)

Bell Av. 65
North side, between Pendleton and Whittier; lot 41x147½. (432)

Olive St. 65
North side, between Sarah and Whittier sts.; lot 60x162. (276)

Grand Av. 70
East side, 50x200, 50 feet south of the south fence of the first house south of Chouteau av. (217)

Washington Av. 70
North side, about 600 feet west of Sarah st.; lot 50x150. (161)

Page Av. 75
25x113.2½ north side—125 feet east of Spring av. (375)

Bell Av. 80
Northwest corner Sarah; lot 115x147½. (431)

Pine St. 85
50x213, north side, about 300 feet west of Boyle av.

Pine St. 95
50x213, north side, 583 feet east of Boyle. (278)

Lindell Av. 100
50x250, south side, 100 feet west of Vandeventer.

Grand and Park Avs. 100
Northeast corner; lot 232x258. (155)

Pine St. 105
North side, between Newstead and Taylor; lot 100x213.

Olive St. 110
50x162.6, north side, 378 feet east of Sarah st.

Pine St. 125
South side, 150 feet west of Theresa av., lots 84x128; near Grand av., block 1957. (25)

Cabanne and Lindell Avs. 200
Southeast corner, 195.6x213. This is the best lot vacant on Lindell av. boulevard.

King's Highway and Page Av. 30,000
Southeast corner, 514x360; three fronts, on King's highway, Page av. and Knight st.; a superb site for residence or business purposes; an elegant property for builders, investors or speculators; easy terms.

Business Property.

Third St. $4,750
60x140, east side—60 ft. north of Soulard st.; 8-room frame house and cooper shop. (157)

N. Levee 514 and N. Commercial St. 518 6,000
stores, and rooms above well located, and with the new railroad facilities will rapidly increase in value. (158½)

Chestnut St., 1309 7,000
3-story brick, —x109.4. This property has an excellent future and is bound to rapidly increase in value. (133)

Pine St. 116 and 118 8,000
With good substantial building, occupied by first-class tenants; price on each house. (158½)

Seventh St. 10,000
East side, between Carrs and Gratiot sts.; rents $50 per month; lot 20.9x127.6. (176)

Vine St. 308 and 310 10,000
Suitable for business of any character; good income property; price on each.

Pine St. 118 10,000
Rear on alley; large warehouse, in good order; well rented and a most suitable investment. (158½)

N. Main St. 522 12,000
Large, substantial store; centrally located; very desirable and bound to increase in value. (158½)

Morgan St. 12,000
North side, between 8th and 9th sts., 33 feet. (171½)

Gratiot St. 12,000
2212, 2218, 2220—75x215.9 on line of railroad, and an excellent location for a factory or warehouse; this property must be sold to close out an estate; price. (144½)

Broadway and Park Av. 15,000
Northwest corner. People's Bank. (255)

Franklin Av. and 17th. 18,000
26x144.7½, southeast corner, one 3-story and two 2-story bricks; rents for $140 per month, and will pay over 8 per cent net on price asked. (199)

Christy Av., 1015 18,000
Lot 28x105, 3-story building; well rented. (56)

South Eleventh St., 18 18.000
Corner of alley, east side of street; four buildings just completed; renting for $1,476 per annum; 20x152. (266½)

North Third St. 25,500
948 and 950—Lot 40x94. (358)

Angelica and Hall St. 26,000
Southeast corner—Lot 85x147, on the line of the Merchants' Bridge & Terminal Railroad; very desirable site for a large factory. (331)

N. Main, cor. of Olive. 30,000
300 and 302—Very substantial 5-story stores; the price asked is less than the value of the ground. (158½)

Business Property.

Chouteau Av. 30.000
And 15th st., southwest corner—77.6x125; this property will pay 6 per cent on the investment, and is in first-class condition throughout. (266)

Christy Av. Property.
The only available corner for sale on Christy av.; is paying a good revenue on the price asked. (133)

Locust Street Corner.
One of the best business corners in St. Louis, in the center of the business section, will be sold or leased for a long term of years. (202)

Acre Property.

Jennings Station Rd. 5,000
East side, 250 ft. south of the Bircher rd., 10 acres. (396)

Olive St. Rd. 15,000
On Olive street road, on north side, just west of proposed Kingsland road, with a 1½-story, 10-room frame house; good cellar; water in kitchen; 7 miles from center of city; 2.66 acres. (314)

Natural Bridge Rd. 1,200
South side, 11.50 acres, west of Union; per acre (288)

Natural Bridge Rd. 1,200
North side, 32.92 acres, east of Goodfellow av.; per acre (289)

Lay and Clayton Rds. 12,000
80 acres on the Lay road, just south of Clayton road, in County, bounded north by Eckelcamp, south by Greffet, and west by land of Duffy. (413)

Calvary Av. 20,000
and Bircher road. Northwest corner, 20 acres. An elegant grove—every foot lies well above grade. Will make a beautiful subdivision and will divide into 4,500 front feet. Terms $4,000 cash; balance on or before two years.

Madison County, Ill. 90
In Madison County, Ill., 15 miles from city, near Formosa Station, on Vandalia Line; 2-story frame house, good cellar, elegant well water and fine springs; 135 acres in cultivation, 15 acres in timber; fine barn, 40x136; implement-house, 22x40, and other out-houses; a splendid farm of 140 acres; price per acre. (352)

North of Natural Bridge Rd 100 to 125
One mile north of Natural bridge road, about one mile north of Bridgeton, 110 acres in parcels.

Near Colman Station. 4,000
Creve Coeur Lake, about 200 ft. from station, 22 acres, property known as the Loring place; Creve Coeur Hotel, a frame building, containing 12 rooms; outhouses, well and cistern. (266½)

WE HAVE A BIG DEMAND FOR ALL KINDS OF PROPERTY.

IF LISTED WITH US WE ADVERTISE IT WITHOUT CHARGE.

E. S. WARNER
REAL ESTATE CO.,
304 N. 8th St.

If You Want to Buy Real Estate Come and See Us.

We Have a

Pine St. Residence
For Exchange or Sale at a Bargain.

The owner will buy a choice piece of West End property by trading his house and paying difference in cash.

Lindell Avenue.
50x213 FEET.

Beautiful lot on south side 239 feet east of Sarah st.; will sell cheap for cash.

PINE ST.,
Between Sarah and Boyle avs., a beautiful 50x210-foot lot, at $80 per foot.

A FEW CHOICE LOTS
In Chamberlain Park, where street, sidewalks and sewers are made, offered at reasonable prices and liberal terms.

CHEAP LOT.
Southeast corner of Goodfellow and Maple avs., 200x200 feet. Make us an offer.

Cheap Lot On
Forest Park Boulevard
Without exception the handsomest lot on the street, and it can be bought away below its value.

If you want a good lot and mean business come and see us.

FOREST PARK FRONTAGE.
Northeast Corner of King's Highway and the Boulevard; 380 ft.

NORTH ST. LOUIS
Acre Property.
330 acres of high and beautiful land adapted for subdivision can be purchased at a low price.

MARYLAND AV.,
228 feet east of Newstead av. We have for sale a choice lot, 100x218 feet, on easy terms.

Grand and Park Avs.,
Compton Hill District.

Choice corner lot, 232x260 feet for sale. For price and terms, call up Telephone 438, or at the office.

12TH AND MARKET STS.
Business property, opposite site of New City Hall. Lot 140x125 ft.; terms to suit.

CHOICE PIECE OF OLIVE ST. PROPERTY,
Well rented under lease; can be bought at a low figure.

Come and see us on this.

The largest and choicest piece of Central Property on the Market for Lease for term of 99 years. A Grand Opportunity. Don't miss it.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.
Splendid Opportunity.

ANCHOR MILL SITE,
Twenty-first and Randolph Streets, for sale. Lot 131.3 by 150 feet.

Money to loan on Real Estate at Current Rates.

Rents collected and all business properly attended to.

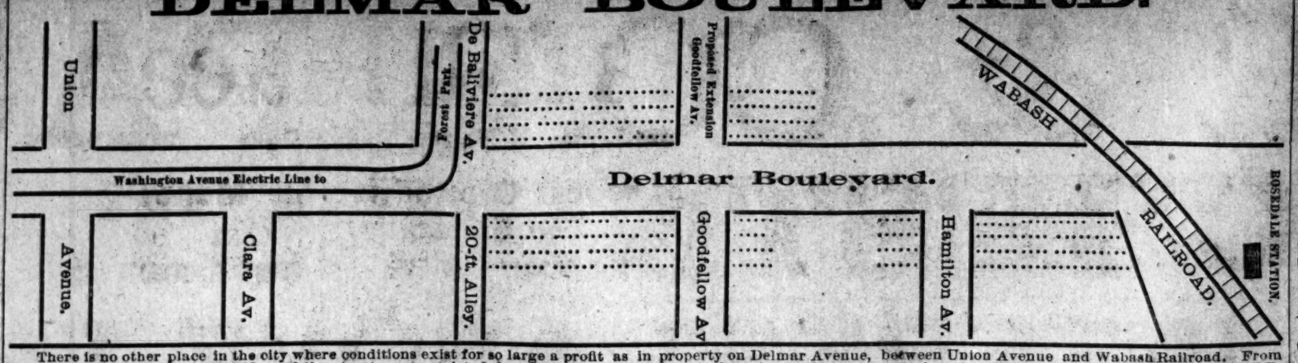
We solicit your patronage.

List with us your property if you want it sold to advantage.

E. S. WARNER
REAL ESTATE CO.,
Telephone 438.

205 A 3-story ... ent per mo... ER BUILDING, ...rly rent above ... 8TH ST.

DELMAR BOULEVARD.



There is no other place in the city where conditions exist for so large a profit as in property on Delmar Avenue, between Union Avenue and Wabash Railroad. From six to fifteen blocks on both sides of the street are restricted from business, leaving this the only business property for a territory of at least ONE MILE SQUARE. In this district there are about 1,500 residence lots, and only 150 business lots, 20 per cent of which are already permanently occupied in other ways. Assuming that there will be at least twenty different trades represented, each store on this section of Delmar Avenue will have the control of customers to the number of at least 200 households.

What will this be worth to property on this street? The Washington Avenue Electric Line will be running out this street within sixty days, and within a year or so this district will be built up. There is a bill now pending to make this street 100 feet wide, making a "BUSINESS BOULEVARD" which, when completed, will be the main business artery of the western portion of the city. Believing that investors have not fully understood the situation, their attention is called to these facts, and also to the following properties:

6 BEAUTIFUL CORNERS: N. E. Cor. GOODFELLOW, 131x185; N. E. Cor. HAMILTON, 72x185; N. W. Cor. HAMILTON, 150x185; N. W. Cor. GOODFELLOW, 107x185; S. W. Cor. DE BALIVIERE, 200x210; ROSEDALE CORNER, 261x185.

INSIDE LOTS: SIX 60-FOOT LOTS, NORTH SIDE, EAST OF GOODFELLOW. TWELVE 50-FOOT LOTS, NORTH SIDE, WEST OF HAMILTON. TWENTY 50-FOOT LOTS, SOUTH SIDE, WEST OF DE BALIVIERE.

Small cash payments. Long time. A few hundred dollars secures a lot.

FRANK OBEAR, Turner Building, 304 N. Eighth Street.

IMP. CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BUY A HOME
ON YOUR OWN TERMS.

Three 4-room frame cottages on Cottage av., west of Pendleton av., five blocks north of Franklin av. cable; just completed; closets, marble mantels, etc.; model little homes, cheap and on very easy terms. Houses open for inspection to-day. Lots furnished and houses built on time payments in any part of the city. J. G. Churchill & Bro., 4314 St. Ferdinand av., city. 7

FOR SALE--Price $3,200
Union av., west side, just south of Easton av., 7-room frame house, new and well built; neighborhood improving rapidly. It will pay you to look into this at once. Lot 50x180.
BAGGOT & HALEY, 815 Chestnut st. 7

4112 FINNEY AV.
A new 6-room house just finished; all the modern conveniences; hot and cold water, electric bells; streets made, also granitoid pavement; price away down if sold at once. C. R. H. DAVIS & CO., 820 Chestnut st. 7

THE HIGHEST POINT IN THE CITY
Is Compton Hill. We have an 8-room residence with 34 feet of ground on s. w. cor. that the owner is anxious to sell in order to invest in East St. Louis real estate. E. S. GUIGNON & BRO., 804 Chestnut st. 7

Six and Seven Room Houses in Reber Place.
From $4,500 to $5,000, to sell on monthly payments if desired, or we build houses to suit purchasers, and sell on the same plan.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON, 801 Locust st. 7

FOR SALE.
Taylor av., southeast corner Cottage av., store and 4 rooms, first-class location; cheap.
D. B. BRENNAN, 816 Chestnut st. 7

HUGH M. THOMPSON,
108 N. 9th St.
City and Country
Real Estate Bought and Sold or Traded. Money to Loan. 7

$16,000 WILL BUY
Northwest cor. 22d and Morgan sts., row of stone fronts, corner store and two-story stone-front flats adjoining; renting for $2,220 per annum (a great bargain). THOS. F. FARRELLY, Real Estate Agent, 812 Chestnut st. 7

JOIN THE
STATE SAVINGS
BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION.
Serial plan, new plan, best plan, only $1 per share; no premiums deducted; full amount loaned. Send for prospectus. C. R. H. DAVIS, Secretary. Second series now open. 820 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE--Price $5,000
2943 Sheridan av.; a bargain; 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; in perfect order; front, side and back yards. Don't miss this.
BAGGOT & HALEY, 815 Chestnut st. 7

FOR SALE.
Bell av., southwest corner Pendleton av., a No. 1 10-room brick house, modern; lot, 77x145 feet; cheap.
D. B. BRENNAN, 816 Chestnut st. 7

FOR SALE.
Two 2-story stone front houses, 2617 and 2619 Thomas st.; 6 rooms each; all improvements; houses almost new; gas, bath and laundry; good repair.
E. S. GUIGNON & BRO., 804 Chestnut st. 7

99-YEAR LEASEHOLD.
We offer a splendid piece of property on Locust, west of 8th st., facing the Custom House, at a price that will net a good income and insure the purchaser a large profit on the investment; very few such chances. See us about this if you want a "good thing." SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts. 7

For Sale---Great Bargain.
Choice residence of 10 rooms, No. 3107 Chestnut st., in perfect order; gas fixtures, range and furnace; detached house, faces south. Look at it. Lot 25x128. Price, $7,000. LEON L. HULL & CO., 804 Chestnut st. 7

$2400 WILL BUY
A neat six-room brick dwelling for two families—2607 La Salle st.—on monthly payments.
KILGEN & RULE, 112 N. 8th st. 7

FOR SALE.
Bayard av., new house of 7 rooms, reception hall, electric light; lot 30x180 feet; easy time.
D. B. BRENNAN, 816 Chestnut st. 7

OLIVE STREET BARGAIN.
No. 2709 Olive st., 45 feet of ground and a good 10-room house for sale cheap, on Olive st., near Beaumont st.; make us an offer.
Rutledge & Horton, 801 Locust st. 7

4548 RICHMOND PLACE.
6-room house, beautifully decorated. Open to-day.

Geyer Av.,
Near Twenty-seventh st., south side; a lovely house of 7 rooms and nice yard; in perfect order; lot 25x125. A great bargain. Apply to
ANDY J. KNAPP, 803 Locust st 7

FOR SALE--Price $7,000
A very beautiful fruit farm, between Ferguson and Normandy; 32 acres; short distance from railroad station; nice frame house and outbuildings; the best bargain to be had in the vicinity of the city. Apply to
BAGGOT & HALEY, 815 Chestnut st. 79

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Evans av., s. s., near Newstead, lot 50x100; $25 per foot.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. Eighth st. 8

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Lot 28x155 n. s. Bell av., near Pendleton av., at $47 per foot if sold at once. This is a great bargain, as the owner is short of money. Apply at Carl Otto, 506 Olive st., Room 16. 8

FOR SALE—Finney av.—50x140 n. s., bet. Whittier and Pendleton.
E. S. GUIGNON & BRO., 804 Chestnut st. 8

330X122 S. E. COR. Potomac and 2nd sts., at $5,500; one block east of Broadway cable line.
CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 8

CENTRAL PROPERTY.
Ninth st., east side, 64x127, 126 feet south of Walnut st., at $12,800.
CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 8

FOREST PARK BOULEVARD.
50x187, north side, between Boyle and Newstead avs.; all improvements made. Apply to
M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO., 109 N. 8th st. 8

PAGE AV.
25x162, s. s., 75 ft. w. of Whittier.
E. S. GUIGNON & BRO., 804 Chestnut st. 8

FINE CORNER LOT.
7th and Lynn sts., n. w. cor., 65x150, for $5,000.
CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 8

PAGE AV. AT $30
25x153 on n. s., west of Whittier.
E. S. GUIGNON & BRO., 804 Chestnut st. 8

COOK AV.
25 or 50x142, a little w. of Grand av.
E. S. GUIGNON & BRO., 804 Chestnut st. 8

SPECULATORS.
$12,000 will buy 9,000 feet of nice level ground, six blocks from depot on Oak Hill Railroad. A fortune. Apply to HILL & HAMMEL, 6714 S. Broadway. 8

FOR SALE.
Lots in Gibson's subdivision at Jenning's Station on the Wabash Railroad. These lots are 100x240 feet, level, and on top of a hill, and are one block from the station. Apply to Wm. O. Gibson & Son, 2924 Olive st. or Richard H. Stinde, 808 Chestnut st.

30 Acres--Good for Subdivision.
On Bonhomme road, a little west of proposed Lindell av. electric railroad; nicely timbered, etc.; price $1,000 per acre. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 8

BARGAINS.
Etzell, near Goodfellow, 100x200, $19.
Bell av., west of Taylor, 50x152, $19.
Bayard, near Page, 126x180, $25.
Clemens av., 300x152, $22.
J. A. JONES, 708 Chestnut st. 8

LINDELL AVENUE.
215x155; north side, between Cabanne and Vandeventer avs.; will be sold to suit purchaser; sewerage complete; sign boards on property. For prices and terms apply to
M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO., 109 N. 8th st. 8

WESTMINSTER PLACE.
67x150, north side, between Cabanne and Vandeventer avs.
297x134, south side, between Cabanne and Vandeventer avs.; one of the most desirable building sites in the city; sewerage complete.
For prices and terms apply to
M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO., 109 N. 8th st. 8

INVEST
Your money on Washington av. We have 600 feet south side, between Lay and King's highway, which can be bought at a price that will give you a fair profit. KILGEN & RULE, 112 N. 8th st. 8

Bargains in West End Real Estate
We can offer a few choice lots in
HORTON PLACE
At prices that will make you money. Street improvements made. RUTLEDGE & HORTON, 801 Locust st. 8

FOR SALE— 300x157 ft. North Side
WASHINGTON AV.
On the hill between Newstead and Taylor avs. Will sell in lots to suit. We can give you a bargain in this property. Fine speculation.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON, 801 Locust st. 8

FOR SALE.
LINDELL AV. BOULEVARD.
N. w. cor Boyle, 100x223. This is one of the most beautiful corners on the boulevard.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st. 8

SOUTH CABANNE PLACE
1,150 feet on Clemens and Belt avs: highest point in the western part of the city; beautiful forest trees; between the Narrow Gauge R. R. and Delmar av.; new electric line; no finer ground in the city; will sell it all, or in lots.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st. 8

FOR SALE.
One of the finest lots in Chamberlain Park, at the head of Chamberlain av., for $25 per foot; lot 100x162. This is a bargain, and should be sold at once.
Also a fine business lot at the junction of Chouteau avenue and Missouri Pacific Railroad, just opposite the proposed new Missouri Pacific Depot. This is a fine chance for some one.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
801 Locust Street.

FACTORY CORNERS.
Lucas Pl. and 20th st., n. e. cor., Opposite Missouri Electric Co.; 169x155.
Lucas Pl. and 21st, n. e. cor., Opposite Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co.; 98x155.
Lucas av. and 21st, n. e. cor., Adjoining Gast Lithograph Co.; 188x144.
These are some of the choicest corners for factory purposes in the city.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
626 CHESTNUT ST.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR A QUICK RETURN
—IN—
REAL ESTATE
We will sell you several hundred feet in Tyler Place for a little advance over auction prices, enabling you to make a quick return of profits.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st. 8

1600 Feet on Washington and Taylor Avs.
This is a chance not often offered for purchasing a large tract on the best street in the city.

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
720 Chestnut St.

FOR SALE.
SEE THESE LOTS
PINE ST., N. S., 1017 ft. w. of Sarah; 50x213.
PINE ST., N. S., 400 ft. w. of Taylor; 100x180.
PINE ST., N. w. cor. Vandeventer av.; 80x137 ft.
PINE ST., N. S., 80 ft. w. of Vandeventer av.; 40x137 ft.
OLIVE ST., N. w. cor. Cabanne; 100x162.
WASHINGTON AV., S. s., 80 ft. w. of Pendleton av.; 100x253.
WASHINGTON AV., N. w. cor. Taylor; 718x160.
WASHINGTON AV., S. e. cor. Taylor; 350x253.
WASHINGTON AV., N. e. cor. Taylor; 490x153.
FOREST PARK BOULEVARD, N. s., 357 ft. east of King's highway; 75x180.
MORGAN ST., S. s., 370 ft. w. of Pendleton and 355 e. of Newstead; 80.8x150.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut St.

FOR SALE.
KILGEN & RULE
Real Estate List:
Vacant Lots.
WASHINGTON AV.
Southeast corner of Pendleton.
Southwest corner of Euclid.
Southeast corner of Newstead.
Southwest corner of Newstead.
600 feet south side, near Lay.
111 feet north side, near Walton.
MORGAN ST.
Southwest corner of Newstead.
TAYLOR AV.
Southeast corner of McPherson.
PARK AV.
25 or 50 feet south side, near Jefferson.
DELMAR AV.
Northeast corner of Newstead.
Dwellings.
DELMAR AV.—8-room stone front, modern conveniences, $9,000.
CORA PLACE—A new 7-room brick dwelling; owner built for a home; a great bargain; $5,250.
LA SALLE ST., 2607—A 2-story brick of 6 rooms for two families; cheap.
KILGEN & RULE, 112 N. 8th st. 8

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION
SATURDAY, June 28, at 5 p. m.
1,000 FEET
—OF—
Beautiful RESIDENCE PROPERTY
On Easton and Arlington, and Easton and Florence avenues, will be sold to the highest bidder. Also two new 4-room houses at Florence and Easton avenues. Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years, 6 per cent interest.
TERRY BROS. & A. C. HART, 610 Chestnut st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—175 acres with improvements close to railroad. Inquire at 2858 St. Louis av. 79

FINE stock or dairy farm, situated one and one-half miles east of Montgomery City, Mo., containing 380 acres, good dwelling, barns, etc.; plenty of timber and water; price, $15,000; would take some St. Louis improved suburban property in part pay. For particulars and terms of sale address D. L., Dr., box 42, Montgomery City, Mo. 79

Ste. Genevieve, Mo.
Farm of 300 acres, situated 3 miles north of Ste. Genevieve, Mo.; 140 acres under cultivation in clover, timothy, wheat and corn; timber on remaining 160 acres will pay for fencing and clearing; has frame house of four rooms and large hall; also large frame barn, 54x34, with sheds; several large ponds of clear water, stocked with fine supply of fish; beautifully located and as fine as any farm in the county. This property is offered cheap. Would take a small farm within 40 to 80 miles of St. Louis in part payment. For terms and further particulars apply to
ANDY J. KNAPP, 803 Locust st.
Telephone 436.

PROPERTY OUT OF CITY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—An 8-room brick residence; large dry cellar, stable, shade and fruit trees; near depot, Post-office, churches, colleges and public school; place 8,000 inhabitants, on railroad, 22 miles from St. Louis. Address Dr. F. A. Sabin, Lebanon, Ill.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Substantial brick building, 50 rooms, with ample grounds, at Kirkwood, 13 miles from St. Louis Union Depot, 20 trains, choice location, nice order, suitable for hotel, sanitarium, asylum or public institution. Apply to
WM. C. WILSON & CO., 619 Chestnut st. 9

FOR SALE OR RENT—Cheap, at Selma Station, on the 'Frisco Railroad, just outside of the city limits, a nice new 6-room cottage house, cellar, cistern and all necessary outbuildings, with one or two acres of ground, three squares south of depot; small cash payment, balance monthly.
ARTHUR MITTELBERG, 6 N. Seventh st. 9

$3700 WILL buy a nice 8-room country residence and 5 acres of ground on Rock road; five minutes' walk from depot; 1 mile from electric street railroad; cistern and a spring, fruit and vineyard; good neighborhood. Apply to
HILL & HAMMEL, 6714 S. Broadway. 9

1100 Feet---Cheap Ground.
At Maddox Station, on Frisco Railroad, opposite Benton; 4c fare; a bargain.
PAPIN & TONTRUP, 626 Chestnut st. 9

Gratiot Station and Harlem Heights Lots.
We have 100 feet of the handsomest ground in these subdivisions, covered with beautiful fruit and shade trees; will be sold for much less than others are asking; terms to suit. Parties wanting subdivision property will find it to their interest to call on us before buying. BRADLEY & QUINETTE, 719 Chestnut st. 9

OLD ORCHARD PARK
A nice home in this beautiful subdivision, on the 'Frisco. A 2-story frame dwelling of 6 rooms, hall, bath-room, alcove, cellar, attic and cistern. Lot 50x175. Price $3,600. CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st. 9

FOR SALE—
No. 5843 Bartmer Pl.
An elegant 9-room suburban home, between Hamilton av. and Goodfellow av.; furnace, bathroom, large cistern, stable, lot 100x162. We can give a bargain in this property if sold at once.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON, 801 Locust st. 9

Here's Your Chance for Sub-Division!
150 acres, six miles due west of Forest Park, right on railroad—not one block from it—the handsomest piece of land in Central Township; would take part in trade; free from incumbrance.
LEON L. HULL & CO., 804 Chestnut st.

CLIFTON HEIGHTS.
FOR SALE.
24 Lots on easy payments, each Lot having a front of 50 feet.
PERCY & VALLAT, 115 N. 8th St.

FOR SALE.
FINE LOTS IN ELLENDALE
To sell on easy terms from $8 to $12 per foot; sewers, streets graded, sidewalks laid, electric light; fare 4 cents to the city.
Rutledge & Horton, 801 Locust Street.

SUBURBAN PLACE
FOR SALE OR RENT.
A beautiful place, containing 8 acres, large double brick house of 16 rooms, stable, gardener's and coachman's house, three large cisterns, fine well with windmill connected, pond for watering stock, etc. This desirable property is only 6½ miles from the Court House on St. Charles plank road, just 1 mile from Normandy and 1½ miles from Rinkelville, and only 30 minutes ride on Narrow Gauge Railway to 6th and Locust sts., and just 5 minutes walk from Brighton Station, Narrow Gauge Railway. A splendid opportunity is given to a quick purchaser.
For particulars apply to
ANDY J. KNAPP,
Telephone 436. 803 Locust st.

Up High!!
ON CLIFTON HEIGHTS
We have for sale two new beautiful Queen Ann houses, containing each 7 rooms, reception halls, fine mantels, closets, electric bells and latest modern attachments; lot 90x200; can be purchased low down on any terms to suit buyer; fare only 4c., 28 trains daily; no dust, no malaria, beautiful scenery and 200 feet above river; chartered like Vandeventer place; each house is a charming suburban villa, with beautiful homes and lawns on all sides. Apply at once to KERNAN & McCARTHY, 1027 Chestnut st. 9

ALBANY PLACE,
Laclede Junction and Fairview Station,
Between Missouri Pacific and Creve Cœur Railroads. Lots fronting 50 feet for sale at low prices and favorable terms. Fine elevated suburban location. Large sign-boards locate the place; 20 minutes from St. Louis. Plats now ready at office.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. Eighth St.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

ELEVATOR!
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE!
Steam elevator at Aullville, Mo.; capacity about 15,000 bushels; everything in first-class condition; if not sold will be leased. Price, $5,000.
R. C. Greer Real Estate Co., 902 Chestnut Street.

AUCTION SALE
OF 97 CHEAP LOTS ON
EASTON AND DE HODIAMONT AVS
Will Be Sold on the Premises
SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1890, AT 3 P.M.

These are nice building lots and they will be sold very cheap; they are situated two blocks west of Rinkelville and front on Easton avenue, also on Barnes and Ridge avenues, which are one and two blocks south of Easton avenue, between De Hodiamont and Evergreen avenues, an improving and healthy location. Each lot is 25 feet front by 185 feet deep. This property is located two blocks west of where the Easton avenue street cars stop at Rinkel's, or take the Narrow Gauge Railroad and get off at the Easton and De Hodiamont avenue station and you are at the property.

The Electric Street Cars on Page avenue will run within two blocks of this property next October and the Easton Avenue Street Cars, now running within two blocks of it, it is said will pass it next spring. The Narrow-Gauge Road is now running past it and it has its station near the property.

This is a chance for the poor man to get a home very cheap and on very easy terms, and speculators will get a bargain that will double in value in a short time. The title is perfect; the present owner will pay taxes for 1890. Every lot will be sold at auction without limit or reserve on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE—One-fifth cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with 5 per cent interest, or buyers can pay all cash if they want to. $15 will have to be paid the auctioneer on the bidding off of each lot. Auction signs have been put up on all this property, so that buyers will have no trouble in finding any of it.

For plats and particulars apply to

TAAFFE & GAY
710 Chestnut Street.

AUCTION
—AT—
West Cabanne, De Hodiamont Station,
JUNE 28, 3 P. M.
Take Locust Street Cable and Narrow Gauge Railroad, Fare 5 Cents, to the Property.

TERMS 1-3 CASH.
Everybody Gets a Lot at His Own Price. Rich and Poor. Don't Miss the Chance. Cheapest Lots in the West End.

THOS. S. NOONAN & BRO., 800 Chestnut St.

TOWER GROVE PARK PROPERTY
—AT—
AUCTION!
56 Lots, Aggregating **3000 FEET**, Fronting on
Grand Av. and Arsenal Street
HARTFORD, JUNIATA, CONNECTICUT and WYOMING STS.,
—REACHED BY—
FOURTH STREET CABLE, also UNION DEPOT ELECTRIC LINE.

Sale on the Premises. **3 P. M. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.** Title Perfect.

The sale of the Tyler Place leaves this the only unsold property adjoining **Tower Grove Park.**
Gas and water mains all laid.
TERMS—One-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years with 6 per cent.
$50 required on bidding off each lot.

R. T. Blow, Agent, 821 Chestnut St. | Lanham & Sutton, Auctioneers.

SPECULATORS and BUILDERS
Should not fail to attend Commissioner's Sale of this very desirable property. Is all well located. Convenient to cable cars. No special taxes.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S SALE in Partition.
By Order of the Circuit Court, in the case of MITCHELL SCOTT et al. vs. WM. POSTON SCOTT et al., the undersigned Special Commissioner will sell

1. Five lots of ground in block 971, fronting 135 feet on the south line of Dickson street by a depth of 118 feet to an alley, and being the southeast corner of Elliott, an excellent corner for either residence or business.
2. Two lots in block 1962, each 25x114 to alley, south side of Evans avenue, half block west of Grand avenue; splendid location for flats.
3. Two lots in block 1986, each 25x115, east side of Leonard, between Easton and Bell avenues; a first-class and convenient residence site.
4. Three lots in block 1686, each 25x154, with 6-room brick dwellings, Nos. 1117, 1119 and 1121 North Compton avenue; good investment property.
5. A lot in block 1988, 25x147, west side of Compton, half block north of Franklin avenue; fine residence property.

On Thursday, June 26, at 12 O'Clock Noon,
At the east front door of the Court-House, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on the following

TERMS—One-Third Cash, balance in equal payments in one and two years with interest of 6 per cent per annum, secured by deed of trust upon the realty, or all cash at the option of the purchaser.
Sale subject to the approval of the Circuit Court.

MITCHELL SCOTT, Special Commissioner in Partition.
BRADLEY & QUINETTE, Agents, 719 Chestnut St.

FISHER & CO.'S PAGE.

714 CHESTNUT ST.

8, 10 AND 12% INTEREST ABOVE TAXES.

PERFECT TITLES GUARANTEED.

1322 N. 15TH ST.
Lot 20x152, a brick house.
Rent per month 14 00
Taxes 13 20
Yearly rent above taxes 154 80
Price 1,400 00

1924, 1926 CARR ST.
Lot 25x142.7, 1-story double building, suitable for two families.
Rent per month $20 00
Taxes 20 90
Yearly rent above taxes 219 10
Price 1,750 00

3417, 3419 HICKORY ST.
Lot 40x117; Two 2-story brick houses.
Rent per month $24 00
Taxes 23 32
Yearly rent above taxes 264 68
Price 2,250 00

3236 MAGAZINE ST.
S. e. corner Bacon st.; lot 31x70, 1-story 3-room brick, 2 basement rooms.
Rent per month $20 00
Taxes 24 20
Yearly rent above taxes 215 80
Price 2,300 00

2116, 2116½ O'FALLON ST.
Lot 25x90, two 2-story 6-room bricks.
Rent per month $34 00
Taxes 28 60
Rent yearly above taxes 379 40
Price 2,750 00

2602 BALDWIN ST.
Lot 20x128, 2-story 8-room brick.
Rent per month $28 00
Taxes 33 00
Yearly rent above taxes 303 00
Price 2,800 00

4033 PECK ST.
Lot 26x120; 2-story 6-room brick.
Rent per month 30 00
Taxes 44 00
Yearly rent above taxes 316 00
Price 2,900 00

4033 PECK ST.,
Lot 26x120, 2-story brick house, 6 rooms, arranged for two families; all modern conveniences.
Rent per month $30 00
Taxes 44 22
Yearly rent above taxes 315 78
Price 3,000 00

633 S. SIXTH ST.
Lot 22x65, 3-story 10-room brick house, arranged for 4 families; water on every floor.
Rent per month $37 00
Taxes 33 00
Rent yearly above taxes 411 00
Price 3,200 00

609 WASH ST.
Lot 25x81, 2-story and mansard 9-room brick house.
Rent per month $35 00
Taxes 74 80
Yearly rent above taxes 345 20
Price 3,500 00

205 S. 7TH ST. Lot 20x120.
A 3-story brick building; store on 1st floor.
Rent per month 30 00
Taxes 55 00
Yearly rent above taxes 305 00
Price 3,500 00

3112, 3114 CAROLINE ST.
Lot 40x125, two 8-room brick houses.
Rent per month $34 00
Taxes 77 40
Yearly rent above taxes 330 60
Price 3,700 00

3910 FAIRFAX AV.
Lot 30x126, a 2-story 9-room brick.
Rent per month $36 00
Taxes 60 28
Yearly rent above taxes 371 72
Price 3,800 00

2731, 2731½ DAYTON ST.
Lot 20x118; covered with buildings.
Rent per month $38 00
Taxes 48 40
Yearly rent above taxes 407 60
Price 3,800 00

4132 WESTMINSTER.
Lot 25x149; 2-story 7-room brick.
Rent per month $35 00
Taxes 52 80
Yearly rent above taxes 367 20
Price 3,800 00

3000 MANCHESTER RD.
Lot 20x126, 2-story brick store and rooms above.
Rents per month $44 00
Taxes 50 00
Yearly rents above taxes 478 00
Price 3,800 00

519, 521 S. EWING AV.
Lot 28x150; 3-story brick building.
Rent per month $44 00
Taxes 67 10
Yearly rent above taxes 460 90
Price 3,800 00

3205 BAILEY AV.
Lot 50x120, 2-story 7-room brick, large rooms, beautiful garden.
Rent per month $35 00
Taxes 55 00
Yearly rent above taxes 365 00
Price 4,000 00

3510 CLARK AV.
Lot 25x115, a 2-story 7-room dwelling.
Rent per month $35 00
Taxes 53 46
Yearly rent above taxes 366 54
Price 4,000 00

807, 807½ N. TWENTIETH ST.
Lot 30x70, two 2-story 6-room bricks.
Rent per month $36 00
Taxes 52 80
Yearly rent above taxes 379 20
Price 4,000 00

1311 WASH ST.
Lot 21x77; 3-story 10-room dwelling.
Rent per month $40 00
Taxes 69 00
Yearly rents above taxes 411 00
Price 4,000 00

2740 GAMBLE ST.
Lot 25x118; 2-story and mansard 10-room house.
Rent per month $40 00
Taxes 86 00
Yearly rent above taxes 394 00
Price 4,000 00

4121 EVANS AV.
Lot 25x165, 2-story 8-room brick house.
Rent per month $35 00
Taxes 83 00
Yearly rent above taxes 387 00
Price 4,000 00

211 S. 3D ST.
Lot 22x99, 3-story brick building.
Rent per month 40 00
Taxes 70 60
Yearly rent above taxes 409 40
Price 4,000 00

2716 BERNARD ST.
1717 RANDOLPH ST.
Lot 25x111; 2 dwellings.
Rent per month $38 00
Taxes 56 76
Yearly rents above taxes 399 24
Price 4,200 00

3017 LACLEDE AV.
Lot 25x125, a 2-story 9-room stone front.
Rent per month $40 00
Taxes 73 60
Yearly rent above taxes 406 40
Price 4,450 00

403 S. EWING AV.
Lot 25x150, 2-story and mansard 10-room brick dwelling; brick stable.
Rent per month $40 00
Taxes 85 46
Rent yearly above taxes 394 34
Price 4,600 00

2611 THOMAS ST.
Lot 25x118; a new 2-story 10-room dwelling, arranged as flats.
Rent per month 45 00
Taxes 71 50
Yearly rent above taxes 468 50
Price 4,800 00

1514, 1516 S. 3D ST.
Lot 30x140; two 3-story and one 2-story brick building, store and 25 rooms.
Rent per month $65 00
Taxes 64 90
Yearly rent above taxes 715 10
Price 5,000 00

2630 HOWARD ST., S. E. Cor.
Two 2-story buildings, arranged in four 3-room flats.
Rent per month $50 00
Taxes 68 20
Yearly rent above taxes 531 80
Price 5,000 00

3823 TO 3827 EASTON AV.
Lot 50x110, covered with buildings.
Rent per month $65 00
Taxes 57 86
Yearly rent above taxes 722 14
Price 5,200 00

1608 S. THIRD ST., Lot 30x140.
Covered with buildings.
Rents per month 50 00
Taxes 60 00
Yearly rent above taxes 540 00
Price 5,500 00

2701, 2703 THOMAS ST.,
(Northwest cor. Beaumont st.)
Lot 35x118, covered with buildings.
Rent per month $55 00
Taxes 84 92
Yearly rent above taxes 675 08
Price 5,500 00

1422 TO 1426½ FRANCIS ST.
Lot 38.6x130; 2-story brick building made in 4 flats.
Rent per month $56 00
Taxes 20 24
Yearly rent above taxes 651 76
Price 5,700 00

407, 409 S. 23D ST.
Lot 31x126, two 2-story 8-room dwellings.
Rent per month $65 00
Taxes 79 64
Yearly rent above taxes 700 36
Price 6,000 00

2610, 2612 GAMBLE ST.
Lot 41x118, two 2-story 6-room dwellings.
Will rent per month 60 00
Taxes 79 08
Yearly rent above taxes 640 92
Price 6,000 00

2727 DICKSON ST.
Lot 25x118, a 2-story and mansard 10-room brick, arranged as flats.
Rent per month $55 00
Taxes 80 96
Yearly rent above taxes 579 04
Price 6,000 00

1120 S. 2D ST.
58 feet north of Convent st., lot 30x140; covered with buildings.
Will rent per month 60 00
Taxes 56 10
Yearly rent above taxes 663 90
Price 6,000 00

2618 FRANKLIN AV.
Lot 25x147; 2-story brick building; store and rooms above; water and gas.
Rent per month $50 00
Taxes 88 00
Yearly rent above taxes 512 00
Price 6,000 00

3234, 3236 CHESTNUT ST.
Lot 37x128, 2 3-story 8-room bricks.
Rent per month $60 00
Taxes 99 22
Yearly rent above taxes 620 78
Price 6,000 00

3957, 3957B FINNEY AV.
Lot 26x150; two 2-story 6-room dwellings.
Rent per month 55 00
Taxes 77 66
Yearly rent above taxes 582 34
Price 6,250 00

1721 OREGON AV.
Lot 33x125, a 2-story 8-room dwelling.
Will rent per month $50 00
Taxes 80 96
Yearly rent above taxes 519 04
Price 6,500 00

2800, 2802 PAPIN ST. (on corner.)
Lot 40x123, covered with buildings.
Rent per month $70 00
Taxes 79 86
Yearly rent above taxes 760 14
Price 6,500 00

2700 LACLEDE AV.
Lot 25x131, 3-story brick building; store and rooms overhead.
Rent per month $65 00
Taxes 81 16
Yearly rent above taxes 698 84
Price 6,700 00

1325 CARR ST.
Lot 25x153; covered with buildings.
Rent per month $75 00
Taxes 85 60
Yearly rent above taxes 814 49
Price 7,000 00

1317 TO 1321 N. NINETEENTH ST.
Lot 48x127; covered with buildings.
Rent per month $79 00
Taxes 61 20
Yearly rent above taxes 886 80
Price 8,000 00

2636 OLIVE ST.
Lot 30x100, 3-story brick building and store.
Rent per month $50 00
Taxes 126 50
Yearly rent above taxes 473 50
Price 8,000 00

1422, 1424 VANDEVENTER AV.,
Lot 50x130, new 2-story double brick building, arranged in 4 flats; water, bath, etc.
Rent per month 80 00
Taxes 20 90
Yearly rent above taxes 939 10
Price 8,000 00

611, 613 S. SIXTH ST.
Lot 33x127, large 3-story brick building, 21 rooms.
Rent per month $85 00
Taxes 112 76
Rent yearly above taxes 907 24
Price 8,000 00

2022, 2022½, 2024, 2026 BIDDLE ST.
Lot 50x154, covered with buildings.
Rent per month 114 00
Taxes 68 90
Yearly rent above taxes 1,299 10
Prices 8,500 00

2001 CARR ST., northwest corner 20th st.
Lot 50x154; 2-story brick house and other improvements; store and rooms above.
Rent per month $83 00
Taxes 65 60
Yearly rent above taxes 930 40
Price 8,800 00

2723, 2725 DICKSON ST.
Lot 37.6x118.6; two 2-story and mansard 9-room stone-front houses; all conv.
Rent per month $80 00
Taxes 139 00
Yearly rent above taxes 821 00
Price 8,800 00

4105, 4107 OLIVE ST.
Lot 30x150, 2-story stone front building, store and flats above.
Rent per month $90 00
Taxes 92 50
Yearly rent above taxes 987 50
Price 9,000 00

901 TO 905 S. 2D ST., southwest corner Lombard.
Lot 50x160, covered with buildings.
Rent per month 100 00
Taxes 68 90
Yearly rent above taxes 1,130 00
Price 9,000 00

2321, 2323 FRANKLIN AV.
Lot 36.10x155, a 3-story building, store and flats on second and third floors.
Rent per month $70 00
Taxes 107 58
Yearly rent above taxes 732 50
Price 9,500 00

1521 TO 1525 BACON ST.
Lot 50x120; two 2-story 8-room dwellings.
Rent per month 114 00
Taxes 47 00
Yearly rent above taxes 1321 00
Price 10,000 00

2819 OLIVE ST.
25x134, 3-story, 11-room brick house; easy payments.
Rent per month $80 00
Taxes 154 00
Rent yearly above taxes 806 00
Price 10,000 00

101 TO 103 S. 14TH ST. (Through to Targee st.)
Lot 46x150, covered with buildings.
Rent per month $90 00
Taxes 152 70
Yearly rent above taxes 927 30
Price 10,000 00

2209 FRANKLIN AV.
Lot 25x153; 3-story brick building, store 1st floor.
Rent per month 96 00
Taxes 80 00
Yearly rent above taxes 1,082 00
Price 10,000 00

2209 FRANKLIN AV.
Lot 25x153; covered with a building.
Rent per month $96 00
Taxes 130 80
Yearly rent above taxes 1,081 10
Price 10,000 00

2509, 2513 GLASGOW AV.
Lot 50x127.6, 4 flats and 6-room house, new, pretty, with every modern convenience.
Rent per month $102 00
Taxes 154 00
Yearly rent above taxes 1070 00
Price 10,500 00

1906 TO 1912 CALIFORNIA AV.
Lot 65x102, covered with buildings.
Rent per month $100 00
Taxes 160 00
Yearly rent above taxes 1,040 00
Price 10,800 00

1130 TO 1134 LEONARD AV.
Lot 32x113, 2 fine dwellings.
Rent per month 115 00
Taxes 155 54
Yearly rent above taxes 1,224 46
Price 11,750 00

3844 TO 3848 EASTON AV.
Lot 60x219, three 2-story building, 3 stores and four 3-room flats; Also, double 2-story building for four families.
Rent per month $122 00
Taxes 185 00
Yearly rent above taxes 1,279 00
Price 12,000 00

2817, 2819 WALNUT ST., Running through to Manchester road.
Lot 40x120, covered with buildings.
Rent per month $140 00
Taxes 200 00
Yearly rent above taxes 1,480 00
Price 13,000 00

3139, 3141 CHESTNUT ST.—N. e. cor. of 32d.
Lot 40.6x128. Two beautiful flats of 5 and 6 rooms, corner house, 9 rooms and two offices on Compton; lot on 32d large enough for two other houses.
Rent per month $115 00
Taxes 96 14
Yearly rent above taxes 1,283 46
Price 13,000 00

1019 TO 1023 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.
Lot 60x120, three new 2-story buildings, arranged in six flats, with all conveniences.
Rent per month $135 00
Taxes 42 24
Yearly rent above taxes 1,577 76
Price 14,000 00

2200 TO 2206 WASH ST., corner 22d st.—Lot 5'x155; covered with buildings.
Rent per month $120 00
Taxes 164 56
Yearly rent above taxes 1,275 44
Price 14,000 00

2642, 2644 OLIVE ST.
Lot 50x99, two 3-story 12-room bricks; can be changed into flats at a small expense.
Rent per month $100 00
Taxes 216 70
Yearly rent above taxes 984 00
Price 15,000 00

3317 TO 3323 LACLEDE AV.
Lot 75x128; covered by 4 fine dwellings.
Rent per month $160 00
Taxes 286 66
Yearly rent above taxes 1,633 34
Price 16,000 00

2904 TO 2908 PINE ST.
Lot 60x131, three 2-story fine dwellings.
Rent per month $155 00
Taxes 283 36
Yearly rent above taxes 1,576 64
Price 16,000 00

221, 223 N. 2D ST., Southwest corner of Olive,
Lot 36 ft. 11 in. by 70 ft. 4 in., two 3-story buildings.
Rent per month $140 00
Taxes 190 96
Yearly rent above taxes 1,489 04
Price 18,000 00

3500 TO 3512 CASS AV. (corner of Francis st.)
Lot 100x116; covered with buildings.
Rent per month $187 00
Taxes 270 60
Yearly rent above taxes 1,973 40
Price 18,000 00

2232 TO 2236 MORGAN ST.
S. W. cor. 23d st.
Lot 50x146, covered with buildings.
Rent per month 200 00
Taxes 168 30
Yearly rent above taxes 2,231 70
Price 19,000 00

27, 29 S. 2D ST., N. W. cor. Walnut st.
Lot 32.2x59.4in; 4-story brick building.
Rent per month $150 00
Taxes 248 38
Yearly rent above taxes 1551 62
Price 20,000 00

THE AMERICAN DERBY.

KILEY LANDS UNCLE BOB WINNER OF THE GREAT EVENT.

An Immense Crowd Witness the Race—Running at Sheepshead in the Mud—Fleetwood Park Meeting Declared Off—English Track Matters—The Trotting Matinee—Talk of the Turf.

CHICAGO, June 21.

THE pride of Chicago, Washington Park, never looked more beautiful than it did this morning. The sward of the oval inclosed by the black track was at its greenest, a bright, rich color, dotted here and there by spots of deeper green, the effect of fleecy clouds that flitted before the sun. Later on as the hour of the opening of the races approached, the green of the sward was broken by the tally-ho, dog carts, phaetons and carriages that had been allowed within the charmed circle, each vehicle bearing a freight of lovely woman in dazzling raiment and well dressed men in their outing costumes. The track itself was almost dry, remarkably so when the rain of yesterday is considered. Its blackness sets off the bright colors within and about it. The club-house, the grand stand, the stables, the judges' stand have all been newly painted, and appeared as spick and span as could possibly be desired.

Daylight had scarcely dawned before the park, inside and out, was a scene of bustling activity. Jockeys wandered here and there, discussing the chances of this horse or that. Stable boys walked heavily blanketed horses about the cinder paths. Owners were out looking at the animals from whom they expected fortunes. Attendants were everywhere seeing that all things were so prepared that there should be no hitch in the arrangements of the opening day. White-capped programme sellers were counting out their score cards and clearing out their voices for the long siege ahead of them. A few bookmakers lingered in the betting pavillion. The barkeepers drove spigots into innumerable beer kegs, ranged up an almost infinite number of heavy glasses, spread sandwiches by the hundreds and swore over the prospects of the day. Nearly every one swore over the day's prospects, for it was early then. The clouds above were thick and dark and heavy. No ray of sunlight had yet pierced them.

"The Derby will be run in the rain," they said—"Darby" they called it. No professional would be guilty of so wide a breach of equine etiquette as to call it Derby.

"Yes and it's hard, to tell who will win it, too," came the answer.

"That track isn't very heavy, but it may kill some of the booked to winners."

But the weather fooled them all. The day was to be a beatiful one. Morning was growing old when the sun peeped through the clouds. He saw nothing to frighten him, and gradually grew bolder until those who had predicted that he would not show his face were glad to escape from his fierce direct gaze. Before that the populace began to send out its outposts. They came in large crowds and then in swarms. All these people were not allowed to enter until nearly noon. They stayed outside and drank beer at the outside bars. Ladies were there later on in costumes of all shades, all colors and all styles.

Before 1 o'clock the gates were opened, the people swarmed into the grand stand, and its barrenness gave way to entrancing picturesqueness. The first train then poured its freight through the gates and gave a prophecy of the crowd that was there later on. The bookies began pulling out their stands and putting up their odds. An hour later and every inch of space about them was filled. The weighing-in house was a Mecca to which journeyed as many as were fortunate enough to hold tickets that would admit them there. It had more fascinations than those due to the light-limbed jockeys who sat about there. Kiley was there and was the center of attraction.

"That's the boy that's going to bring in the winner," said a horsey-looking man. "If Kiley doesn't bring Uncle Bob in first it will be because Uncle Bob can't run as fast as the others."

Barnes was there, too, happy in the fact that he was to bestride Santiago.

Overton vaguely hinted that the pigskin between himself and Mount Lebanon would fly pretty rapidly and land somewhere pretty near the head of the procession. Soden had the mount on Jed, and Hazlett was to straddle Ben Kingsbury.

Long before the bookies got ready to post the odds of the first race the crowd was making side bets on the Derby. Uncle Bob was the great favorite. Big odds in his favor found few takers. After the books were opened the people fought for a chance to place their money on Uncle Bob. Two races were run before the Derby books opened, however. There wasn't much interest in them and not much money was put up on them. The Derby was the thing. Soon a horse made its appearance on the track. A wild burst of applause greeted him. Half the people knew not his name. It didn't make any difference, he was a Derby starter. A few moments later they were all there—Uncle Bob, Ben Kingsbury, Mount Lebanon, Frontino, Santiago, Sinaloa and Good-Bye, Protection and Grayson having been scratched. There was then as big a crowd as ever filled the park on Derby day, estimates running all the way from 40,000 to 50,000.

At the start Good-Bye was first away, followed by Kingsbury and Uncle Bob. At the three-quarters Good-Bye led and Uncle Bob second. Passing the stand at the half, Jed led, with Kingsbury second and Good-Bye third. At the quarter Sunnybrook led, Good-Bye second, Kingsbury third. At the half, Sunnybrook led, Jed second, Uncle Bob third. At the three-quarters Kingsbury led, Uncle Bob and Santiago were neck and neck, Good-Bye last. At the finish Uncle Bob won by two lengths, Santiago second, Kingsbury third. Time, 2:55¾.

When the race was over everybody went wild with excitement; they cried themselves hoarse. Women in their endeavors to be recognized became so excited that several toppled from their viewing stands and were badly hurt. Others were trampled upon by the older and excited throngs, who made every endeavor to get within reach of the winner of the $16,000 purse.

Yesterday's Running Matinee.

Yesterday's running matinees at the Fair Ground track were resumed before another light attendance. Four bookmakers, all local men, were at the track, and did a rather brisk business. Through some mistake a charge of $1 was made to the grounds. This was the price during the regular meeting, but the price for the matinees have always been just about one-half that amount. About time for the races to commence, employes of the grounds went around returning a half dollar to every person whom they could find who had paid $1 for a badge. There were six races set down for the day, but the first two of these were made into one event, leaving only five races. The time made was better than characterized the regular meeting. President Green inaugurated a new departure by employing the veteran turfman Chris Doyle to serve as judge. It is the custom now at nearly all the large tracks to have one paid judge officiate at the meetings, and this official is always a man who is thoroughly posted in all matters pertaining to horse racing. Mr. Doyle will serve as judge while the matinees lasts. He had in the stand with him yesterday Capt. Franklin of Kentucky. W. Armstrong and H. T. Bachelor served as timers. Clem Creveling acted as starter, assisted by Shamus O'Brien. There has been more brilliant starting seen on a race track than that done by Clem yesterday. He sent the horses away to a particularly bad start in the third race, practically closing out the chances of all the horses except Billy Gilmore and Eva K. Mr. Creveling has had considerable experience in starting trotting horses at the Downing Club matinees, but the runners appear to be a little too quick for him.

First race, selling, purse $250, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Horses entered to be sold at $600, to carry weight for age; five pounds allowed for each $100 less. Five furlongs.

W. S. Herriman's b. m. Lottie F., a., by Ansel—Pumpkin Seed, 109 (Thorpe)..... 1
Logston & Carroll's b. m. Phantom, 6, by Hyder Ali—Mollie Ward, 109 (Keyes)..... 2
H. F. Kerr's ch. g. Mike Whiting, a., by Damon—Nellie, 114 (Gentry)..... 3

Bessie Baker, Pete Harland, Charley Shawhan, Distinction, Boy Blue, No More, Venango, Doctor Murray, Fremont, Pastime and Walker ran unplaced. Time, 1:02¾.

The field was large and hard to handle, and they were finally sent away to a straggling start. Lottie F., on whom there was an extensive tip, finished first, and Phantom beat Mike Whiting for the place.

Second race, selling purse $250, of which $50 to second and $25 to third, for 2-year-olds, if entered not to be sold, to carry five pounds above proper weight, at $1,500, proper weight, one pound off for each $100 to $1,000, then three pounds for each $100 to $600, four and a half furlongs.

R. H. Stickney's br. c. Ben Payne, by Duke of Montrose—Linda Payne, 107 (Ransom)..... 1
Thomas Nepper's b. f. Jennie W., by Charlie Howard—Alice Thompkins, 110 (Richardson)..... 2
William Walton's b. c. Plunger, by Fred the Great—Lupa, 104 (Keyes)..... 3

Leanan, Pat Conley, Nettie Beatrice and Brown Lee ran unplaced. Time, :53¾.

Through the stupid riding of Richardson on Jennie W. that filly lost the race. She had it practically won, when Richardson, apparently thinking the others all hopelessly beaten out, pulled her up near the wire and Ransom rushed up with Ben Payne and won by half a length, Plunger finishing third. There was much complaint about Richardson's riding of Jennie W.

THIRD RACE.

Selling purse $250, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. For horses that have not won since June 7. If entered to be sold at $1,500, to carry weight for age; 2 pounds allowed for each $100 down to $200. Non-winners beaten this year in St. Louis allowed once 3 pounds, twice 7 pounds, oftener 12 pounds, six furlongs:

T. Nepper's b.h. Billy Gilmore, a, by Brigadier—Bettie Prince 112 (Richardson)..... 1
L. Long's b. h. Event, 5, by Buckmaster—Eva A., 100 (Thorpe)..... 2
Effingham Stables' ch. g. St. Leger, 4, by Iroquois—Marvel, 98 (Gentry)..... 3

April Fool, Jr., Eva K., Hartley, King Ban, Brown Bettie, R. B. Fryer, Lee Dinkelspiel, Lady Jones and Frank Letty ran unplaced. Time, 1:15.

Starter Creveling did his worst work of the day in this event. He sent the field away with Billy Gilmore and Eva K. three lengths ahead of the others. Eva K. dropped back, but Billy Gilmore retained his lead throughout, winning with considerable to spare. Event was second, and St. Leger, who was heavily backed, finished third.

FOURTH RACE.

Selling, purse $250, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Horses entered to be sold at $2,000 to carry weight for age; at $1,500 allowed seven pounds; then one pound off for each $100 to $1,000; then two pounds for each $100 less. One mile:

E. Trotter's b.g. Red Leaf, 6, by Strachino—Lapwing, 104 (Thorpe)..... 1
W. R. Beatty's b.h. Weeks, 6, by Ferncliff—Willie Hickie, 104 (Stuart)..... 2
D. A. Honig's ch. g. Wahoo, a, by Kyrle Daly—Wah-ta-Wah, 116 (Cooper)..... 3

Henry Bridgewater, Solid Silver, Liederkranz, Queen Victoria and Mary K. ran unplaced. Time, 1:43.

Red Leaf opened in the betting at 2 to 1, but so much money went on him that his price was soon dropped. He confirmed the good opinions of his backers by winning handily in the good time of 1:43. Weeks beat Wahoo for the place.

FIFTH RACE.

Purse $250, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Horses that have been beaten and not obtained a place this year in St. Louis allowed: once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times 12 lbs., oftener 21 lbs. Those that have not won but obtained a place allowed 2 lbs. for each unplaced beating up to 6 lbs. Horses three times beaten and never placed this season allowed 7 lbs. (separate or cumulative). Winners since June 7, once 3 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. One mile:

D. A. Honig's ch. c. Kyrle B., 3, by Kyrle Daly—Bettie, 95 (Keyes)..... 1
J. W. Daily's br. h. Brookful, a, by Ten Broeck—Full Cry, 105 (Hill)..... 2
T. Nepper's ch. f. Pantalette, 4, by Plenipo—Annie C., 111 (Richardson)..... 3

Bob Forsythe and West Anna ran unplaced. Time, 1:44.

Kyrle B., a 1 to 2 favorite, captured the last event of the day. He and West Anna got away in the lead, and she forced the running to the half, where Bob Forsythe took it up. Kyrle B. was first into the stretch, and won with ease by two lengths from Brookful, second, Pantalette finishing third and West Anna last.

Sheepshead Races.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, June 21.—A more disagreeable day for racing than this it would be hard to experience. Rain commenced to fall about noon and continued throughout the day. It beat right into the front of the grand stand, and the consequence was that the crowd huddled together in the rear and endeavored to keep their clothing dry. The track, which was in capital shape in the morning, was soon soaked through, and by racing time it was quite heavy and holding. Notwithstanding all this, a respectable number of race-goers turned out and handed their dollars to the bookmakers in an endeavor to pick the winner. The card as originally presented promised a grand day's sport, but the mud made many owners scratch their horses, and the fields were thereby reduced in size. Of the original thirteen entries for the first race but seven faced the starter. Of these Beck was a slight favorite with Ilma B., Rheno and Rancocas well backed. After Ilma B. had made the running to the stretch, the favorite took the lead and won quite handily. In the Surf Stakes for 2-year-olds, Sallie McClelland was a slight favorite over Ambulance, and at the end she won by two lengths very handily. The Tidal stakes for 3-year-olds brought out all the high class youngsters in the East with the exception of Judge Morrow, and a rattling contest was looked for. Burlington was an even money favorite, while a number of the others were well backed. Burlington ran third until the stretch was reached, when he took the lead and appeared to be winning. He was challenged half way up the stretch by Chesapeake, and for a moment it looked as though there would be a finishing match, but Murphy was on the alert and sent Burlington to the front, winning handily by a length.

First race, a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upward of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second and $75 to third; weights at twenty-four pounds above the scale allowances; seven furlongs. Starters—Beck, Ilma B., Rancocas, Trojan, Extra Day, Rhono, Coots. Coots carried one and Rhono one and one-half pounds overweight. Coots was the first to show to a rather straggling start, followed by Ilma B., Beck and Rancocas. She held her lead to the quarter, where Ilma B. took the lead and showed the way to the turn for home. Then Beck passed Ilma B. and holding his lead to the end and winning handily by two lengths. Ilma B. just beat Rhono a neck for the place. Time, 1:29 3-5.

Second race, the Surf Stakes for 2-year-olds, a sweepstake of $50 each, with $1,500 added, the second to receive $300 out of the stakes, the winner of the Foam stakes to carry seven pounds extra, five furlongs. Starters—Ambulance, Nubian, Reckon, Priscilla, Sallie McClelland. Nubian was first away, followed by Ambulance and Reckon. When they came in sight out of the dip Reckon was in the lead followed by Sallie McClelland and Nubian. They ran in this order to the head of the stretch, when Sallie McClelland went to the front, and staying there won handily by two lengths from Ambulance, who beat Reckon three length for place. Time, 1:02 3-5.

Third race, the Tidal Stakes, a sweepstakes of $100 each for 3-year-olds, with $2,000 added, the second to receive $300 and the third $200 out of the stakes; one mile. Starters—Dr. Helmuth, Sir John, Kenwood, Chaos, King Eric, Burlington, Tournament, Banquet, Chesapeake. The order of the start was Kenwood, king Eric and Chesapeake. King Eric at once rushed to the front, and, opening up a gap of a length, showed Kenwood and Burlington the way to the last turn. Then Burlington took the lead, while Chesapeake came up fresh next to the rails. He could never catch the leader, and Burlington won, with something to spare, by a length from Chesapeake, who beat Banquet two lengths for the place. Time, 1:45.

Fourth race, the Bay Ridge handicap, sweepstakes of $50 each, with $1,750 added, of which $500 to the second and $250 to third, one mile and a half. Starters—Tea Tray, Dunboyne, Cassius. The result of this race exploded another turf maxim, that was that Cassius could not run in the mud. He took the lead at the fall of the flag and running well within himself, led by four lengths to the three-quarters, where for a moment Tea Tray gained on him. Then again he drew away, and holding his lead to the end won under a double pull by eight lengths, while Dunboyne was beaten off. Time, 2:39.

Fifth race, a handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,250 added, of which $250 to the second, the third to receive $100 out of the stakes, one mile and three-sixteenths. Starters—Eon, Taragon, Major Domo, Theodosius. Major Domo and Eon went to the front at the fall of the flag and, opening up a gap of six lengths, raced together until the stretch was reached when Eon drew out and won by four lengths. Major Domo appeared to hold the place safe until they were half way down the stretch, when Taragon passed him and got it by six lengths; Theodosius was a poor third. Time, 2:05 3-5.

Sixth race, a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third, weights 14 pounds above the scale allowance, one mile and a half on turf. Starters—Brian Boru, Ten Booker, Cast Steel, Philosophy, Watterson, Folsom. Philosophy won by three lengths from Brian Boru, who beast Cast Steel the same distance for the place. Time, 2:44 1-5.

Sheepshead Entries for Monday.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Entries for Monday's races at Sheepshead Bay:

First race, five and one-half furlongs—Blue Rock and Tipstaff, 122 each; Fordham, 124; Fides, 117; Punster, Jr., 111; Alby, 106; Evangeline, 85.

Second race, five and one-half furlongs—Silver Prince 113, Martha Washington, Equity, Sallie Bly, Lucky Clover, Ellen, Belonal filly, Repent, Lizzie, Pickwick, Annie L., Intrangante, Ortiwan, Prequehessiass, 110 each; Sir McDonald, Sir Rae, Conrad, Necromancy Colt, Alice Ward colt, Void Lepanto, Plenicker, Bermuda, Versatile, Mollville, Kirkover, Tom Donohue, 113 each.

Third race, Dandelion Stakes, one mile on turf—Jack Rose, Major Daley, Kempland, Isaac Lewis, Rico, Tormentor 122 each, Druidness, Reclare 117, each.

Fourth race, selling, one mile—Prince Howard, Lannes 102 each, Belinda, Torchlight, Golden Reel, Defaulter 111 each, Seymour 117, Grimaldi 108, Mikado 106, Sentiment 104, B. B. Million 92, Flitter 108, Brussels 105, Cousin Jeems 121, Shotover 95, Speedwell 101, Vardee 109, Clay Stockton 91, Tanner 107, Ban Cloche, 116.

Fifth race, Handicap Sweepstakes, one and one-quarter miles—Castaway II, 121; Tea Tray, 120; Badge, 118; Bellwood, 110; Prather, 106; Charley Dreux, 106; Wilfred, 105; See Hyrus, 110; Tristan, 114.

Sixth race, selling, one and one-sixteenth miles on turf—Cast Steel, 131; Gen. Gordon, 121; Tattler, 127; Rover, 102; Barrister, 136; Count Luna, 121; Guy Gray, 117; Trojan, 123; Lord Fauntleroy, 151.

Gentlemen's Driving Club Races.

About 1,500 people witnessed the matinee at Forest Park yesterday, given by the Gentlemen's Driving Club. The card for the afternoon was a very good one, as some of the fastest horses in the city competed in the different events. The judges were, A. M. Nelson, H. A. Hammel, B. H. Brownell. Timers: William Forsyth and W. T. Dickson. Ex-Gov. N. J. Colman acted as starter.

SUMMARIES.

First race, exhibition pace, mile heats, two in three:

J. N. Clements' b. h. Stanley..... 1 1
W. N. Tiry's b. g. Ben Lambert..... 2 2
Leo Mosse's blk. h. Speculator..... 3 3

Time, 2:42½, 2:39.

Second race, 2:50 trot, mile heats, three in five; purse $12—Divided, $7.50 to first, $5 to second, $2.50 to third:

J. F. Gilbirds' blk. f. Perlie Sprague..... 1 1 1
L. Spelbrink's b. g. Ben Harrison..... 2 2 2

Time, 2:55½, 2:56½, 2:55.

Third race, exhibition trot, mile heats, two in three:

J. F. Gilbirds' blk. m. Sarah Gilbirds..... 2 1 1
R. P. Lindsay's g. g. Tom Lindsay..... 1 2 2
A. Rusmeyer's blk. m. Katie Cloud..... 3 3 dr

Time, 2:42, 2:38, 2:35¾.

The card for next Saturday is an exhibition race, a three-minute trot and a 2:40 exhibition trot.

Trotting at Monticello.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MONTICELLO, Ill., June 21.—There was a large attendance to-day at the Monticello trotting race at the Trotting Association grounds. The contest was between Lady McIntosh and Mansfield Bay for a purse of $100. Lady McIntosh won the first, fourth and fifth heats. Best time, 2:18.

Bookmaking Barred in Jersey.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The time for Gov. Abbott of New Jersey to take action on legislative billsexpired last night. The bills he refused to sign was one permitting the selling of pools and making of books on horse races at race tracks for fifty-five days a year.

Races Postponed.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Fleetwood Park races for to-day were declared off on account of the rain. The horses leave for Hartford to-night, where racing begins on Tuesday.

English Racing News.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, June 21.—The defeat of the Derby winner Sanfoin at Ascot yesterday changed the betting for the St. Leger. The Duke of Portland's Memoir is a strong favorite at 4 to 1, with Sanfoin next at 5 to 1, while Surefoot, who was beaten at Ascot twice, is practically friendless at 10 to 1. For the Northumberland plate Lord Zetland's Houndsditch is a favorite at 3 to 1.

A Rich Man's Suicide.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., June 21.—James F. Matz, aged 60, a prominent contractor who built up West Reading, where he owns scores of houses, was found to-night in a room in the United States Hotel, this city, in a dying condition, with his throat cut. Inability to sell some of his houses is supposed to have led him to commit suicide. He was a director in several financial institutions and the principal stockholder of the West Reading Water Co.

EVERYTHING GOES!

In order to reduce our immense stock of Fine Woolens previous to our Semi-Annual Invoicing, we make this offer for the next six days:

YOUR CHOICE OF ANY GOODS IN OUR HOUSE.

SUITS To Measure, $25.00

TROUSERS To Measure, $6.00

ALL GOODS MADE AND TRIMMED IN THE BEST STYLE.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

213 and 215 North Broadway.

PIONEERS OF MODERATE PRICES

The American Tailors

EXCLUSIVELY MERCHANT TAILORS.

213 and 215 North Broadway.

REBER PLACE,

On Kings Highway Boulevard,

FACING TOWER GROVE PARK.

Water, Gas, Sewers, Granitoid Walks, Street Improvements All Made.

Pine Street Electric Cars now run to the property. Anyone buying in this beautiful addition now can make money. Public Schools.

Haydock's Delmar Avenue Addition,

ADJOINING PORTLAND PLACE.

56 Beautiful Building Lots

ON LAKE AVENUE.

All improvements guaranteed with the property, including sewer, water, Telford streets, granitoid walks, granitoid gutters, trees planted. This property is reached by the Olive Street Cable and Washington avenue electric cars. We are selling this property at very low prices

RUTLEDGE & HORTON, 801 LOCUST STREET.

POLITICAL POINTS.

THE COMING MISSISSIPPI STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Closing of the Nita Crevasse to Be Urged—Coast Industries Endangered—Luckless Partisan Journalism—Republicans in Randolph County and at Louisiana, Mo.—Politics Elsewhere.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MISSISSIPPI CITY, Miss., June 21.—The convention which assembled here last week to select a representative in the coming State Constitutional Convention, amongst other business adopted a series of resolutions regarding the danger to the coast industries which had already accrued, and to the further threatened disaster by the river waters flowing into the sound through the Nita crevasse, and urgently asking Senators George and Walthall to use every endeavor to pass in the Senate the bill which has already passed the House providing for the closing of the gap. In addition to this a number of the leading residents along the coast have written personal letters to the gentlemen named, setting forth the reasons why the crevasse should be closed at an early day.

The discharge of this immense body of fresh water laden with the washings of the river banks for thousands of miles into the salter waters of the gulf is a matter of more seriousness than was at first supposed. Upon striking the more solid body of salt water the sediment from the river is filtered through and sinks to the bottom, as is well known. Before the jetties were built and when Southwest Pass was the main entrance to the river, it was always a matter of surprise to many that when the river was at its highest there was the least water on the bar. This was caused by the sediment of the river striking the wall of salt water in the gulf, and being deposited on the bar.

The waters of the sound now are the same as those of the river, fresh enough to drink as far out as the Chandeleurs, warm and thick, and not by any means refreshing for bathing purposes.

A large percentage of the oysters bedded are already dead. An old oysterman told me that in shallow water he could smell the decaying ones. It being THE SPAWNING SEASON millions of the young are smothered as soon as they are thrown out of the parent shell. The deposit of the silt on the bottom of the sound gets into the oyster and smothers it. I have seen many of them opened since the crevasse has been flowing. Most of them were putrid and opened of themselves after being fished up. Others were opened with ease and the shells being separated would drop out, the eye of the oyster having loosened from the shell on either side. Heretofore we have been able to eat oysters all the year around, but not now.

Out on the larger reefs the condition of affairs is about the same. All of the smaller reefs on the inside are practically ruined; outside, nearer to the salt water, where a south or east wind can drive the fresh waters back for a day or two, the oyster has a chance to revive, as it were, but the damage done has been incalculable, and even with the rapid and prolific reproductive power of the oyster, it will be at least two years, maybe longer, before the reefs will be restored to anything like their condition before the break.

At this season of the year the oyster fleet, from the small ten-barrel sloop to the large schooner, have heretofore been engaged in bringing oysters from the main reefs to the bedding grounds of the canning factories, shippers and private parties.

THESE BOATS ARE NOW LAID UP.

Their crews are either idle or engaged in some other avocation.

At present the real effects of the disaster are not felt, as the oyster men of the coast have a happy faculty of bearing a loss in other business and many of them are now plying the saw and hammer or paint brush on the numerous new buildings along the coast. But when the shipping season opens, or should you and the factories remain closed, and shippers are idle from lack of power to fill orders, and the openers find their occupation gone, then I anticipate hard times; all classes will feel the effects of the blow.

The fishing business is suspended for the present. I saw three hauls made with a large seine a few days ago, and not more than a peck of croakers was the result of the hauls. The sardines, which used to come in in heavy shoals so thickly that a cast net would not sink through the mass, are very scarce, and it is hard to get enough for bait for croaker fishing.

THE SPANISH MACKEREL FISHING, for which this port has never been famous (see regular summer dispatches) is of the past. Not a single forked-tail mackerel has been seen to break the water this season. The red fish, the rayfish, flounders and speckled trout are all present in deep water. Crabs are fine and the catfish; these, with the welcome little croaker and an occasional black mullet or speckled trout are about all that can be shown as the results of a day's fishing. Shrimp do not run again until the fall, and it is probable that when that time comes the situation will be changed. The conchs, which were such an enemy to the oyster, have disappeared. These are a clam-like mollusk in a spiral shell which fastens on the edge of the oyster and when the latter opens his shell for air injects a poison into the shell which stupefies the oyster and the conch sucks him out at leisure. But these conchs have a way of traveling, awkward as they look, and it is a question whether they have been buried and destroyed or have emigrated until better times.

The closing of the crevasse will restore matters as they stood before except as to the oyster question. It will take time to restore the reefs. Meantime other industries will undoubtedly spring up. The factories can go into the vegetable canning business. Crabs are still plentiful.

Randolph County Republicans.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MOBERLY, Mo., June 23.—A mass convention of the Republicans of Randolph County met in the Court-room this afternoon in compliance with the call of the Central Committee of Randolph County. The object of the meeting was to nominate a full Republican ticket and elect a new Republican Committee and delegates to State and Congressional Conventions. A. D. Terrell, Chairman of the County Committee, called the meeting to order. Capt. A. W. Skinner was made President, F. G. Ferris Secretary of the convention.

The following county ticket was nominated: Representative, A. D. Ferrill; Circuit Clerk, J. J. Louis; Sheriff, J. A. Wray; Recorder, J. K. Harland; County Clerk, Will Firth; Prosecuting Attorney, T. B. Kimbrough; Collector, M. L. Routt; Treasurer, W. H. Selby; Probate Judge, J. M. Scott; Assessor, J. W. Jackson; Coroner, I. H. Phillips; Presiding Justice, Julius Dunn; Eastern District, S. W. Robinson; Western District, Thos. Mayo.

The following were selected as delegates to the State Convention: A. D. Ferrill, J. W. B. Smith, alternate; T. B. Kimbrough, A. B. Ellington, alternate; C. F. Loedom, Wm. Brynard, alternate; J. W. Stigall, C. C. Winters, alternate.

The following were selected delegates to the Congressional Convention: A. D. Ferrill, Charlie Moss, T. H. Phillips, M. L. Dunham, J. M. Scott, Wm. Firth, J. H. Lisle, Capt. W. A. Skinner and Charles Smith.

One hundred and thirty-three representative Republicans were present and voted. It was the largest convention of Republicans ever held in Randolph County.

Republican Journalism in Pike County.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISIANA, Mo., June 21.—The *Pike County Republican*, for the last two years published weekly in this city by Joseph Smith, and the only Republican organ in Pike County, has ceased publication on account of factional fights among Republicans over post-offices and the Deputy Collectorship of Internal Revenue and no city or county pay to assist in the payment of expenses. The editor has concluded to sell out and try other pastures. No Republican paper has been profitable in Pike County since the days of B. Gratz Brown. Several have started and lived through a campaign and then ceased to exist. They have all been more enterprising than profitable. Smith was editor, printer and devil, and then could not exist. He says Republican journalism in Pike is a hard road to travel.

A Plentitude of Candidates.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MONTICELLO, Ill., June 21.—There is a warm contest going on in the Fourteenth District for Congressman, to fill the seat now occupied by Hon. J. H. Rowell. The Republicans will have two candidates to oppose Rowell, Col. Pash Warner of Clinton and Hon. E. B. Blinn of Logan County, while the Democrats will present the Hon. Samuel Reed of Piatt County and the Hon. J. C. Myers of DeWitt and the Hon. Charles Fleming of Macon. The Republican Congressional Convention meets Tuesday next at Decatur. McClain County will vote solidly for Rowell's renomination, and should Warren or Blinn withdraw he will be nominated.

Republicans at Louisiana.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISIANA, Mo., June 21.—About fifty Republicans of this city and Buffalo township braved the heat this afternoon and held a meeting to select nineteen delegates from this township to the Republican County Convention to be held at Bowling Green next Saturday for the nomination of a county ticket. A committee of three was appointed by the chairman to select the nineteen delegates. A township mass-convention was appointed for July 19 for the selection of candidates for the township offices.

Renominated for Congress.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21.—Wm. C. Mason was renominated for Congress at the Republican Convention from the Third District to-day.

Ex-Gov. Moonlight's Aspirations.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ATCHISON, Kan., June 21.—Ex-Gov. Thomas Moonlight of Leavenworth, who was appointed Governor of Wyoming by Grover Cleveland, having been mentioned for Congress by some Democratic friends, said to a reporter to-day that he was not a candidate and had not thought of such a thing until his friends mentioned it to him. He said, however, that if he could get the nomination unanimously he would consent to run, but it is not probable that he can get the nomination unanimously.

Dr. S. F. Neeley, also of Leavenworth, is a candidate. Neeley is ambitious and has long wanted to go to Congress, but has been afraid to meet the Republican majority, and now there is a chance he is anxious to make the race. He is rich, while Moonlight is poor.

Rough on Ingalls.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WICHITA, Kan., June 21.—The Farmers' Alliance of Pratt County held a meeting to-day and passed resolutions against re-electing to the United States Senate "that giraffe, tattooed with the blood of his friends, John J. Ingalls." The resolutions go on to say that Ingalls is a "posing peacock," insincere and treacherous to the interests of Kansas and Kansans.

Three Legislative Candidates.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MONTICELLO, Ill.—June 21.—There was a hot contest to-day in the primary election in Piatt County. The contest was on legislative candidate, there being three. Hon. Julius A. Brown, H. D. Peters, editor of the *Herald*, and L. M. Fairbanks. The returns show that Hon. Julius A. Brown has carried the county and will be nominated to the Legislature.

SYSTEMATIC TYRANNY.

A Threatened Miners' Strike in Pennsylvania.—Other Labor News.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HUNTINGTON, Pa., June 21.—The growing complications in the condition of miners in the Pennsylvania bituminous coal fields, embracing the Philipsburg, Beech Creek and Osceola districts, have at last reached a state of utter demoralization, owing to the continuous and systematic tyranny of the operators in ignoring the semi-monthly pay law and in discriminating against the miners in the matter and manner of labor. On this latter question alone the miners have become furiously aroused and by special and general meetings during the week have been considering what means to adopt whereby they may successfully combat its evil tendencies. Notwithstanding an inhibitive legislative enactment against their continuance, the pluck-me stores are still flourishing to a very large extent, and the helpless miners are open to only one means of redress—strike. At a mass meeting to-day the miners and mine laborers, representing a constituency of 18,000 men, issued a circular to the operators demanding a new scale of prices for work, more humane personal treatment and safer labor appliances. The terms of this circular will be discussed at a joint meeting of the operators and miners in Philipsburg on the 27th instant, and if not acceded to by the operators a general strike is threatened throughout the whole Pennsylvania regions. Delegates have been sent to the Georges Creek, Maryland, and other coal fields to intercede with the miners to join in the present movement for a new scale. One of the leading operators said to-night that the circular contains demands that will not be granted even though it should precipitate a strike at this busy season. Previously the miners have been decoyed several times by rascally leaders into striking and have been sold out by the men who led them. Now, however, they are acting en masse, trusting no one person, but are conducting their fight by a general movement. Average work is not being done in this region, and it is generally conceded that matters have reached a crisis and the result is awaited with a general feeling of foreboding.

The Cincinnati Carpenters.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, O., June 21.—At a meeting of the striking carpenters this afternoon there was made an official announcement that a secret meeting of the Amalgamated Council of Building Trades passed resolutions last night supporting the carpenters and declaring that those of the thirteen building trades represented would not work on buildings where the striking carpenters were involved. It was also announced that 126 bosses had signed. All over the city are to be seen half-finished new buildings with no sign of life about them. The only building workers there are to be seen employed anywhere are cellar diggers.

Pittsburg's Zinc and Coal Output.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, Kan., June 21.—The zinc spelter output for the week ending June 21 was as follows:

E. Lanyon & Co., 100,000 pounds.
S. H. Lanyon & Bro., 98,000.
Granby Mining and Smelting Co., 97,500.
W. and J. Lanyon, 97,600.
Total, 483,100.

The coal output for the same period was 18,000 cars, aggregating 18,000 tons.

The Salvation Army in Trouble.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SEDALIA, Mo., June 21.—Chief of Police Prentice and the Salvation Army have had another bout over Sunday afternoon and as a consequence the Chief of Police issued an order forbidding any kind of a parade without a permit from the Mayor. The Salvation Army proposes to resist the temporary order and their arrest will follow. Governor Hill has taken a position in the matter.

THE POST-DISPATCH--PAGES 25 TO 28.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1890.

AT CLAY'S GRAVE.

A Visit to the Last Resting Place of the Great Kentucky Statesman.

Incidents of a Day Spent in the Historic Graveyard at Lexington.

Inscriptions Which Tell the Life History of Men Who Have Stirred the World—A Huge Cannon Pointed Skyward the Gruesome Monument Which Marks the Resting-Place of Union Soldiers—The Confederate Burying Flat—Its Beauties—Burial Places of the Breckenridges, James B. Beck, Wm. Cassius Goodloe and Others—A Very Poetic City of the Dead.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 19.

AS IS the case in all cities, the cemetery at Lexington is now in the outskirts, though far enough in the country no doubt, when first projected. The little village of a few thousand inhabitants then has grown and grown until it has encroached upon this sacred spot, and in order to reach it, one must now pass through a manufacturing quarter with its attendant busy surroundings, the approach being made by a tedious, uninviting thoroughfare.

It is just as well, perhaps, for the change from the hot dusty road, and the jostling, stirring, eager throng, serves but to accentuate and deepen the impression of sweet repose and unfading beauty, which lies enclosed within the walls of the city of the dead.

This pulseless, silent city is situated upon an elevation so great that it may be seen a long way off, no matter from what direction it is approached. Upon the high hills, lofty firs rear their heads above the surrounding trees and stand sharply outlined against the blue sky, like the pines upon the mountain tops. And in their midst, towering far above them and the huge trees of primeval growth which clothe the hillsides with a garment of living green, is the monument dedicated to the memory of Kentucky's noblest son, and greatest statesman, the man who said: "I would rather be right than President"—Henry Clay.

Monument Over Clay's Grave.

Crowning the shaft, which pierces the clouds, and strongly outlined against this fleecy background is his statue, of such colossal proportions that even at this great height it is instinct with the individuality of this wonderful man, who is so deeply enshrined in the hearts of the people that neither time nor distance ever obliterates their tender reverence for his memory. Here and there, amid the trees which crown the hilltops and shade the valleys, may be seen gleaming white in the sunlight, shafts and domes and minarets and spires marking the habitations of the dead; a city in miniature, in which are grouped dwellers of a century or more, for many of them have been removed from older burying grounds in various parts of the State and many have been brought even from foreign climes to rest beneath the green sod which clothes with everlasting verdure the soil of their old Kentucky homes. Among the dwellers in this silent city may be found many of the nation's dead; heroes, warriors, statesmen and scholars, who have carved for themselves high nitches in the temple of fame; men whom the world delights to honor and to whose resting places are attracted pilgrims from all quarters of the country.

Almost fifty years have elapsed since this beautiful spot was chosen and the walls of the city laid out, and of those most active in the dedication the great majority have laid down to pleasant dreams. The little saplings which were then planted in the open places have grown into huge trees in whose branches the birds now build their nests and rear their young, singing meanwhile the sweet songs which are the only sounds which break the profound silence and pleases, may be, other ears than ours. The little evergreens which were then set upon the hilltops have spread and shot upward until they pierce the sky, like the cedars of Mount Lebanon. Thick walls of solid masonry mark the environments of this peaceful city, and an imposing gateway with castellated turrets guards the entrance. On the right is the lodgekeeper's cottage of rough hewn stone, and upon the left there is now in course of erection a little gothic church, also of stone, designed as a receptacle for the dead, as they are often brought here from long distances for interment, and with a seating capacity for a hundred or more persons, it is properly arranged for such funeral services as may be desirable. From the gateway is revealed an enchanting picture of bold hills and deep hollows stretching away on all sides, suggestive of some giant upheaval of nature upon which has settled a great calm. It is like a billowy green sea, apparently tossed hither and thither in ages past and gone, by a hundred undulations; the waves rolling high on all sides, to precipitate themselves into the deep hollows, until fixed in their immovable places by the command of the Great Master, "Peace be still." It is a picture of turbulent beauty, though repose is now its dominating feature, and it seems in perfect keeping with the tempest-tossed lives, which have at length found here a secure and peaceful haven in these billowy depths.

On all sides, up to the very gates almost, they be seen beautifully kept lots, and scores of tablets upon which are inscribed names just dear to their kindred and the Lexington as those whom we seek, but they do not belong to the Nation.

From the entrance gate a winding roadway brings one quickly to the sacred shrine, which has for nearly forty years been the chief point of interest here, the sepulchre of Henry Clay. It is situated upon a high knoll, sloping away on all sides, and covered by the soft, velvety turf, which seems to grow richer and greener here than in any other spot. The large square base is surmounted by an immensely tall shaft of Kentucky granite, which supports the colossal statue of Clay, designed to outlast all future generations; but alas, it is beginning to show the disintegrating influences of time and exposure to the weather—trifling now, but of grave import, since it proves that this monument, which was expected to endure throughout all ages, is but a thing of years. Climbing the green knoll and approaching the open door of the vault, which is within the base of the monument and is guarded by an open scrollwork of iron, one can see quite plainly the white marble sarcophagus in which reposes the body of Mr. Clay in the center of the open space, and at its foot, another of the same design holds the body of his wife; a violation of good taste and propriety, for the great statesman would

The Confederate Monument.

certainly have elected for himself that the chosen and beloved companion of his life should have been placed beside him, not at his feet.

The sarcophagus is banded all around with stars and laurel leaves, and on top is a laurel wreath, below which is inscribed simply,

HENRY CLAY.

Upon the side is chiseled this quotation from his own utterance:

> I can with unshaken confidence appeal to the Divine Arbiter for the truth of the declaration that I have been influenced by no impure purpose, no personal motive have sought no aggrandizement, but that in all of my public acts I have had a sole and single eye and a warm heart directed and dedicated to what in my best judgment I believe to be the true interests of my country.

Upon the other side of the roadway is a beautifully kept lot, in the center of which stands a handsome shaft of white marble with "John M. Clay" carved upon the base. From this point a densely shaded roadway makes a sharp turn and descent into the valley, where may be found the costly tombs of those who, shrinking from the close embrace of their mother earth, have built for themselves everlasting habitations of stone in the hillsides. Beautiful roadways skirt the high embankment which covers this subterranian village, and winding down the gently sloping hillsides thread the valleys, almost losing themselves in the cool recesses shut in by the hills. In the shaded retreats the earth is covered by a carpet of the deepest green velvet, and twinkling in the grass are myriads of wild yellow stars; and the air is odorous with the breath of the sweet violets which peep slyly forth from beneath their glossy leaves, nodding and swaying with the breeze as if dancing to the merry chirping of the crickets who fiddle away in the grass as if there was no such thing in this gay glad world of ours as death. Follow the roadways at pleasure and everywhere entrancing scenes open up before you, for nothing could be more charming than these undulating hills, wooded slopes and peaceful valleys with their beautifully kept graves and monuments, which are, many of them, rare works of art.

Many romances are hidden among these silent tombs, and beneath the sod in lowly graves lie the bones perhaps of many patient martyrs and heroes whose praises have never yet been sung. Following the main avenue for quite a little distance, keeping always to the left, one comes quite suddenly upon a little suburb lying in the outskirts of this silent city. These are the soldiers' graves. Lying partly in sunshine, partly in shadow, on the right and the left, are the National and Confederate graves, face to face as they fought and fell in battle. In the National lot, upon a pedestal in the center, is placed a bristling, warlike monument, a cannon, taken from the battlefield, with the muzzle pointed skyward and grouped at each corner a pyramid of cannon balls. The narrow beds are ranged in circular rows about this center, with neat marble headstones marking each green mound. In the Confederate lot is placed a more peaceful emblem, an exquisitely beautiful marble shaft of marble, upon which is draped the Confederate flag, with the field exposed. Upon the base of rough stones which supports the cross are carved broken magnolias, palmettoes and other Southern plants. Upon a tablet in the center are the words:

"OUR DEAD."

The soft, green grass springs above these heroes who met each other upon the tented field merrily and unflinchingly as rustic death has proved. Many a mother's darling lies here, yet there are no tender hands to plant flowers over them. Only the sun, sifting through the green leaves, lies in great yellow patches upon the sward, warming into life myriads of wild flowers which may everywhere be seen upspringing from the sod; patches of blue bells and daisies, and here and there a sprig of wild thyme, or a dandelion with its yellow disc shining like gold in the sun, giving a hint of immortality beyond the grave; for lo, fading and dying, it sends forth a rounded, completed, feathery sphere, which lingers but a moment about its old habitation, then floats away on the wings of the summer breeze to take root elsewhere and spring up again into newness of life. Here and there the starry little periwinkles nod to each other from the grass, or a single root of myrtle planted long ago by some kindly hand has taken root and covered several graves completely with its thick glossy leaves, its tiny blue blossoms shining out like Bethlehem stars. But this is all!

Only a few months prior to the death of Gen. John C. Breckenridge, many of those command lie here, a friend found him at this spot. He was broken in health and spirit, and with his eyes filled with tears, was gazing sadly upon the graves of his soldiers who perished at his command. Who can estimate the depth of sorrow which filled his kindly heart as he contemplated these

—few handsful of earth
Neath the coffin lid hid;

all that remained of the gallant men who went out with him to battle.

Leaving this spot, so fraught with melancholy interest, and turning a little to the right, one comes face to face with the grave of one who spent his whole life in preaching "Peace on earth and good will towards men," and yet a soldier too—but of the cross. Here in mingled sun and shade stands the monument erected to the memory of the first president of Kentucky University, Robert Milligan. It is of Scotch granite, and bears upon it the record of his birth in County Tyrone, Ireland, July 14, 1814, and of his death in Lexington, Ky., March 20, 1875.

> He was a good man, and full of the Holy Spirit and of faith.

is carved upon the base of the monument, and no more fitting testimonial could have been found for him, or would have voiced more truly the esteem in which he was held by all who knew him. He was a minister of the gospel for forty years, and died as he had lived, with his armor burnished bright and buckled on.

Sweeping around the hill in a graceful curve one marks the handsome monument erected to the man of science, Dr. James Bush, one of the most celebrated surgeons of days gone by, and near by, the magnificent granite shaft erected to the memory of Lieut. Hugh McKee of the United States Navy, who was killed in the attack upon the forts of Corea. Upon the shaft appears a laural wreath, above which is carved in relief the national shield and eagle. Lower down is the ship Monocracy, and a design formed of the anchor and ropes. Upon the base is his name, and the quotation from the dispatch received at Washington:

THE FIRST MAN IN THE CITADEL.

He had been ordered to take it, and heading his own men rushed in to be wounded upon his entrance by both bullet and spear thrust. The citadel was taken, and he was borne back to his ship, the Monocracy, upon which he died. On the base of the monument appears an extract from Admiral Rodgers' report, "The Citadel has been named 'Fort McKee,' in honor of the gallant officer who led the assault upon it and gave his life for the honor of the flag." His father, Col. McKee, who was killed at the battle of Buena Vista, was also buried here, but has been removed to the State Cemetery at Frankfort, where he lies with those who fell in the war with Mexico.

In a lovely, quiet, secluded spot lies the new made grave of another one of Kentucky's great sons, James Burnie Beck, for whose death the nation's tears have scarcely dried. A noble monument occupies the center of the lot, with "Beck" carved upon the base, and upon the face of the shaft is carved

> JANE W. A. THORNTON, wife of JAMES B. BECK, born in Culpepper County, Va., October 9, 1825. Died in Washington, D. C., March 16, 1887.

At the foot she sleeps. To the left is the grave of their beloved daughter, Maggie B. Beck, who was married to Mr. James W. Corcoran, and before the honeymoon had scarcely waned was brought back to the home from which she had departed only six weeks before a happy bride, to be buried. She had fallen a victim of typhoid fever. Her grave is marked by a simple white stone, upon which is carved an exquisite basket of flowers and these beautiful lines:

> 'Tis but the casket that lies here.
> The gem that filled it sparkles yet.

Between these two, his beloved wife and idolized daughter, lies all that remains of this great statesman and patriot, whose kind and gentle heart was well matched to his lofty character. Upon his grave springs fresh and green the velvety turf, which has so often been the theme of his discourse, and near by still lie the floral tributes and laurel wreaths which were laid upon his grave.

To left of Mr. Corcoran's tomb lie two little ivy-covered mounds, and upon the head-stones are carved the names James B. and Sophy.

Quite a little distance away is a green mound, marked by a simple headstone, a marble scroll, upon which is chiseled the name of the sleeper, with his birth and death; nothing more. This is the last resting place of another one of Kentucky's sons whom the whole nation delighted to honor, John C. Breckenridge, vice-president of the United States. During the war he served with distinction as a general in the Confederate Army, endearing himself to the Southern heart. By his side sleeps his wife. No lofty shaft has been reared here to testify to his worth. Instead there has been placed in the square facing the Court-house a grand monument, the square base

Entrance to Lexington Cemetery.

surmounted with a life-sized statue in marble of this distinguished statesman. It is a pity that this lovely garden, replete with works of art, testimonials to the illustrious dead, who rest here, should have been robbed of this noble monument, which somehow, one feels, should have marked his resting-place, rather than the scene of his labors and triumphs.

Now we come to the older part of the cemetery, picturesquely beautiful, with its old hedges in bloom, and plots of flowers. This hill is literally crowned now with the pure white blossoms of the syringa, with here and there clumps of the Southern magnolia, with its glossy green leaves and large white waxen flowers. Clumps of old-fashioned lilac are found here, which wish the delicious perfume of the honeysuckle and the wild grapevines, which have covered the hedges, fling upon the crisp morning air the delightful fragrance of Acadia. Many of these old lots are picturesquely wild in their very abandon of bloom. Roses are climbing everywhere over the hedges and grave stones and the trunks of the trees. Not the roses of modern horticulture, with blossoms as large as a cup, but sweet, old-fashioned Southern June roses that care naught for storm or draught or spiders or bugs or any of the foes hostile to the petted darlings of to-day, but go on growing more and more luxuriant every year, trailing their branches over the grass and scattering their pretty pink petals over the graves, and about the white stones in twilight; in many instances the wisteria, weighted down with its wealth of purple blossoms, in charming contrast to the white syringa, now bent to the earth beneath its snowy wreaths of bloom. Here and there are old graves almost concealed by beds of purple flags, and a little child lies in a bed of pure white lilies, fit emblem of the sweet pure life set free from the earth clogs of mortality. In contrast to all of this a sweet floral loveliness are the smooth-kept lots nearby, with glistening shafts and trim shaven turf, the buttercups and daisies looking bravely up from the mounds of earth whose treasures they keep in sweet remembrance, and velvet checked pansies, rich in all of the shades of gold and yellow and purple bloom, smiling brightly up into the faces of those who weep, for is it not their mission to comfort and give to the weary hearts ease? Here countless butterflies, emblems of renewed life, hover all day long.

In the very midst of this rose garden lies the Southern chieftan, John H. Morgan. A simple white marble slab marks his grave, and I brushed aside the lichen to read the roses while I read the simple inscription which gives no hint of the career which enshrined his name in the hearts of the Southern people: "John H. Morgan, born June 1, 1825; died September 4, 1864." By his side his brother, Thomas H. Morgan, who also fell upon the battlefield. In the center of the lot is a stately monument in white marble, erected to the Hunts and Morgans, who were united by marriage. About it lie three generations. In the inner circle the parents, outside of that the children, and then the grandchildren. An imposing granite tomb marks the last resting place of David A. Sayre, who gave to Lexington and the Presbyterian Assembly the celebrated Sayre Institute, and near by is the shaft which marks the last resting place of Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge, the leading spirit of the Presbyterians in the United States for over fifty years. The inscription upon his tomb is simple: "Robert J. Breckenridge, minister of the gospel; born at Cabellsdale, March 8, 1800; died in Danville, December 27, 1872."

To a stranger this gives no conception of the many and those brilliant talents and indomitable courage always kept him foremost in the minds of the people, whether in the political or church arena. He was a born politician, and when taken to task sometimes by his ministerial brethren for his utterances, he said of himself that no one could estimate the amount of divine grace necessary to make him even what he was. Mr. Blaine, in his book, "Thirty Years in Congress," refers to one notable speech made by Dr. Breckenridge when called to the famous "Peace Congress," remarkable when one considers that most of his kindred were enrolled in the Confederate Army, where they were in service. It was suggested no doubt by the quotation, which had taken root in his ministerial mind: "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." His political utterance which fell like a bombshell in the Peace Congress, was "The blood of traitors is the seed of liberty."

This warlike saying seems likely to outlive all of the pacific words of the famous doctor of divinity. Requiescat in pace. By his side lies "Annie Sophanisba Preston, the faithful, beloved wife of Robert J Breckenridge." Over this grave lies a large granite slab, gray with age, the letters of the noble tribute to her worth scarcely plain enough to be deciphered, "A life in which no eye but her own and that of God saw any blemish is her, a death full of unspeakable peace. These were the first fruits of the Christ in her. The resurrection of the just will unfold the rest." At the head of this grave there is a beautiful female figure, life-size, in marble, a monument brought from Italy and placed there to her memory under peculiar circumstances. Her death followed almost immediately after the birth of her first child, a son, Charles Breckenridge, and at his death, twenty-three years later, upon opening his will they found a certain sum of money bequeathed to erect this monument to his mother, whom he had never known, but had idealized and idolized. He lies by her side now, his own death occurring under most romantic and touching circumstances. He was an officer in the United States army, and engaged to be married in two weeks to Miss Louisa Dudley, daughter of Dr. Ethelbert Dudley. His command was stationed near New Orleans, and he had obtained a furlough in order to go to Lexington to be married. On the eve of his departure yellow fever broke out among his men, and believing it to be his duty to remain with them, even though advised against it by his brother officers, he remained to nurse them and fell a victim to the scourge himself. An appropriate white marble shaft marks his grave, a broken column upon which is carved the shield, a scarf, the eagle and a crossed sword and scabbard. Upon the base is carved his name: "Charles H. Breckenridge, First United States Infantry; born September 19, 1844; died August 27, 1867," and this tribute to his memory: "Steadfast to the end." In this lot are a number of old grave stones, upon which appear names well known in history—the Dudleys, the Wickliffes, the Warfields and the Breckenridges. The handsome monument to Dr. Ethelbert Dudley, distinguished in the medical world, is within a stone's throw of this enclosure.

In a beautiful lot stands the monument to Benjamin Gratz, one of the pioneers in Lexington, a citizen to which it is indebted for many benefactions. By his side lies his young daughter, Miriam Gratz, wife of Commodore Crosby, whose married life measured but a brief span.

One of the most exquisitely carved shafts in the cemetery marks the last resting place of a national belle and beauty, Miss Emma McAlister, who at the time of her death was the wife of Judge Woodward of Pennsylvania. Near by is the Johnson lot, in which rests the body of Rev. John T. Johnson, a pioneer of the Christian church, earnest expounder of the Christian faith as taught by Alexander Campbell. He was distinguished for his talent, but gave up all political aspirations and devoted his life to the ministry, in which field he had national renown. Not far from this spot, which I pointed out to all visitors, the grave of Wm. Cassius Goodloe, one of the principals in the terrible tragedy, which shocked the nation a few months ago. He lies in the midst of flowers in a well-kept lot, with a family monument in the center. A stone at the foot marks his grave upon which fresh flowers are kept, arranged in designs showing the national colors, red, white and blue.

Colo Roger Hanson, another Confederate chieftain, lies buried here, and doubtless many others whose names would find a fitting place upon this roll of honor. For forty years this beautiful spot has been in the charge of Mr. Bell, who has spared no pains or time or thought to make of it a very paradise, the noblest monument that ever can or will be reared to his memory, when he in turn shall join the great caravan who daily throng the shores of the great river.

H. D. PITTMAN.

Creve Cœur Lake.

The Missouri Pacific Ry. is now running four daily trains to Creve Cœur Lake and seven on Sunday. On and after Sunday, June 22, the last trains will leave the lake returning at 6 p. m. daily, and at 7:10 p. m. and 9:30 p. m. on Sunday. Music for dancing and jubilee singers in attendance every day. Only 50c for the round trip.

Prince George of Wales.

Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, the second son of the Prince of Wales, has been appointed to the command of the Thrush, a first-class screw gunboat of 805 tons and 1,200

Prince George.

horse-power and carrying six tons. He joined the Thrush at Greenock and a few days ago sailed with the fleet, commissioned to visit North American and West Indian stations. The fleet will proceed to Halifax and then to the West Indies, touching on its way south at New York and Fortress Monroe, so that early in the summer we may hope to have a glimpse of English royalty.

DINING cars serve all meals on the Vandalia Line trains leaving at 8:10 a. m. and 8 p. m.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S NEW POEM.

It Will Be an Epic of Christianity—What Is Said of It.

From the New York Tribune.

Letters from Tokio received by steamer last night give some interesting facts about Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, upon which he has been working for six months. He lives in the Japanese quarter, and has adopted the native customs in many respects, but he is not yet cultivated to the point of enjoying raw fish or sharks' fins. When he comes in from a walk, however, he leaves his shoes at the door and enters the beautifully-kept apartments in his stockings. He has also become expert in writing Japanese in the native style, and by the aid of two pretty Japanese girls he has mastered the language, which he speaks fluently and writes with ease. It was only by the polite fiction of serving as an English tutor to these two young women that he was permitted to live in the native quarter. He has taught them faithfully, and the task has not been unpleasant, as they are pretty and as playful of two kittens. Sir Edwin has written comparative little for his newspaper while in Japan.

All his leisure has been spent on his new epic of Christianity, which he has been turning over in his mind for the last twelve years. He conceived it before he wrote "The Light of Asia," and subsequently he traveled through the Holy Land, visiting all the places memorable in sacred story. He has seen all the places which he describes in his poem. One who was allowed to read parts of the poem, writes from Yokohama:

> This poem, which consists of 60,000 lines, I am confident, will be pronounced the finest sacred epic since Milton. It is written in majestic blank verse which rivals Tennyson in strength and sweetness and is relieved by excellent little lyrics.
>
> His study of Mary Magdalen is said to be a fine piece of work. The poem will be published first in the United States, as Sir Edwin has ten readers there for one in England. But what publisher will issue it is not yet settled. He has received an offer of $100,000 from a syndicate for it, but it is probable that a Boston firm will secure the poem.

THE LAST PEOPLE ON EARTH

A Tale of the Imagination.

[Translated from the German for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

IS in the year A. D. 9,450,235. A dense fog envelopes the entire globe, growing thinner and lighter only at the poles. The rays of the sun-disk are dotted with millions of dark spots and cannot penetrate the thick, wintry fog; over the earth a pale red twilight spreads.

Nature round about is dead and barren. The dome of the horizon is not visible; no friendly star shads its light upon this immense, rigid desert; the soft rays of the moon have ceased to shine over the giant snow fields and icy prairies; they are no longer reflected upon the glistening surface of the narrow, far-expanding frozen seas, the remnants of the oceans of the world, not yet absorbed by the sunlight.

And should this impenetrable fog break away and the continuous fall of the fine, misty snow come to an end we would still seek vainly for the trusty comrade of the earth, the moon. Thousands of years ago she was destroyed, partly though a constantly increasing cold and partly seared by the burning sun-rays, which no atmosphere could soften, and her fragments were hurled into the immense space of the earth. It was thought that the end of the world had come then, and this terrible catastrophe caused dreadful earthquakes, floods and storms, the description of which came down from generation to generation in myths and legends, until at last the influence of the moon upon the earth, the tides and eclipses of the sun was not even known by name to the human race of that period.

As far as the eye can reach, this desert lies in the throes of an almost complete rigidity. The fire in the interior of the earth is burned out, the rays of the sun have lost their power to warm it. Everything is cold and dead. But there is still some organic life under the white shroud; there are still human beings living in this inhospitable wilderness, remnants of a well-kept but, with a family monument in the center. A stone at the foot marks his grave upon which fresh flowers are kept, arranged in designs showing the national colors, red, white and blue.

Colo Roger Hanson, another Confederate chieftain, lies buried here, and doubtless many others whose names would find a fitting place upon this roll of honor. For forty years this beautiful spot has been in the charge of Mr. Bell, who has spared no pains or time or thought to make of it a very paradise, the noblest monument that ever can or will be reared to his memory, when he in turn shall join the great caravan who daily throng the shores of the great river.

H. D. PITTMAN.

Creve Cœur Lake.

The Missouri Pacific Ry. is now running four daily trains to Creve Cœur Lake and seven on Sunday. On and after Sunday, June 22, the last trains will leave the lake returning at 6 p. m. daily, and at 7:10 p. m. and 9:30 p. m. on Sunday. Music for dancing and jubilee singers in attendance every day. Only 50c for the round trip.

Prince George of Wales.

Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, the second son of the Prince of Wales, has been appointed to the command of the Thrush, a first-class screw gunboat of 805 tons and 1,200

Prince George.

horse-power and carrying six tons. He joined the Thrush at Greenock and a few days ago sailed with the fleet, commissioned to visit North American and West Indian stations. The fleet will proceed to Halifax and then to the West Indies, touching on its way south at New York and Fortress Monroe, so that early in the summer we may hope to have a glimpse of English royalty.

DINING cars serve all meals on the Vandalia Line trains leaving at 8:10 a. m. and 8 p. m.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S NEW POEM.

It Will Be an Epic of Christianity—What Is Said of It.

From the New York Tribune.

Letters from Tokio received by steamer last night give some interesting facts about Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, upon which he has been working for six months. He lives in the Japanese quarter, and has adopted the native customs in many respects, but he is not yet cultivated to the point of enjoying raw fish or sharks' fins. When he comes in from a walk, however, he leaves his shoes at the door and enters the beautifully-kept apartments in his stockings. He has also become expert in writing Japanese in the native style, and by the aid of two pretty Japanese girls he has mastered the language, which he speaks fluently and writes with ease. It was only by the polite fiction of serving as an English tutor to these two young women that he was permitted to live in the native quarter. He has taught them faithfully, and the task has not been unpleasant, as they are pretty and as playful of two kittens. Sir Edwin has written comparative little for his newspaper while in Japan.

All his leisure has been spent on his new epic of Christianity, which he has been turning over in his mind for the last twelve years. He conceived it before he wrote "The Light of Asia," and subsequently he traveled through the Holy Land, visiting all the places memorable in sacred story. He has seen all the places which he describes in his poem. One who was allowed to read parts of the poem, writes from Yokohama:

> This poem, which consists of 60,000 lines, I am confident, will be pronounced the finest sacred epic since Milton. It is written in majestic blank verse which rivals Tennyson in strength and sweetness and is relieved by excellent little lyrics.
>
> His study of Mary Magdalen is said to be a fine piece of work. The poem will be published first in the United States, as Sir Edwin has ten readers there for one in England. But what publisher will issue it is not yet settled. He has received an offer of $100,000 from a syndicate for it, but it is probable that a Boston firm will secure the poem.

McArthur's

1520, 1522, 1524, 1526 Franklin Av.

Grand Combination! Special Cut-Price June Sale and Sale of Railroad Wrecked Dry Goods!

We Give You the Hint and Advise You to Be Early if You Will Have the Best Pick of Lots. The Goods are Cheap and Won't Be Long in Going.

Five Cases Railroad Wrecked Calicoes,

Perfect goods, best made, will be sold at 5c per yard; damaged outside folds go at 2½c per yard.

See the Terrific Slash and Slaughter Now Made on Wash Goods.

32-inch Sateens are cut to 5c per yard from 12½c; French Sateens are cut to 15c per yard from 35c and 40c; 32-inch China blue and indigo Penangs are now cut to 7½c per yard from 12½c.

A perfect havoc and slaughter made on

A Pronounced Grand Bargain.

5,000 yards fine Hemstitched Nainsook Embroidery goes at 5c, 7½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c and 25c per yard; all much below half price.

Dress Ginghams.

Fine Dress Ginghams cut to 5c per yard from 10c.

Novelty Dress Ginghams, now cut to 12½c per yard from 25c.

A Rattling Lot of Bargain Drives in Challies.

Victoria Suitings, blues, only go at 7½c per yard.

42-inch Challies, in light blue, navy blue, tan, black and old rose, all will be sold at 3½c per yard.

Printed Challies go special at 3½c, 5c, 6¼c, 7½c and 10c per yard.

Ringing Grand Bargains for This Sale in All Our Departments.

W. I. M'ARTHUR

1520, 1522, 1524, 1526 Franklin Avenue.

them earlier than usual, forbidding them to remain outside the hut for even a brief space of time, and making their proposed emigration a thing of impossibility.

Horror and despair filled their hearts and finally gave way to a sullen resignation. Their pallid children moaned with hunger and the cry of their loved ones inspired them with fear and pity. All in vain and long unexpected succor may come from above. They will fight the battle for existence to the last; yes, they will hold out for the sake of their innocent children. It did not occur to them to leave the dying behind, for death was one of utter privation, else their heroism and courage would have failed.

But they feel the hunger and its pangs more and more, and with a heavy heart they resolve at last to kill one of the four faithful dogs, although he can but illy be spared. In a few days the second follows, then the third and finally the last. The aged father partakes scarcely of any nourishment, refusing to deprive the young ones of the few morsels which might still the pangs of his hunger. Hour by hour he grows weaker, and at last he can arise with difficulty only from his pallet in a corner of the hut. His eyes have sunk way back in his head and in them shines a supernatural light. He realizes that he will soon be transported to yonder fields, where there will be no tears and no suffering. He tries to support the hope of the despairing young couple, whom terrible anxiety is almost driving mad, and to interrupt their dismal, gloomy brooding, he narrates to them with faint voice stories of ages long since past, when ice and snow did not cover the earth hitherto, when people lived all over this globe and a second sun shone through the stillness of the night. Esther nods her head thoughtfully, while he speaks. Aye, her father is describing the paradise where the gentle, balmy breezes blew and some day they will reach it. How wondrously fair the journey would be were it not for the dreadful bridge which leads to its destination—death!

At last the pallid lips of the aged father are set in death, and his eyes have closed in that long slumber from which there is no awakening.

Hope slowly dies away from day to day that the storms will cease at last and Esther's husband, Ahasver, may go out and seek help in one of the neighboring huts, a long ways in the distance. It would have brought them no succor but increased their misery and desolation, for the few scattered human habitations had not sheltered a living being for many weeks.

The storm has piled the snow high before Ahasver's narrow entrance, and it would take a hundred brawny arms to remove this frozen wall instead of those four emaciated ones. Still he has been able to guard the entrance to this tomb from completely closing up and to prepare the moss for his reindeer that he has gathered with infinite labor. Esther has kept alive the flame of hydrogen-gas which she generates from snow-water by means of an ingenfously constructed apparatus. This gives both light and warmth to the wretched people. Since her father has closed his eyes in death her own strength wanes day by day, her courage fails and her resistive power decreases daily. There is but one chord in Esther's breast which responds in clear and rich intonations to the demands of life—it is her mother-love. With consuming anxiety she watches the oldest of her darlings die a slow death of scurvy. At last its sufferings are ended; the mother's heart is breaking with agony and more fervently than ever she clasps her remaining child to her frenzied breast.

Two more terrible days have passed over their heads; they begin to feel the penetrating cold as well as the gnawing hunger, for the human body needs food for its inward fuel to generate the necessary natural warmth; everything has been consumed except the last reindeer, which provides the infant with milk. The parents shrink from killing the animal and thus deprive their delicate child of this one source of nourishment, which nothing can replace.

No, they would rather die!

And what is then to become of the little helpless creature? Is there no way out of this labyrinth of misery?

They decide to postpone the killing of the last reindeer as long as possible and for a short time will share the food of the animal, the moss.

With leaden heaviness the hours drag wearily by. Esther almost faints with hunger. Suddenly the child awakens. It was hungry when she rocked it to sleep and now demands its food with infant vehemency. The feeble cry of her baby arouses Esther from her stupor. She springs to her feet, seizes the knife and places it in her husband's outstretched hand.

"Our child, Ahasver. Save our child!"

Ahasver's apathy is instantly dispersed; he must feed his famishing child, and he hurries into the adjoining space. A dull thud, a growling sound, and it is done. After they have fed their child on the warm blood of the reindeer, these two starving people still their own hunger.

Days pass by—perhaps weeks—for these two have ceased to measure time. The portions of food become smaller, the child grows weaker, for the meat diet is not good for it, and the hope of salvation from this misery has fled.

The infant, with its tiny, shrunken body and wizened face, lies dead in its mother's arms. No cry of anguish breaks from her lips at this last, cruel lash of fate. No tear of grief dims her burning eyes. Ahasver and Esther have watched the inevitable death near with silent resignation, and their hearts are filled with but one desire, of being reunited soon with their loved ones. They are calm and composed now, and submissive to the will of the Almighty. Without uttering a complaint they divide the last morsel of the reindeer meat.

Days have passed since they have eaten the last bite. Everything has been consumed; there is nothing left. They hold each other in one last embrace—death lingers in their faces.

The quiet of the tomb reigns within. Each hears the other's heart beating faintly. The flame of the gas is dying away. Esther is too weak to replenish the material, and she does not want to be separated for even the brief space of a moment from her husband's loyal breast.

Profound darkness envelops everything.

Then, oh wonder! suddenly a ray of light illuminates the hut. The ray steals softly through the roof. It is the magnetic polar light. Ahasver and Esther, almost removed from this world, show no surprise. Heavenly joy fills their souls, and more firmly than before they clasp each other, for death cannot part them. It grows brighter before their eyes; mild, warm breezes sweep softly around them; heavenly melodies fall on their ears, and before the enraptured gaze is spread a world, of whose wonders they have never dreamed.

Arrayed in garments of softest light and wandering under glorious palms their children come toward them and nestle against their hearts. And holding their darlings to their breasts, they are carried upward as if on angels' wings to a life of heavenly bliss!

* * * * * * *

The snow is drizzling on unceasingly.

All life on the globe is dead and it will never be renewed. The earth, no more the mother-earth, an atom in the immeasurable space of the world, pursues her course unerringly, until after millions of years destiny is fulfilled and she will be hurled in the burning sun-ball, that she may become its fuel, and bring life and warmth to other spheres and other organic creatures.

E. S. H.

Only Niagara Falls Line.

With through sleeping cars to Grand Central Depot, New York, and, via Hoosac Tunnel, to Boston,

IS THE WABASH.

ROMAN PUNCH.

The Summer Drink of the Popes for Nearly a Century—Its Secret.

The history of ponche a la romaine is curious. It had been a summer refreshment of successive Popes for eighty years, and their chefs were threatened with all kinds of horrors and punishments if they ever divulged the secrets of its preparation. When Napoleon invaded Italy in 1796, this terrible interdict was broken through, a son of Pius VI.'s chief confectioner, by name Molar, as soon as he found the French were conquerors, ran away from his father and hunted his fortunes with them. This young man became the favorite servant of the Empress Josephine, and after her death became cook to the Russian Prince Lieven, whom he accompanied to London when that Prince was appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James. This Russian first made this Papal beverage in London by introducing it at the Prince's table. The Prince Regent asked for the recipe, and permitted copies to be given to a select few of his friends, and by degrees it became better known, and is now well-known all over the world. The original Vatican recipe is: "Prepare a very rich pineapplesade or sherbet; have it a little tart with lemon juice, taking the greatest care that none of the zest or oil from the yellow rind or the bitterness from the white underlying pith, be allowed to enter into the composition of this sherbet. In order to be certain of this it is better to first grate off the yellow rind from the lemons, then to carefully remove all the white pith, and to make assurance doubly sure, wash the skinned fruit in clear water, after which press out the juice free from the rind of the fruit; strain the juice so as to remove all the seeds or pips from it; then add it to the pineapple mixture. It must be half-way well frozen. This sherbet, being very rich, will not freeze hard, but will be a semi-ice. Just before the punch is to be served, add and work into it, for every quart of the ice, one gill of old Jamaica; and for every two quarts, one pint of the best champagne. Never use the wine from damaged bottles or leaky corks, as it will be sure to deprave, and perhaps entirely spoil, your punch. After you have well-incorporated these liquors, add one pint of cream or meringue mixture." Some of the gourmets of our time have altered this old formula by making the sherbet in the following manner: "Choose three dozen lemons with very smooth, though not too thick, skins; peel them into a large china pan, being very careful that there be none of the white on the yellow rind, then add two pounds of broken lump sugar and stir all together with a wooden spoon for half an hour to extract the essential oil. Next pour boiling water into the basin and stir till all the sugar is dissolved. Cut and squeeze the lemons, strain the juice, put the pips into a separate pan and pour boiling water on them. Next throw into the sherbet one-half the lemon juice, and as soon as the pips are free from the transparent coating, strain off the liquor and add it to the mixture. Taste it and add more sugar or lemon as may be required. For every half dozen lemons used beat up the whites of three eggs to a stiff snow, and pour upon them half a pound of simple syrup that has been boiled to the thickness of molasses and cooled; mix well together, and add and work it into the frozen sherbet. Just before serving, add for every six lemons used, half a pint of old rum, half a pint of brandy, a wineglassful of maraschino, and a pint of the best champagne. Stir these all

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

By Marion Harland.

[Copyright.]

CHAPTER IV.

May Gilchrist had not overestimated her persuasive powers. A call on Mrs. Wayt, undertaken as soon as she had seen from her watch-window the tall, black figure of the clergyman issue from his gate and take his way down-town, won his wife's sanction to the presence of her sister and daughter in the orchard that afternoon to watch Miss Gilchrist's brother upon a sketch he proposed to begin before the apple blossoms fell.

"I shall be there, of course," the young diplomatist mentioned casually. "I am studying art in an amateurish way under my brother's direction. I dearly enjoy seeing him paint. His hand is so firm and rapid and his eye so true. Your daughter tells me she is fond of drawing. March and I would be only too happy to render any assistance in our power in that line."

"My sister has spoken to me of your kindness, and his," Mrs. Wayt answered thoughtfully. "She told me, also, that she had referred the question of accepting Mr. Gilchrist's generous proposition to me. Hesitation seems ungracious, but my poor child is very excitable, and in nerve so unfit to work long at any thing, that I have doubted the expediency of allowing her to become interested in her favorite pursuit to the extent necessary for the acquisition of any degree of skill."

Nevertheless, May went home victorious, and Mrs. Wayt, disquiet in eye and soul, sought her sister and detailed the steps of the siege and the surrender.

"Refusal was impossible without risking the displeasure of influential parishioners, or exciting suspicions that might be more hurtful," she concluded.

Hetty was cleaning silver in the dining-room. Over her buff gingham she wore a voluminous bib-apron; housewifely solicitude informed her whole personality. Her hair was turned back from her temples, and the roughened roll showed rust-red lights in a bar of sunshine crossed by her head as she moved. The lines of her face had what Hester called "their forenoon sag," downward inclination that signified as much care as she could bear. She rubbed a tablespoon until she could see each loosened hair and drooping line in it, before uncloring her thinned lips to reply. Even then her speech was reluctant.

"The child is yours, Frances—not mine—dearly as I love her. I understand as well as you, how cruel it seems to deny her what is, in itself, a harmless pleasure. Still we have agreed up to this time that it was inexpedient to give people the run of the house, and this looks like a straight road to that."

She did not glance up in speaking, or afterwards, but her sister, was unimpassioned, her thoughts apparently engrossed in the business of bringing polish out of tarnish.

"There are circumstances that may alter cases—and premises," returned Mrs. Wayt, depressingly. "I cannot but feel that we may begin to argue and determine from a different standpoint. I wish you could be a little more sanguine, dear."

"You don't wish it more than I do, sister! I want to split upon the 'hope on, hope ever' plan. My utmost effort in that direction is to make the best of what cannot be bettered. And since you have said 'yes' to this painting scheme we will think only of what a boon it will be to Hester. The new cook is a more imminent difficulty. This house is large and the salary excellent, I admit, but it would have been wise to wait until our arrival before engaging her."

She knew that her sister was as much surprised as herself at Mr. Wayt's commission to Mrs. Gilchrist, also, that the wife would not pleadhis ignorance in self-defense.

"Homer, you and I could have divided the housework, as we did in other places," continued Hetty, attacking a row of forks, now that the spoons were done with, "and we could hire a woman by the day to wash and iron. The end may justify Mrs. Gilchrist's recommendation. I dare say she will. Only—but I'll not utter another croak to-day! You are an angelic optimist, and I am given over to pessimism of the opposite type. We will accept Mary Ann, and the rest of the goods the Fairhill gods provide, including the open-air studio, eat, drink, and be merry, and make up our minds to-morrow we won't die! I'd seal the covenant with a kiss if I were quite certain that I am not silicon-ed up to the eyes."

Mrs. Wayt bore a pained and heavy heart to the nursery and her mending-basket. She loved Hetty fondly, and with what abundant reason no one knew so well as the heroic wife of a selfishly eccentric man. She trusted her sister's sterling sense, and, in most instances, was willing to abide by her judgment, but there were radical differences in her views upon certain subjects. The very pains Hetty took to avert open discussion of what lay like a caroking blight upon the spirits of both, caused friction and rawness, and the feigned levity with which she closed the door upon the topic would have been insult from any one else. She had no alternative but to submit, to help but in the refuge of all pure souls, prompted almost out of measure by the sins and perversities of those dearest to them—on the knees of her heart she besought wisdom and comfort, and—sweet satire upon the pious duty of self-examination!—forgiveness for her intolerance of others' foibles!

Baby Annie was building block-houses upon the floor, and filling them with dandelions. Homer had brought a small basketful up to her just before Mrs. Wayt was summoned to her visitor, and had helped the child erect a castle while the mother was below. Upon her entrance, he shuffled out as sheepishly as if she had detected him rifling the pockets of her husband's Sunday clothes. They lay over a chair by her work-table. While she prayed, her fingers plied the needle upon a ripped lining and two loose buttons.

"Hee, mamma," entreated the little one. "Ho many dandeylons! Annie make house for dee papa!" The mother stooped to kiss her; a tear splashed upon the mass of wilting golden disks packed into papa's treasure-chamber. At the same age Hester had prattled of "dee papa," and was his faithful shadow wherever he would allow her to follow. He had been too busy of late years and too distraught by various anxieties to take much notice of the younger children, but he had made a pet of little Hester. He used to call her "Lassie with glory crowned," as he twined and burnished her sunny curls around his fingers. Annie was a loving little darling, but neither so sprightly nor so beautiful as her first-born at the same age. She worshiped her father, and he was beginning to recognize and be pleased by her preference.

"Poor Percy!"

"Papa hick!" asked the child, startled by the ejaculation.

"No, my de pickling. Papa is very well. Mamma is only sorry! sorry! sorry!"

"Horry! horry! horry! Mamma horry! horry! horry!" While she crammed the yellow flowers into the castle, the baby made the words into a song, catching intonation and emphasis as they had escaped her mother's lips.

Dandelions dying were as fair to her as dandelions golden-crisp in the meadow-grass. A drop of blood red from the heart would mean no more than a coral bead.

At 3 o'clock Hester's chair was drawn by Homer into the orchard. The painter, his sister, his dog and his easel were already in place. March had sketched in the arbor, and indicated the figures sufficiently to reveal the purpose of the picture.

Blossom-time is short, but, fortunately, the weather that week was phenomenally equable for May. In eight days the painting was finished. The reader may have noticed it at the academy exhibition the next winter, where it was catalogued as "The Defense." Hetty's portrait and pose were admirably rendered, and the hound of the big St. Bernard was fiercely spirited. But the wonder of the group was the occupant of the low wicker carriage.

"My baby daughter!" faltered Mrs. Wayt, on first seeing it, and no more words would come.

To herself and to March, later and confidentially, Hester spoke of it as "Hester glorified." At times she was almost afraid to look at it. It was the face of an infant, but an infant whose soul had outstepped the limitations of years. The flimy gold of her hair lay cloud-like about her, her perfectly-molded hands were clasped in the fearless delight of ignorance as she leaned forward to welcome the enemy her custodian was ready to beat off. It was Hester in every lineament.

Even the baby knew it. But it was Hester as her brothers and sisters would never see her unless among the fadeless blossoms of the world where crooked things will be made straight.

March Gilchrist was not poetical except with his brush. It was his tongue, his song, his story. Through it Hetty Alling first learned to know him, yet they were never strangers after that earliest meeting in the orchard.

He Lingered Over Her Portrait.

She was a capital sitter and he lingered over her portrait as he dared not over Hester's for fear of wearying her. While Hetty posed and he painted May and Hester became warm friends. Miss Gilchrist had her own sketch book and March improvised an easel for it which was attached to the wheeled chair in desk fashion. Under May's tutelage Hester made a study of apple blossoms and another of plumy grasses, which the overlooker praised with honest warmth and promised to keep forever as souvenirs of the "pink-and-white week." The robins were so used to the sight of the social group that they exchanged tender confidences freely overhead as to summer plans and prospective birdlings. Thor's massive bulk flattened, daily, the same area of sunny turf, and he may have had canine views as to the folly of working when the sun was warm and the sod soft. The orchard, where every tree was a mighty bouquet, was an impervious screen between the party and the streets and such windows as commanded the slope.

"It is paradise, with rows upon rows of shining, fluffy angels to keep out the rest of the world!" said Hester, on the afternoon of the last sitting. "I'm glad it is we who are inside! And not another soul!"

March was dabbling his brushes in a wide-mouthed bottle of turpentine, preparatory to putting them up.

"Nothing exclusive about her—is there?" he laughed to Hetty, in mock admiration.

She answered in the same vein:

"She was always an incorrigible aristocrat!"

"Say a beggarly aristocrat, and free your mind!" retorted Hester, good humoredly. "I don't care who knows it. Who doesn't prefer a select coterie to a promiscuous 'crush?' I'd like to dig out this orchard just as I would a square of turf, and set it down in the middle of the South seas (wherever they may be) where the trees wouldn't shed their blossoms the whole year around, and we four—with the robins and Thor thrown in, ornamentally—might paint and talk and live forever and a day. I used to wonder what answer I would make to the fairy who offered three wishes—but I am quite ready for her now. I'd fuse them all into one!"

"Are you sure? Going! Going! the last call! Gone!" cried March, bringing down his biggest brush in a auctioneer's hammer upon Thor's head.

"Gone it is!" responded Hester, folding her tiny hands upon her heart, and closing her eyes in an ecstacy of satisfaction. "Let nobody speak for five minutes. (Look at your watch, Mr. Gilchrist!) For five minutes we will make believe the deed is done, and we are translated. I hear the surf on the shores of the 'dear little isle of our own.'"

"Where the winds never sigh, and the skies never weep! Hush!"

They humored this one of her caprices, as they had others. She was full of fancies, some odd, some ghastly, some graceful. Even practical May yielded obedience to the mandate, and, laying her head against the bole of the tree, met the bright eye of the mother-robin peering over the edge of her nest with what May chose to interpret as a wink of intelligent amusement.

"She asked me as plainly as a dumb show could ask, 'who would provide three meals a day for the happy exclusives,' and, when I alluded to bread-fruit trees and beafsteak geraniums, wanted to know 'where ovens and grid-irons would come from,'" said May afterwards. "That formed the basis of my five minutes' reverie."

"My soul to-day
Is far away,
Sailing the Vesuvian bay;
My winged boat,
A bird afloat,
Swims 'round the purple peaks remote."

So runs the poem, between the lines of which might be written the exultant, "Absent from the body!" Hester's soul had the poet's power of "drifting" into absolute identification. She was used to building with dream-stuff. In the time she had allotted she lived out a life-time, to tell of which would require hours and many pages. That she paid for the wide sweep into the remote and the never-to-be, by reaction bitterer than death, never dissuaded her from other voyages of the "winged boat."

For perhaps sixty seconds Hetty, sitting upon the turf by the excursionist, idle and idly pulling his shaggy hair, reflected regretfully upon this certain reflex action; then, as if uttered in her ear, recurred the words: "Where we four might paint and talk and live forever."

"We four!" Involuntarily her eye sped from one to another of the group; from May's placid visage and smile upraised to the robin's nest, to the face framed about by pale blue cushions—colorless as wax, the pain-lines effaced by the sweet exaltation oftenest seen upon the forehead and mouth of a dead child—consciousness, rising into majesty, of having compassed all that is given to a human creature to know, the full possession of a happy secret to be shared with none who still bear the weight of mortality. Hetty's heart slackened its beat while she gazed upon the motionless feature. Her "child" was, for the time, rapt beyond her reach. Yet it was only "make-believe" after all, that snared her into temporary bliss!

Before the pang of the thought got firm hold of her, she met March Gilchrist's eyes, full, and fixed upon hers.

He lay along the grass, supporting himself on his left elbow, his cheek upon his hand; the other hand, still holding the big brush, had fallen across Thor's back. His eyes were startled, as by an unexpected revelation, and as her glance touched them, sudden, glad light leaped from depth to surface. He would not release her regard—not even when the glow that succeeded the numbness of the chill stole from limb to limb, and suffused her face, and all the forced maiden nature battled with the magnetic compulsion. The sough of the spring breeze in the flower-laden branches, likened by Hester to the whispering surf upon island sands; the humming insects and twittering birds; the sun-warmed scent of apple blooms and white clover and the sweetbrier growing just without the canopy of the king apple-tree; the faint flush of light strained through locked masses of blossoms—were, for those supreme moments, all the world—except that this man, God's most glorious creation, spoke to her, although his lips were moveless, and that the stir of a new divine life within her heart replied.

"I am sure the time must be up!" said May, yawningly. "Poor Hester is fast asleep, and my tongue aches with holding it so long."

Hester unclosed her eyes slowly, smiled dreamily and essayed no denial. March was on his knees, collecting brushes and tubes into his color-box. Hetty was folding a rug so much too heavy for her wrists that May sprang to seize the other end.

"Why—are you chilly? Your fingers are like ice!" she exclaimed, as their hands met. "And how you shiver! I am afraid we have been selfish in keeping you out of doors so long!"

The ague shook the mirth out of the nervous laugh with which Hetty answered.

"Now that the strain of the week's suspense and sittings is over and the result of our joint labors is a pronounced success I am a little tired. The spring is a trifle crude as yet, too," she subjoined, speaking more glibly than usual. "By the time the sun reaches the tops of the trees we begin to feel the dew fall. Hester, we must go in!"

March took the handle of the wheeled chair from her. "That is too heavy for you on the thick grass. May, will you abide by the stuff until I come back?"

On every other afternoon, Homer had come down at 5 o'clock to roll the carriage up the ascent. Hester lay among the pillows, her eyes again shut, and the reflection of the happy secret upon her face. Hetty walked mutely beside her. March liked the fine reserve that kept her silent and forbade her to risk another encounter of glances. She was all-womanly; refined in every instinct. Crushing the young grasses with foot and wheel, and bowing under the stooping branches, they made their way to the gate in the parsonage fence. Homer shambled hurriedly down the walk to meet them.

"Now—" he stammered, laying hold of the propeller of the chair—"I'd a bin yere sooner but I had to go down town on an arrant—"

"That's all right!" said March, good-naturedly. "I was happy to bring Miss Wayt up the hill. Good-bye, Queen Mab! May I have the honor of taking you to my home-studio to see the picture when it is varnished and framed?"

She replied by a gentle inclination of the head and the same joyous ghost of a smile. She was like one lost in a dream, so deep and delicious that he will not move or speak for fear of awakening.

March raised his hat and stood aside to let the carriage pass. As Hetty would have followed, his offered hand barred the way.

"One moment, please!" he said, in grave simplicity. "I have to thank you for some very happy hours. May I, also, thank you for the hope of many more? I should be sorry if our acquaintanceship where to fall to the level of social conventionality. We have always been intimate with our pastor's family, and mean, unless forbidden, to remain true to time-honored precedent."

If he had alarmed her just now, he would prove that he was no love-smitten boy, but a purposeful man who understood himself and was obedient to law and order. Hetty gathered herself together to emulate his tranquility.

"I especially want to thank you, out of her hearing, for the great kindness you and your sister have showed to my dear little invalid. She will never forget it, nor shall I. It has been the happiest week of her life. I think but for your offer to lend her books and Miss Gilchrist's promise to keep on with her painting lessons, that the end of our sittings would be a serious affliction to her. Please say this from me to Miss Gilchrist, also; good evening!"

He ran lightly back to May and "the stuff." He had not obtained permission to call, but neither was it refused. He liked dignity in a woman. As he phrased it, "it furred the peach and dusted the plum." He was entirely willing to do all the wooing.

May innocently applied the last touch to his unruffled spirit in their family confabulation in the library that evening.

"That Hetty Alling is one of the most delightful girls I ever met!" she asserverated, emphatically.

"In what respect?" inquired her judicial parent.

"She has individuality—and of the best sort. She is intelligent, frank, spirited, and with these sterling qualities, as gentle as a saint with poor little Hester, who must be a great care to one so young as Hetty. I mean to do all I can to brighten the monotonous existence the two girls must lead. From all I can gather without asking impertinent questions, they are thrown almost entirely upon one another for entertainment and happiness. It is an oddly-assorted household, taken as a whole."

"Talking of originality," observed March, after a meditative puff or two, "you have it in the niece. It is fearfully sad that such a mind should be crowded into the body of a dwarf. She dotes upon books, if you will look for such a dozen or so that you think she—or Miss Alling—would enjoy, I will take them over to-morrow."

His mother's attitude changed slightly, although her face was unaltered. She seemed to have let her work sink upon her lap, her being to quicken into intensity of interest. March, stretched luxuriously upon the rug, in his usual post-prandial attitude, felt her sigh.

"Do I tire you, mother dear?" he asked.

"Never, my boy!"

Nor ever would, although, within the hour, and with a throe that tested her reserves of fortitude, she had surrendered the first place in his heart of hearts she had ever held. The orchard paintings and her children's interest in them had seemed entirely professional to her. March had sketched dozens of girls and fallen in love with none of them. With all his warmth of heart and ready sensibilities, he was not susceptible to feminine charms. As a boy he become enamored of art too early to have other flames. Perhaps, with fatuity common to mothers, she reasoned that, with such a home as his, he was not likely to be tempted by visions of domestic bliss under a vine and fig-tree yet to be planted. It is a grievous problem to the maternal intellect why more of the best mothers and sisters living, and eager to spoil them with much serving, should be the earliest to marry out of certainty into hazardous uncertainty.

When the judge had gone to a political meeting, and May to entertain visitors in the drawing-room, Mrs. Gilchrist divined the purport of the impending communication. Her fair hand grew clammy in toying with the short chestnut curls; in the silence through which she could hear the tinkle of the fountain on the lawn, she wet her dry lips that they might not be unready with loving rejoinder to what her idol was preparing to say. She knew March too well to expect conventional preamble. He was always direct and genuine. She did not start when he spoke at length.

"Mamma, darling."

"Yes, my son."

"It has come to me at last and in earnest."

"I surmised as much." It was plain to see where he got his dislike of circuitous methods. "Is it Mrs. Wayt's sister?"

"It is Hetty Alling. She is a true, noble woman. I shall try to win her love. Should I succeed, you will love her for my sake, will you not?"

"You know that I will. But this is sudden. You have known her less than a fortnight. And, dear—it is out of the fullness of my love that I speak—I am afraid that the family is a peculiar one. Be prudent, my son. You are young and life is long. I cannot bear that you should make a mistake here. Should this young girl be all that you think—even all that I hope to find in her—it is best not to force the decision. Give her time to study you. Take time and make opportunities to study her. I ask it because you bear the names of two honorable men—your father and mine—and because it would break your mother's heart to see her only boy unhappy."

He drew her hand to his lips—the high-bred hand that would always be beautiful—and held it there a moment. She had his pledge.

Hetty had followed Hester into the house. It was 5:30, and there were strawberries to be capped for the 6:30 dinner. A parishioner had left a generous supply of the Southern berries at the door while the girls were out, and taken Mrs. Wayt and her little daughters to drive. Aunt and niece sat down at a table drawn before the dining-room window and fell to work. Hester's high chair brought her tiny, dextrous fingers to a level with Hetty's. The task went forward with silent rapidity, and neither noted the direction of her companion's eyes. Hetty seemed to her dazed self to bear about with her the charmed atmosphere of the nook under the king apple tree.

The mingled hum of bees and sighing wind and bird-note sounded in her ears like the continued song of a sea-shell. Now and then a ray from hazel eyes flashed athwart her sight. Brain and heart were in a tumult that terrified her into questioning her identity. The "winged" boat of fancy was a novel craft to our woman of affairs. As novel was the self-absorption that made her unobservable of Hester's brilliant eyes and musing smile. As the dainty fingers, just reddened on the tips by the fruit, picked off and cast aside the green "caps," Hester's regards were fixed upon the bank of the orchard, and Hetty's strayed continually to the same point. Both looked over and beyond a figure creeping on all-fours down the central alley of the broad, shallow garden, occasionally crouching low, as if to dip the grass of the borders.

Percy, studying his Latin grammar in his mother's chamber above, awoke the taciturn dreamers by a shout:

"Hello, Tony! what are you doing there?" He turned his head, not his body, to reply:

"Now—jes' lookin' fur somethin' I dropped."

"You'll drop yourself some day if you don't watch out," Hester's unmusical cackle broke forth.

"Does he look more like a praying mantis—or Nebuchadnezzar?" she said to her co-worker. "He reminds me of a funny thing I heard a man say when I was a child of a picture in my catechism of Nebuchadnezzar feeding in the pasture with a herd of cows. He said it was 'a fine study of comparative anatomy.' The advantage would be on the side of the cows if Tony were to take the field."

Hetty could not but laugh with her in looking at the grotesque object.

"A short sight is a real affliction, poor fellow! It is to be hoped that he has 'dropped' nothing valuable. I will take the bowl and 'caps' into the kitchen when I have laid you down upon the lounge. Your poor back must ache by this time."

She lingered a few minutes in the kitchen to make sure that everything was in trim for dinner. Her practical knowledge of all departments of housewifery had already gained for her Mary Ann's profound respect. The cook recommended by Mrs. Gilchrist was a tidy body, a capital worker and, as she vaunted herself, "one as took an intrust in any family she lived in."

"I sat that pore innocent feller it there was any parsley in the gairdin," she chuckled to Hetty. "An' he said he'd fetch me a bunch to gairnish me dishes. But I've niver laid eyes onto him since. I mistrust he don't know one yarb from another. Is he 'all there,' d'ye think, mum?"

"He is not quick, but he is not an idiot, by any means," returned his patroness. "He is a faithful, honest fellow, always thankful for a kind word, very industrious and perfectly truthful. We think a great deal of Homer. I saw him in the garden just now, looking for the parsley. I will find him and send him in with it. Don't sugar the berries; we do that on the table. Keep them in a cool place until they are are wanted for dessert."

She strolled down the garden walk, singing low to herself, the catching tune to which she had set the words the Gilchrists had overheard the Sunday night of their first call:

O! Life and Love! O! happy thong!
Of thoughts whose only speech is song,
O! heart of man! canst thou not be
Blithe as the air is, and as free?

Homer had vanished from the main alley that led directly to the orchard, yet she walked on down the whole length of it. Blazing tulips had supplanted faded hyacinths; the faint green globes of snow-ball bushes were bleaching hourly in May sunshine and heavy; the lilac hedge, lining the post-and-board fence at the bottom of the parsonage lot was set thick with purple and mauve and white spikes.

"Such a dear, old-fashioned garden," Hetty said, half aloud. "It reminds me of the one we had at home!" Leaning upon the orchard gate, she abandoned herself to reverie. The robin's whistle in the apple tree was low and tender; fleecy clouds, drifting toward the west, began to blush on the sunward side, the blending odors of a thousand flowers hung in the air. The word "home" took thought back—thoughts of the only one she had ever had, and the mother whose death lost it to her. Since then she had stood alone, and helped weaker people to stand. A great longing for rest in a love she could claim as all hers drove tears to her eyes. The longing was not new, but the hope that softened it was. Hitherto, it had been linked with her mother's image, only. She wanted her now, as much, and more than ever before, but that she might sympathize with what she began to comprehend trembingly. Her mother would enter into her trembling and her joy. Especially if she had seen what Hetty never could describe—a look the memory of which renewed the shy, delicious shame expressed in the blush March had pitched, while rejoicing in the sight of it.

Such a boundless, beautiful world opened to her while she stood there, looking down the blossoming vistas of the orchard—solitary, yet comforted. She would give rein to imagination for that little while. It could harm no one, even if it were all a chimera that would not outlast blossom time. And must it be that? What had glorified other desolate women's lives might bless hers. Spring comes to every year, however long and severe the winter. Recalling Mary March's prophecy of future association, she dared dwell upon visions of his visits, of the pleasant, familiar talks that would make them better acquainted; of the books they would read and discuss; of the pictures he would paint, with her looking on.

"I am not beautiful or accomplished," she said, humbly. "But I would make myself more worthy of him. I am young and apt. I would make no mistake that could mortify

"I Forbid You to Think!"

him. He should never be ashamed of me—and, oh!" she stretched her arms involuntarily, as if to draw the unseen nearer to her heart—"how faithfully I would serve him, forever and forever."

The flight of fancy had indeed been fast and far.

The tinkle of the dinner-bell in Mary Ann's vigorous hand ended the fond foolishness abruptly. It was the careful housewife who asked herself with a guilty start: "What has become of Homer and the parsley?"

Her first step in returning was upon something hard. She picked it up.

* * * * * * * * *

Homer met his young mistress at the back door. His weak, furtive eyes were uneasy before she accosted him. At her incisive tone the red rims closed entirely over them, his hands, grimy with groping in travel and turf, fumbled with one another and his loose jaw dangled.

"Homer, you said this afternoon that you had been out to do an errand. Do not leave the place again without letting me know where you are going, and for what."

"Now," he began, wretchedly, "you wasn't at home, 'n' I thought—"

"I forbid you to think! I will do the thinking for this family. You knew where to find me. If you had not, you ought to have waited until I got back. I mean what I say!"

He shifted miserably from one foot to the other, and, as she passed him, cleared his dry throat.

"Now, 'spose Mrs. Wayt was to send me out in a hurry?"

"Tell her that you have my orders."

"Now—"

She looked over her shoulder at him, impatient and contemptuous. He had never seen her so angry with him before. He plucked at the battered brim of an old milliner's cap crushed in one hand. He had found it in the garret, and believed that it became him rarely.

"I was 'bout to say as I had jos' what I had—"

"I found it. Not another word! There is no excuse for you!"

[TO BE CONTINUED IN THE NEXT SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

To Be Popular in Society.

To converse well it is necessary that you should have the art of discovering what will interest the person with whom you are talking, and that you will know how to drop the subject when it becomes tiresome, and never to let a special fad of your own be the one subject that you bring up. Learn to be all things to all people. To avoid personalities or very decided opinions on any subject, says the *Ladies' Journal*. You don't want to give a tirade against dishonesty to a man whose father died in state prison for forging notes. You don't want to object to the divorce laws when the man you are talking to may be married a divorced woman. You don't want to talk about bleached hair to a woman whose hair is pronouncedly yellow, nor to discuss how injurious is rouge and powder to the woman who is made up in a most decided manner. In your heart you may object to all these things, but you are not giving expression just now to what you think; you are simply making yourself pleasant to some one whom you have met to-day, and may never meet again. Talk about Egyptian mummies or French politics, how orchids grow, the last new play or the last new song; but use good English, speak as if you were interested, and then you will gain what you want—a reputation of being a charming woman socially.

WITH THE CLACQUE.

HOW IT FEELS TO FURNISH APPLAUSE AT A FIXED RATE PER CLAP.

A Sunday Night at the Paradis Latin, One of the Characteristic Variety Theaters of Paris—Claqueurs and the Way They Are Trained—Variety Performers in France Very Different From Those in America.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Trousers a la Francaise.

PARIS, June 10.—One Sunday evening recently while visiting at the studio of a student friend of mine, an American, the conversation turning on Parisian theaters and their peculiarities as compared with ours, I remarked that a few evenings ago at the Odeon I had the honor of being seated in the next row to the claque and, though I enjoyed the novelty of the thing, I was sick of their continual applause.

"Well," replied my friend, "I can go you one better. I have been one of the claque on several occasions on account of financial circumstances, as when you want to see a play and can get a good seat at half price, and in a strange country, there is not much probability of being recognized among that ignoble body. I don't see any reason why I should not avail myself of the opportunity. And," continued he, "if you care to go with me this evening I will initiate you into the claque at the Paradis Latin," for although it was Sunday the Parisian theaters were in full blast—same as any other day. This theater with such a heavenly name is a variety of the better order, situated about five minutes' walk from the Boulevard St. Michael, in the very heart of the Latin Quarter, and is principally patronized

A Favorite.

by students of all professions, models, the demi-monde of the Latin Quarter, shop girls, clerks, etc., while in the gallery can be studied a choice collection of French types, who, in place of a full dress suit, generally wear a blouse to the theater. Arrived in front of the theater, my friend bought our tickets, which were stamped "favor," for 8 cents apiece from a glib-tongued youth, which entitled us to seats in the gallery among the heterogeneous crowd which composed the claque. Among them we recognized several of the models who posed at the Academy, where we study. Our attire was artistic, but negligee, as good clothes would be entirely uncongenial with our surroundings and might give rise to suspicion among our fellow-members of the claque. Before I proceed any farther a few words on the origin and history of the claque, from Dickens' Dictionary of Paris, not out of place here, may not be out of place. "The term itself is derived from the French word claque, which means to clap. It may be said to have been established about the year 1820. In a theatrical dictionary published in 1824 the word claque is described, 'One hired to applaud whose voice deceives nobody, whom everybody despises but a man of whom every one makes use. The need for claquers has lately increased beyond all bounds. They have now given to them as many as 300 tickets upon the first night of a new play. Of these they use 200, the other third, which they sell, is allowed to them as their wages. There are authors who, independently of this sacrifice, agree to pay to the head man among the claquers 50 or 60 francs if the play proves successful. A claquer's business is bought and sold, just as so much stock in trade in a grocery. In the year 1820 a business was sold for 6,000 francs. Like every other trade the claque has its slang words and phrases. It members have been called "Clampins," probably from a likeness between the sound of that word when pronounced slowly and the steady beating of hands by an organized band. They have been called Romans in allusion to the men who were hired to applaud the Emperor Nero. The head man is the chef and he has under him his lieutenants, who resell the tickets that have been given to them. There are also the solitaires or men who do not wish to wait outside the doors of the theater or yet to take their places before hand but who consent to go in with the claque, they paying half price for their seats and bound only not to express disapprobation. (We belonged to the solitaires.) There are also the demes claques, women paid to laugh hysterically or sob violently in certain parts of the play. These latter are called les pleureuses. A cabal got up in a theater for the purpose of assuring the success of a play or of an actor is different from the claque, though we can understand how the two may become confounded. During the first decade of the present century there was great rivalry between two actresses, Mlle. Duchesnois and Mlle. Georges. Each had warm admirers and consequently strong detractors. The gentlemen in the pit divided themselves into opposing camps, and on more than one occasion the struggle as to which side could drown the other by their applause or by their hissing, was loud and troublesome. The claque is not so violent in Paris now as it was forty or fifty years ago. A more effectual mode of chilling enthusiasm in the audience, of stifling in them any desire to express their approbation could not be well imagined. A man naturally says to himself, "I must not applaud, I must not clap my hands, I must not laugh too loud, or I shall be taken for a claquer." Hearty feelings of pleasure as they arose in us became suddenly frozen and the theater made an ice house of mock decorum and a hot-bed of mercenary brawlers. Hissing is a part of the theater has now gone out of fashion with us. It is thought to be bad form. We have got beyond the days of bad eggs and rotten apples, but we may recollect that in an amusement depending for its existence so much upon popular will as does the theater, an excessive outburst of personal feeling will in the long run be much less damaging to success than the attempt made by a band of men hired officially for the express purpose of seducing the sympathies of the public. We are told that actors wish for the claque, that they like the sound of applause, although they know it to be spurious."

As we took our places among the anarchistic looking crowd who were eagerly waiting for the door leading to the gallery to be opened we were looked at askance by the better dressed individuals in front of the ticket bureau. At length the gallery door was opened and we were almost carried off our feet in a wild rush up the narrow stairway. We had the good fortune to get front seats, and were seated in the midst of an interesting, model family—father, mother and two boys, the oldest about my chum was acquainted with the paterfamilias, the latter having often posed in the Julian Academy, where he studies. The oldest boy, who was seated next to me, was a very intelligent little fellow and was dressed better than the average run of models. His face was beautiful and and I have no doubt he posed a good deal for angels. On finding I was an American he proudly informed that he was then posing nude for a young American sculptor well known to fame, for a group of satyrs in the next Salon. He also proudly told me that his chief ambition when he should grow older was to become chief of the claque. He showed me the palms of his hands which were already hardened from practice for that lovely post and said that at first the clapping hurt his hands a good deal. Although only 13, he smoked in the presence of his father, who did not mind it in the least. The whole family came from Italy some years previously and the boys spoke Italian name as French. We were treated with great respect by the models of the claque on finding when my friend commenced to make sketches that we were members of the artistic tribe.

The chief of the claque rises in his seat and gives the signals to his subordinates when to commence and finish the applause.

A French variety theater is a tame affair compared to the American article, but the tameness of the performance is more than counterbalanced by the antics of the audience. The majority of the performers were young ladies with long skirts compensated by the extreme decolletage of the upper regions, who sang songs generally of such an indecent character that they would not for a moment be tolerated in the lowest variety den in America. The less said about the French male variety performer the better. He is a very tiresome individual, and if transplanted to the American stage, and even able to speak our language, I am afraid he'd starve. They do a good deal of twirling with their hands together with the same amount of gliding from side to side of the stage, which I suppose like American and English humor contrasted is exruciatingly funny to the nation that

The Claque.

understands it, but idiotic to a foreigner. The male singers generally appear in evening dress and the same riotousness of costume all around is not seen as on the American stage. There were two buglers on the bill, one a soldier of the First Napoleon whose uniform looked vastly more picturesque than the French uniform of to-day. His fair companion was costumed as a daughter of the regiment and looked very piquant. We were also treated to some trapeze and light-rope performances by some female artists with a not stretched under as a prevention of possible accidents. My young friend, the model, during the performance of the tight rope act, told me he was practicing gymnastics and some day expected to go on the stage provided he got tired of the "Chef de claque" business." In the theater there were four prices for seats, or rather places, as a franc only entitled you to the promenoir or promenade, which ran on both sides of the orchestra circle and the boxes on the balcony. For three francs you could get a seat in the orchestra circle, and five franks for a seat in the boxes in the first balcony. Smoking was in full blast in all parts of the house, and towards 10 o'clock it was rather difficult to see the performers through the stratum of smoke which permeated the house. A troop of flat-footed waiters in short black jackets and voluminous clean white aprons stood ready at your beck to supply you with refreshments of any kind, cafe, beer, liquors, cigars, etc., which could be handily deposited on a ledge running along the back of the seats. When paying for your drinks it is usual to give the waiter a pourboire of 2 cents. In many of the Parisian variety theaters and cafe concerts, instead of paying for your drink before you enter, you take whatever seat is vacant, the waiter comes around, you order your refreshment, which they call "consommation," and when the performance is nearly half over he collects the price of your place, which is graded to the part of the house you are in. The quality of the consommations is the same all over the house. By a pleasant fiction you are supposed not to pay for your drink, only for the seat, the former being thrown in. If you order more than one drink you must pay extra, but only regular cafe prices. A bevy of middle-aged females are scattered through the house selling programmes, which, unlike the free programmes of our American theaters, sell for 2 cents with an additional 2 cents pourboire to the middle-aged female. One of my first experiences when green in this city was buying a theater programme, paying the price marked on it, but as I did not understand the vendor's demand for a pourboire, not knowing enough of the vernacular, she gently insinuated the programme from my hands and returned me my money. These laid females also carry a stock of small stools as foot rests for the ladies on consideration of a small bribe. No privileges in a Parisian theater except for hard cash. For the benefit of those who are not rich enough to buy programmes, or perhaps the law requires it, (lots of curious laws in the effete countries of Europe) two large placards with the performer's name was placed conspicuously on the proscenium pillars immediately before their appearance. In the promenade back of the boxes, a little circle from the general view of the audience, a bevy of students and their fair companions, in place of the usual seats, were seated in

can can dancing, rivaling almost the celebrated Bal Ballier, and affording the box occupants and those in the gallery as much amusement as they derived from the stage. A shrill scream from one of the fair demoiselles occasionally broke the stillness of the house, but did not startle it as that was taken as a master of course. The occupants of one box—three well-dressed young fellows with three chic Parisiennes—afforded the excitement of the evening. First one of the young bloods, who was very much inebriated, tried to hang his silk hat on a hook, crownwise, and as the crown did not have an aperture to admit the hook, and as necessity is the mother of invention, he made an aperture for the occasion by jabbing the hook through the crown of his shining plug hat. On taking his headgear down to go out for another ex

A Group From the Audience.

opener and finding it thus damaged he pulled the crown off, and like the freshman in the ballad who was hairy and fat, "the hair of his head stuck out of his hat." When he returned the silk covering of the dials was torn off leaving the brown skeleton exposed and soon in another funny fit that went and nothing remained but the brim. Another funny fit and the brim was thrown on the stage as a bouquet for one of the actresses. When the hat comedy was over another bloody in the same box tried his hand to keep up the fun, but instead of comedy his leaned towards tragedy. It seems that some party in the promenade made some remarks about the demoiselles in the box in question when one of their escorts walked calmly up to the offending party, struck him a smart blow over the eye with the silver head of his cane and made the gore flow, after which he as calmly walked back to his box with the utmost sang froid. The individual who received the blow after collecting his scattered senses, rushed to the nearest policeman, told his tale of woe with the blood streaming down his face, but that august functionary (except a Parisian policeman) after calmly listening for almost five minutes, leisurely pulled out his notebook and jotted something down, then, with a slow and deliberative tread, marched up to the box and asked to be shown the pugnacious occupant. The party was pointed out, the policeman took a good survey of his back, then went in search of another policeman. The other policeman must be of a higher grade, as he wore a profusion of silver lace. These two then held a short consultation, never interrogated the man with the silver-headed cane and then walked back to the first policeman's original perch, and there, as far as I saw, the matter ended. The man with the bloody face also walked back to his perch, and did not seem to have any vengeance one way or the other. The Parisian theaters hardly ever finish before 12 o'clock and performances until 12:30 and I are of frequent occurrence. During the entractes and at the close a sign was hung out on the

"PEOPLE I HAVE MET."

BILL NYE UNBOSOMS HIMSELF ABOUT A FEW NOTABLES.

He Writes of Globe Trotter Train, His Close Friend the Prince of Wales, Remington From Rochelle and a Man Who Was Known as Bob Ingersoll—Other Well-Known Persons.

[Copyright by Edgar W. Nye.]

HATTERTOWN, CONN.

IT has occurred to me that this letter may be pardoned for being a trifle personal. In the past eleven months I have traveled a little over twenty-four thousand miles, and so, quietly stranded here in the beautiful front country, where, as soon as you get out of hearing of one babbling brook, immediately get into the diocese of [illegible], it seemed to me that a chapter m[illegible] week of brief personals regarding [illegible] the well-known people who, during the past year or two, have taken my little hand in theirn and looked into my [illegible]assive face would not be amiss.

I happened to be in Boston last winter when George Francis Train was liberated from jail. He was sitting in a hotel office "suffering himself to be admired." His recent trip around the world brings him once more to our notice. At that time he was just getting out after an agreeable and successful confinement in the Boston Bastile, during which he succeeded in attracting a good deal of attention in one way and another. He had tried on being liberated to purchase a suit of convict stripes, which he might wear upon debutting; but Boston does not keep an assortment of this kind of goods; so George, who was lived in New York for a long time, where you can run around the corner anywhere almost and get a suit of striped clothes, with a Waterbury watch as a premium, was disappointed. He therefore had to buy a suit of broad stripe seersucker, and with a carnation in his buttonhole he broke forth on the winter air like a lily of the valley in search of an open Polar sea. He wrote a verse of poetry for me with red, blue and green pencils. It is not good poetry, but it is bright and cheerful to look at. Mr. Train is never as bright and chipper as when he is occupying the public eye. But it is rather irritating to the public eye sometimes, I think. George would also like the eye of the speaker most

Meeting Train.

all of the time if he could have it. I do not think he is really crazy, but at times I think that a little disinfectant would help his poetic feet.

In Danbury, Conn., there stands a modest two-story brick building, across the front of which in golden script you read

THE DANBURY NEWS.

The paper was the pioneer in its line of household humor. Every day a handsome, thoughtful man, with iron-gray hair, comes down to the building and manages the paper. He does not try to be funny. He knew when he had enough. That was James M. Bailey, who made his mark upon the current literature of his time and then quietly resumed the business of publishing an evening paper with no features to it, just as though he had always done so. Mr. Bailey is an unwilling victim of the base ball scourge for he is one of the local board, I think, or something of that kind, and owns stock in the club, while he doesn't really know how many strikes a side has before it is out, and still thinks that you have got to raise a blood blister on a player with the ball when he is off the base to get him "out." Mr. Bailey claims yet that a player who is simply disabled by the ball is not out. He held no later than last season, while umpiring a game at Bridgeport, that in order to put out a man who is running the bases the ball should strike him in a vital spot.

The Prince of Wales in the past year is looking more thoughtful, I think than formerly. When I ran in upon him last summer I found him reading a long table of statistics regarding the longevity of stout people. He was looking a trifle haggard, I thought, and so I tried to chirp him up. "To be frank with you," said he, "I think that mother is holding out pretty well, Bill, don't you?" I said, "Yes, she seemed real rugged for a person that hired all her work done." "Well," said he with a sigh, "it seems a little tough, I think, for that young German rooster to be running a whole empire at his age, whilst I'm liable to become a grandfather soon and don't know even what a throne feels like. I think," said he, thoughtfully, as he disengaged a golden hair (evidently off the sunny head of his chief typewriter) from the fringe of his epaulette, where it had in some way become entangled, "that the chief charm about a successful reign is to know when to quit. I've seen monarchs that meant well and did well enough, but who held on to the throne like a pup to a root, as you so cheerily put it in one of your letters which I was reading to Alick at the breakfast table."

"Alick?" said I. "Who the royal highness is Alick?"

"Oh, Alick is the Princess. But don't you think yourself, as between man and man, that monarching, like everything else, can be overdone?"

I said it could, and that if I could have my way there wouldn't be any of it. "A nice little nincompoop can always be counted ready to rule over a nation," says I, "and it's just as well for the people to choose him, and then change him when they get tired of him. People like to have even their nincompoops changed once in a while."

The Prince when he dresses up wears a short tail scarlet coat with a white leather sinch to it, and looks like a rib roast with a twine string around it.

William Lightfoot Visscher is a newspaper man perhaps 45 years of age, and though I am not reminded of him, especially by the Prince of Wales, yet Visscher is so generally known among newspaper men from New York to Puget Sound that I venture to speak of him here as a popular candidate for Prince as soon as Russell Harrison's term expires. Visscher is peculiarly sensitive about his nose, and that is why I do not speak of it here. It is a bright, Italian sunset nose, which does him a cruel injustice, for it is not really an alcoholic bugle, though frequently mistaken for one by strangers. It has done much injury among temperance societies and weakened his influence with them where otherwise he could have done them much good. A minister babob of San Francisco, for whom Visscher had done a great favor, as he is mighty apt to do for most anybody, once gave him a winter by which he was able to make several thousand dollars. Mr. Visscher had long desired to astonish southern California with a glorious drama and thoroughly great story. So he bought a fine team or two, and setting some nice new scenery painted he led the south from San Francisco as the Moses. In seeking to elevate the stage of Southern California, however, the pry seemed to cut and catch the enterprising elevator by the fingers. So, gradually he sold one diamond stud after another, and instead of driving them tandem he drove them single and finally had nothing left but his other team.

First he sold his scenery.

Then his thunder and lightning machinery.

And so, finally, as autumn stole down from her great laboratory and paintshop and began to decorate the woods with her beautiful dyes, Mr. Visscher's leading man secured a job in a barber shop, his leading lady began to wait on the table at the Henn House in Southern California; the low comedian got a job "off-bearing" in a brickyard, and Mr. Visscher thoughtfully felt his way back to San Francisco as a phrenologist.

He is now rapidly becoming very wealthy as one of the principal owners of Fairhaven, a beautiful and booming town on the coast, where they blow out a dozen or so pine trees to-day and to-morrow there is an opera-house on the ground.

Everybody who knows anything about Western life and even those who do not have admired and praised the spirited pictures of the plains by Frederick Remington. Naturally you would expect to find the talented artist a man about 50 years of age, but he is apparently under 30, with a round, jolly face and a general boyish look. He is the first cowboy

Rochelle Remington.

and bronco and Texas steer artist who has put vitality into these wild denizens of the plains and eliminated that pasteboard, Noah's ark style of animal which, as Emerson used to so tersely put it, tends toward giving one a pain. Remington lives at New Rochelle, where the Rochelle salts are made, and regards himself as one of the Rochelle salts of the earth, no doubt. For brain far he comes down to New York and fishes off the dock.

Walter Hoboken McDougall, who has earned a world-wide reputation by drawing a terse but grossly libelous caricature of the writer, is a slight blonde with a white flannel suit. He has the air of a man about town, and though openly abusing the English toady he frequently rolls up his flannel pantes at the bottom as he reads the London weather reports. He dresses very beautifully and may be seen tripping gayly to his work at half-past 6 in the morning trudging up to the WORLD office with an armful of choice shrubbery, a bright new dinner pail containing home-made bread and molasses, doughnuts with apertures in them and a small flask of milk. He attributes much of his success to his wise choice of good subjects for illustration. Industry, patience and the use of fine cut tobacco as a gentle tonic.

Frederick Burlingame Opper, the brilliant and versatile artist of *Puck*, is a young man, and also a small blonde, who pants his pleasant hair in the middle and pokes fun at people in a profitable manner. He also writes a funny letter when he tries. On a pleasant day, when the toil of the morning is over, one may occasionally mess the evangelical Bunner, Opper and Taylor at a drug store up near Houston and Broadway, where they are drinking flavored wind and conversing freely with the tradespeople who pass in and out, giving them a pleasant nod of recognition ever and anon.

Kemble, who makes the characteristic jays and coons of the *Century*, is young and good looking, with a dark mustache and a bright, Pan-American look of keen observation and that air of one who isn't going to let any point get away.

De Grimm is older and more distingue, with a slight mustache and a quick, nervous way. He makes a very clear, good portrait and works very rapidly. But I didn't intend to dwell so long on the artists.

When I first came to New York a friend of mine who is in the furniture business asked me if I had ever met Bob Ingersoll. I said I had not, though I had read quite a few of his pieces in the paper, from which I had gathered that he was a little bit inclined to liberality in religious matters and quite an iconoclast in regards to a self-supporting hell.

I had never heard him lecture or even seen him in my life, so I was anxious to see him and hear him talk. My friend said he would take pleasure in introducing me some time, or Bob would like real well to see me also, as he had so expressed himself.

So one day on a street car my friend rose up suddenly and said: "There he is now, and he is going to get aboard!" Sure enough the man got into our car, and it was but the work of a moment to introduce us to each other. We rode from away up on Madison avenue to near Canal street where he got off, and we talked freely on various matters during that time. I asked him if he had seen any reason to change or modify his religious views during the past year or so, and he said he certainly had not. He was still, he hoped, a consistent Presbyterian and living up to the best of his lights. I inquired if he still retained his belief as to the impracticability of maintaining a paying system of international and eternal punishment. He said he had never had any fears or doubts concerning the profitable and permanent existence of such an institution, and saw no reason for changing his belief regarding it.

He was rather crisp and tart in his replies, I thought, and I apologized for speaking to him so plainly, but said I hoped I had given him no offense, as I had always understood that he was extremely liberal regarding a hell.

"I am," said he. "Liberal is no name for it. No one can ever charge me with having been parsimonious in this matter. I have no shadow of a doubt about the existence of a place of eternal punishment, and I am that liberal regarding it that no disbeliever has ever been turned empty handed away from my door."

"And are you still a radical and rabid Republican, first, last and all the time?" I inquired.

"No, sir. I am a Mugwump, if you please," he said, with fine scorn. "I don't care if all the other Mugwumps go to Canada, or change their names, or turn over their property to their wives; I shall live and die a Mugwump, pure and simple. I do not care for office, and I do not care for political preferment, but I can put my hand on my heart and say truthfully that I have been politically pure. My record would not soil the finest fabric. We had a mass-meeting of Mugwumps only last year in a hall bedroom up town, and we decided that come what might we would cast our ballots in the direction of reform."

[illegible]at then we got to his street and he got off. He gave me his card as he left us, and a few days after I called on him at his place of business, just off the Bowery, to get him to explain his conversation and peculiar views. I found that he was a small tradesman down town, and not the Bob Ingersoll who cherishes doubts on the subject of infant damnation. His name is Robert Ingersoll, it seems, but he had never written pieces criticising Moses or lectured on "The Magnificence of Divine Wrath."

He was a simple minded, plain American citizen of limited information, and I had to spend some considerable time explaining to him who I was.

BILL NYE.

PURE AIR FROM ABOVE.

Project to Draw a Supply Through a Pipe 1,200 Feet High.

Prometheus, according to the story of the Greek mythology, stole fire from Heaven and brought it down to earth. It appears, says the Newcastle *Chronicle*, that the performance of a somewhat analogous service is gravely contemplated by the promoters of the Watkin tower, not fire, but pure air, being the useful commodity which it is intended to convey from the lofty height to the lower level for the benefit of mankind. The tower is to be not less than 1,200 feet—considerably higher than its prototype in Paris.

At this atmospheric point air, even in London, is declared to be absolutely pure; and it is proposed that, by means of machinery specially devised for the purpose, a supply of fresh air shall be drawn to the street level, and thence distributed to houses and public buildings, as water and gas now are. The project, so the non-scientific mind at least may look rather like a shadowy, albeit the object aimed at is so excellent and worthy that it is to be hoped it may not be destined to remain in nubibus.

LIQUOR IN CONGRESS.

GOSSIP ABOUT PROHIBITION STATESMEN AND THOSE WHO DRINK.

The President and the Temperance Societies—Tastes of Reed, Ingalls and Edmunds—A Story of Senator Thurman and Senator Eaton—Washington Whisky and a Saloon Where Clay Drank—Liquor in the Capitol.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.

DURING the past month a number of church conventions have passed resolutions criticising the use of wines at White House dinners. President Harrison has been drawn over the coals and a number of resolutions referring to the charge that liquors were sold in Vice-President Morton's flat have been passed criticising Mr. Morton and at the same time commending Postmaster-General Wanamaker for his cold water feasts. The excitement regarding the use of spirituous liquors has pervaded the Capitol and Speaker Reed has driven beer and wines from the House restaurant. There is a congressional temperance society which has been holding its regular meetings during the session, and there are some members of both houses who believe that we will eventually have a prohibition party which will control the Government. Among these is Senator Wilson of Iowa who told me not long ago that he firmly believed prohibition laws would eventually prevail throughout the United States, and another is Senator Colquitt of Georgia, who preaches temperance on every occasion. Ex-Gov. Dingley of Maine is a Prohibitionist. Philetus Sawyer believes in total abstinence, and Henderson of Illinois, Kerr of Iowa and O'Donnell of Michigan do not drink a drop. Cheadle of Indiana says that during his canvass for Congress he was asked what he would do when he came to Washington. He had replied he would keep sober and he says he has never tasted a drop of intoxicating liquor. Cutcheon of Michigan has never touched a drop in his life, and Kerr of Iowa has been a life-long cold water man.

There is no doubt but that temperance is growing in Congress, but there is still room for improvement. Every session a dozen new members come here who are not accustomed to drinking. They fall into the habit, and before their congressional term is closed they are ruined for life. One of the ablest men of the last Congress, a man whose name was in the papers as the great wit of the session, was elected to this. He had before he came to the House a splendid legal practice. He acquired drinking habits at Washington and he has now degenerated, though he is not yet 40, into a bar-room loafer. One of the brightest men who ever sat in the House of Representatives was James R. Belford of Colorado. He was making $30,000 a year before he was elected to Congress, and when he came here he was as bright as the silver of his own Rocky Mountains and was as straight as a string. He got to drinking and Washington ruined him. He reformed and re-reformed, only to break his good resolutions and sink lower, until during his last days in Congress he was almost constantly under the influence of liquor. He was a very brilliant man and he could make a better speech drunk than most other men could sober, and no matter what his condition was the galleries were always ready to listen to him. After he left Washington he went back to Denver, and I understand reformed. When I saw him a year or so ago he said he was making a fortune at the law, was a Prohibitionist, and that he never again intended to run for Congress.

WASHINGTON TEMPTATIONS.

I saw in the House to-day a white-haired, round-headed, short-bodied Judge, who used to represent a Congressional district within a hundred miles of Chicago. He was highly respected and was only a moderate drinker when he came to the House. He could not resist the temptations of Washington and he is now a drunkard. He has had several experiences with the Providence Hospital, and I have seen him in such a condition that I thought he must be having a fit of delirium tremens at the time. He would shake his head and mutter to himself, fight the air with his hands and grab his leg as though there was a snake or bee inside of his pantaloons. In the House to-day he was only half sober, and he drifted from member to member, receiving cold looks from all. There is an American Minister who gets a salary from Uncle Sam considerably higher than that of a Congressman who has been laid up a number of times at this same Providence Hospital, and this hospital is the place to which all statesmen are carried when they become so under the influence of liquor that they need medical treatment. The authorities are very discreet, and no one knows the names of their patients, nor do they publish a catalogue of their diseases.

PUBLIC MEN GENERALLY DRINK.

I do not believe that there is a greater percentage of drunkards among the Congressmen and other statesmen here at Washington than there is among any other body of men outside of a church synod the country over. The great majority of public men drink more or less. It is only a few who do not drink to excess, and as to our Presidents, there has never been an instance of any one except Andrew Johnson being charged with taking too much whisky while in the White House, and all of them, with the exception of Hayes have been moderate drinkers. Washington was a good judge of wine. Thomas Jefferson paid $11,000 for drinks during his life in the White House, and Andrew Johnson served up Tennessee punch to his guests. President Arthur had some of the finest wines in the world on his White House table while he was President. Cleveland had beer at his luncheon and always had wines at his state dinners. John Adams and his son John Quincy Adams, notwithstanding the fact that they came from Puritan New England, served wines to their guests, and Madison had a good wine cellar. Buchanan was through his long residence abroad a lover of good wines and a judge of liquors, and it is said that Frank Pierce had a number of sprees at Washington before he became President. Andrew Johnson drank whisky straight, and when he was Governor of Tennessee he had a covered wash bowl in the executive chamber, and it was in this bowl that he kept the jug. President Harrison has always been a temperate man, and no one has ever seen him at a public bar. The demands of the White House are such that it is almost absolutely necessary to furnish wines at state dinners, and the diplomats who have been accustomed to them from bayhood would make a bad meal without them.

SPEAKER REED LIKES CHAMPAGNE.

A great many of our statesmen believe that the use of intoxicating light wines and beers tend to temperance. If you will take France and Italy you will find less drunkenness there than in England, and there are more steady drunkards there as in the United States. Many of the statesmen drink only at dinner and not a few touch nothing except when at a big feast. Speaker Reed once told me that he did not approve of mixing drinks at these state dinners, and that as for him, champagne was good enough and he cared for no other wine when he had it. Senator Ingalls is not averse to a good glass of sherry, and as for the Southern men, they usually prefer whisky straight.

EDMUNDS AND THURMAN.

Senator Edmunds likes a good brand of Kentucky bourbon and he is noted as having the best liquors at the Capitol. He frequently "crooked his elbow" in company with Senator Thurman and the sly winks by which one signalled the other that it was time to go out and take a drink have become the subject of many of the chestnut stories of the past. Another Senator who was noted for keeping good liquors was Senator Eaton. Eaton's favorite drink was lime punch. Still he kept a good brand of Kentucky whisky in his committee-room and I heard to-day an incident which occurred there during an all-night session of the Senate some years ago. Senator Eaton was sitting at his desk dictating to his stenographer when Senator Thurman entered and said: "Eaton, I want a swallow and what have you got to drink?"

"I have some whisky," said Eaton, and with that he handed Senator Thurman a tumbler and told his Secretary to bring the jug. The Secretary attempted to pour the whisky into Senator Thurman's glass, but the jug was full, and he was acting so awkwardly that Thurman motioned him to desist and reached out his hand for the jug. The Secretary gave it to him, and Thurman, taking the handle in his right hand, gave a slight twist of the wrist and threw the jug back on his elbow, and in this position poured out the amber-colored liquid until the glass was brim-full. There was a full gallon of whisky in the jug, and he did not spill a drop. He then drank the glass neat, smacked his lips and left the room. As he went out Senator Eaton looked at him and said: "Well, if Thurman calls that a swallow, I would hate to ask him to take a full drink."

WHERE CLAY AND CALHOUN DRANK.

Washington is not noted for its fine whisky. You can get a good "jigger" in any block, and one of the most noted drinking places of the capital is in a little old house on the south side of the avenue about half way between the Capitol and the Treasury. It is Hancock's saloon and it has been patronized by statesmen since the days of President Harrison's grandfather. It was here that Clay, Webster and Calhoun came to drink, and the old negro bartender who still stands behind the counter tells me that John C. Calhoun liked sherry, that Henry Clay liked his whisky straight and was very fond of a good julep. This saloon is a kind of curiosity shop. It has the relics of a hundred of the most famous men and all of the most famous men. Here are the autographs of all the noted men in our history. Here are an old pair of shoes that Washington wore, faded buttons from the coat of Andrew Jackson and a seedy white hat that once covered the head of Zachary Taylor. Here are Jeff Davis's drinking glasses and the table on which Henry Clay played cards. Here are relics of the assassination of Lincoln and mementoes of John Brown and an umbrella of Beau Hickman's.

WASHINGTON DEAD-BEATS.

Beau Hickman was the prince of Washington dead-beats. For more than fifty years he worked the statesmen and strangers for drinks and loans. Henry Clay was one of his victims, and starting here with some money and good clothes he managed to live for over a generation on what he could squeeze out of strangers. Another noted character of the same kind was Ben Butler's son-in-law, who was at one time Consul-General to Egypt, and who while there went to the Khedive and told him that the United States Government used him very poorly, and he would like to have an allowance from the Royal Treasury. The Khedive gave him something and he managed to squeeze out quite an amount in addition to his salary. He had a number of other appointments but he drank himself out of all of them and then came back to Washington to loaf about the hotels here. One of the leading restaurateurs of the Capital had an order to give him all he wanted to eat but nothing to drink and he thus lived for some years. He was one of the most brilliant writers in the United States and when sober was a very entertaining conversationalist. He was married twice and his first wife was Rose Eytinge, the actress. She I think got a divorce and Butler married again a nice little woman who took care of him almost to the time of his death a few years ago.

THE STREET SHARKS.

The lobbyists and dead-beats of Washington have been reduced in number during late years. The civil service examinations have radically reduced their power of persuading office-seekers that they can furnish fine places, and you do not now see advertisements in the Washington papers offering $100 cash and 10 per cent of the salary received for a government position. Five years ago such advertisements were common and there were three or more of them in every day's issue of the papers. Now they appear only occasionally. Nearly all of the big companies and big interests have lobbyists stationed at Washington who know these sharks and who warn their friends against them. It is only the greenhorn and the country claimant who is taken in by them and their lines have become harder every year. I know one man, who lives well here on an income of $70 a month. He is a Republican or a Democrat according to the man he meets, and he would drink with Mephistopheles and take a meal with the devil himself if he could get an invitation. He is a man of ability and has been in the office business and was once appointed Consul to Zanzibar. He was away from Washington this time three months and then came back saying that he had cruised all around over the Indian Ocean and couldn't find it anywhere—a place. He pretends to be a friend of every President who comes in, and I heard a funny story at the White House not long ago of how he once tried to get an interview with President Harrison. The friend, whom he was pretending to help, with him and he went up to the messenger at the President's door as bold as a lion. Pulling out a cheap printed card he said: "Will you please take that in to the President?" "No," replied the messenger, "I will not. The President has said that he will receive no one else this afternoon." "But," retorted Judge Blank, "I have an appointment with him for this hour and you will get into trouble if you don't take in this card. Just tell him that Judge Blankety Blank of North Carolina wants to see him." He put on such a bold face that the messenger was staggered and finally took the card and went into the private secretary and asked him what to do about it. A moment later he came out and said: "I did not give the President your card, but I did take it in to his private secretary and the private secretary said for me to tell Judge Blankety Blank of North Carolina that he could go to h—ll." As Judge Blankety Blank is still here he evidently did not take this advice.

When he came back from his trip to Zanzibar the Judge had a wonderful story to tell about how he had saved the daughter of an English Duke when she had fallen over the side of the ship into the Bay of Bengal. He plunged headlong from the ship's rail after her, caught her as she was sinking for the third time, and by treading the water managed to keep her afloat and away from the sharks until a boat was lowered and the sailors restored her to her father's arms. This story of Judge Blank's got into the newspapers and shortly after this another story appeared in the form of a special dispatch which stated that the English Duke had died, and out of gratitude for the salvation of his daughter's life had left Judge Blankety Blank of North Carolina £10,000 pounds. All of the Judge's friends congratulated him. His credit became good for a city block to hold advantage of this to call upon the leading clothier of Washington and get a complete outfit from toe to crown. The next day it began to be seen that the story was fishy, and a week later it became a gray-haired lie. The Judge's clothes remained new for several months, and on the strength of them he got many a meal and many a drink.

DRINKS IN THE SENATE RESTAURANT.

Returning to drinking at the Capitol, the Senate restaurant is now very well patronized by members of the House. Its bill of fare includes all sorts of fancy drinks, and there is not much use of asking for cold tea. There is a rule against the sale of liquors, but it is not operative, and there is no rule which prevents a man keeping a bottle in his committee room. Senator Pendleton used to have a good brand of champagne in the Library Committee, and it is not uncommon for Don Cameron to give a lunch with wines to some of his Senatorial friends in one of the committee rooms. Senator Wolcott of Colorado is said to be an authority on fancy drinks. Voorhees of Indiana comes from such a malarious district that he never had to learn how to judge whisky. Sherman is not averse to a little good wine, though it is said he never takes more than a thimble-full of whisky, and his brother, the General is fond of old rye.

Nearly all the army officers drink more or less, and the best wine cellars of the Capital belong to the members of the navy. Many of them get their liquors from abroad free of duty, and every now and then one is ordered to a far-away station and he auctions off his supplies. I got some very fine claret the other day which came from a sale of the wines of Lionel Sackville West, the last Minister to the United States from Great Britain, and you now and then get a bottle of old Maderia from a Supreme Court Justice's cellar. The diplomats use the California wines largely, and Senator Stanford has the finest of these in his cellar. He has one brand of white wine which he sends out to sick people, and he thinks that some of the best wines in the world come from the Pacific coast vineyards.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Origin of Visiting Cards.

As is the case in many other instances, we owe the invention of visiting cards to the Chinese. So long ago as the period of the Tong dynasty (618-907) visiting cards were known to be in use in China, and that is also the date of the introduction of the "red silken cords" which figure conspicuously on the engagement cards of that country, says the Toronto *Times*. From ancient times to the present day the Chinese have observed the strictest ceremony with regard to the paying of visits. The cards which they use for this purpose are large and of a bright red color. When a Chinaman desires to marry, his parents intimate that fact to a professional "matchmaker," who thereupon runs through a list of her visiting acquaintances and selects one whom she considers a fitting bride for the young man, and then she calls upon the young woman's parents, armed with the bridegroom's card, on which are inscribed his ancestral name and the eight symbols which denote the day of his birth. If the answer is an acceptance of his suit the bride's card is sent in return, and should the oracles prophesy good concerning the union the particulars of the engagement are written on two large cards, tied together with the red cords.

COURTING BY SIGNS.

A SPANISH COLONEL'S PECULIAR SYSTEM OF LOVE-MAKING.

Peculiarities of Peru—Waltz Music in the Churches—Bull Fighting in Aid of Charities—Scientific Idolatry—Habits and Customs of the Natives With Some Amusing Anecdotes—A Crow Mistaken for a Ghost.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LIMA, Peru, May 15.—A military officer who was introduced to us at Panama has a keen appreciation of the charming Yankee girl, as shown by devotion to a young lady of our party. He illustrated an odd Spanish superstition—superstitions are usually odd to those who have no belief in them, I know, but this is one of the oddest. He said: "You may notice that I show a need of washing, but I took a cold last week and am not clear of it yet." The Spaniard is demonstrative in his love making, if this coronel (colored) may be taken as a type. The young lady speaks little of his language, so her mother necessarily carries the conversation, but when the mother's back is turned for a moment he places both his hands on his heart or as near it as his brass-buttoned jacket will permit and heaves sigh after sigh of the most lovelorn cadence, while the lady bites her lip to prevent an internal chuckle becoming a paroxism of laughter. He is not of the plebeian sort, who serenade their inamorata with guitar and voice; he brings the division band, which, by the way, drinks beer and is thirty pieces strong. The beer is imported and costs 80 cents a bottle. The guitar would be much cheaper and infinitely more romantic, although, perhaps, not so impressive from a military standpoint.

The soldiers of the Peruvian army are the best drilled rank and file in South America, although they were unable to stand before the Chilians, who had little organization, during the war of 1879-83. The Chilenos, being further from the equator, and having more iron in their blood as a result, were able in pell-mell attack to throw the Peruvians into a panic. Each Chilian carries a sickle-shaped knife, with which to save himself the trouble of making prisoners of the wounded. When they surprised the citadel on the high ground above Chorrillos, Lima's watering place, the Peruvians, being unable to escape, leaped

OVER THE PRECIPICE

into the sea. Their choice was between that mode of death and having their throats cut. The town, which was a beautiful summer resort, is entirely destroyed.

The Peruvian army is composed of two classes which are quite distinct. The Spaniards are never seen in the ranks and the cholas and negroes have no reasonable hope of becoming officers. The bands are largely made up of blacks and their music compares favorably with that of regimental bands in any country.

The officers are many of them young; captains of 20 are not unusual. They are rarely seen in citizen's dress and go in society in full uniform—a gaudy one it is, too, with red trousers cut close at the bottom and invariably three inches too long, and double width with black external stripe which has to wobble in following the line of the leg, because of its excess length. A short and much braided jacket with buttons at the back that are much nearer the shoulder blades than the ordinary location for buttons, and a red or pink cap heavy with golden braid. Companies are drilled with the voice and regiments by the bugle.

Conscription is prohibited by the constitution of the Republic, and as the Indian and cholo are too ignorant of public affairs to be animated by patriotism, volunteers are driven in much difficulty from the interior. Some of them are captured while drunk, but the majority are selected by the governors of provinces and sent under guard to a central military station. On arriving at the barracks they are forced to sign a paper which sets forth that their act in becoming soldiers is entirely voluntary. They are then sworn in and drilled until their spirit is broken. The volunteer's wife or sweetheart or sister can accompany him if she is willing. These women, Rabonas, as they are called, are a feature peculiar to the army of this country. Babies born in city barracks are usually sent to the orphanage, an institution which can be found in every South American town of any size, and those who enter this dreary world upon the tented field remain with their mother and have as good a chance of reaching maturity as those sent to foundling asylums. It is a hard life.

SOCIEDAD BENEFICINCIA,

which supervises, as a managing board, all the public charities—a central organization such as the large cities of every country should have, to prevent duplication of charity, and by an intimate knowledge of pauperism at large thereby avoid the encouragement of the unworthy. The methods employed by this society are peculiar to the country. Its agent, who conducts the Sunday afternoon bull-fight and a Sunday morning cock-fight, has a share in minor lottery ventures and the like. Not a bad plan either, this making entertainments, of the sort that many think ungodly, pay tribute to the support of the worthy poor. Money gained from sports in which the sufferings of fowls or animals, or the danger to human life, as in bull-fighting, is that which attracts spectators, is considered by some good people as a sin. Better, say these, let a man refuse to take from the devil any part of his income that can be captured, than to "let the tail go with the hide?" Those who object to making the liquor traffic pay a portion of the burthens it imposes upon society, in the pauperism it induces, as provided by license laws—good people, too—think that it is a compromise with Satan. Here the feeling is that any money gained for good purpose from such business is just so much saved from bad uses. Last Sunday, in a church here, a waltz was played upon the organ directly before the elevation of the holy host, the most impressive act of ceremonies. Why should the devil have all the good music any way?

The bull-fight is conducted with much less cruelty here than in Mexico or Cuba. One is saved the harrowing and disgusting spectacle of a horse with his entrails protruding, being urged while blindfolded against a mad bull. Indeed, here the bull-fight can hardly be characterized as inhuman, for the sport consists in

TEASING THE BULL

and in the center of the ring is a cluster of high stakes closely set, between which the fighter can run if he is hotly pursued. This, in addition to the step running around the whole circle of the arena, from which he can vault out of the ring at any time. The fighting is done by Lima's young men as amateurs, and their lady admirers trim for them in gaudy ribbons the darts which are thrust into the bulls' shoulders.

The cockpits are similar to those of other countries, and serious disorders rarely occur in them. Cock-fighting is not half so bad as it is sometimes painted. The cocks like it and at its worst the amount of pain inflicted is not so much by long odds as that suffered on every market morning in our cities by fowls that are carried head downward to the houses of members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Still cock-fighting offends the finer sensibilities and debases those who devote themselves to it.

From cock fighting to idolatry is but one retrograde step, and the huacas of the ancient Peruvians are objects of interest not only to the collector of antiquities but to the ethnologist and theologian. Each village had its municipal huaca, to whom priests ministered and offered sacrifices. It was held in great reverence and dread and kept secreted in its temple, for none but priests could look on it and live. During the annual feast to this idol the villagers brought the bodies of their ancestors to participate in the festivities. Every family had a huaca, which was inherited by the eldest son. Each individual possessed a personal idol that was his patron saint, if I may use that expression, and which was buried with him. The huacas most valued by collectors of ancient pottery are those with a spout which is an inverted U. They are found at Truxillo, Chiabote and other coast towns, but not in the interior. The finest pottery, for quality of workmanship, is taken from graves in the neighborhood of the city—some of that from Cuzco is nearly as exquisite. Another style which is particularly valuable is that in which a spout rises from either side of the jug, may the new spiritualized Inca forgive me for

CALLING HIS GOD A JUG,

the two being connected by an arched handle. These spouts were often finished with the head of a bird, and while pouring water from one mouth the air entering the other makes a noise corresponding roughly to that of the bird imitated. The ancient clay trumpets is difficult to obtain, but modern ones are plenty in the interior, for they are still used by shepherds.

It is now an endless task to secure even a fair collection of huacas for the graves throughout the domain of the Incarial Empire have been rifled, many of them more than once. The gatherer of curiosities should search the shops of Truxillo Salaverry, Chimbote, and especially the offices of money changers in Lima for them. The reverence in which the huacas were held finds its best evidence in the difficulty the Roman Catholics had in getting the inhabitants of Peru, at the time of the conquest, even those who were converts, to give up the practices which were a part of the superstition of this previous idolatrous religion.

The following questions were formulated in 1849 by the Archbishop of Lima in a pastoral letter, more than 100 years after the conversion of the Indians to Catholicism. They were to be propounded to parishioners.

"What is the name of the principal huaca, you all pray too, in this place?"

"What huaca do you pray to for protection of the crops?"

"What springs or lakes do you worship?"

"What huaca do you pray to that the Spaniards may not ill-treat you while at work?"

"We must also ask what fiests they celebrate, at what seasons and with what ceremonies; what dead bodies of chuchus (twins) or chacpos (children born feet first) have you in your houses and where they are hid?"

"Who cut the hair of your children and who keeps it?"

"It must also be asked with tact and prudence, how many children have been secreted in order that they may not be baptized?"

Mr. Thompson of Chicago comes in saying "I've just been at the corner of

THE DEVIL'S POCKET

and Seven Syringes streets. It may not sound so badly in Spanish as it does in English. Perhaps the articles referred to in the names of streets had some sacred use three centuries ago when Pizzaro laid out this town." The names of streets in Lema which he mentions are not the oddest ones by any means. Sailing from Callao, Limas seaport, south along the coast and always within sight of it, the first object of interest is the miraculous candlestick which is outlined upon an abrupt cliff. The strip of land between the coast and the external range of the Andes is sandy to a hundred miles in width and is rainless. The first fertile spot is the valley of Canete and the rest the wider one of Pisco. The steamer always has considerable cargo to exchange at this sport, as it is the terminus of the railway from Ilo, and passengers have ample time for an excursion to the town, which is a mile by street car from the landing. The car is made in the United States too. The houses of this and other Peruvian villages are of canes stuck in the ground and daubed with mud. Over each door, hung from a projecting bar of iron, is a little lamp. The population is made up of half castes such as myself. The principal object of interest is the Cathedral, whose towers can be seen far out to sea, with its wonderfully elaborate gilded wood carving done by the Jesuits. Near by and connected with it is the monastery of San Francisco, now fallen into ruin. Turning to leave the church we were startled in our solemn surroundings by a sudden clatter. The

CAUSE OF OUR TREMOR

was an ugly but stately carrion crow, which had entered through a window and was sitting like Poe's raven upon a bust just above the altar. If buzzards live in churches I am safe in saying that they are omnipresent in these South American countries. Pisco is famous for its Italia grape brandy. This valley, a narrow one, like Chateau Iquem and Chateau Lafitte, lays in the particular angle to the sun that is necessary to the fullest development of the choicest flavors of the grape. Anyway, the Italia produced here is sold as Pisco and brings a price far in advance of any other grape brandy. This is the finest possible brandy, and has the body and oiliness of a liqueur. It is shipped in the oddest possible receptacle, a stone jar shaped like an obese carrot two and one-half feet long and seven inches at the waist, and which always looks as if it wanted to stand upon its head.

Four hundred and seventy-five miles south of Callao, and 4,030 from New York, is Moilendo, the sea terminus of the southern and principal railway system of Peru. It is not a small village, is a comfort to American eyes, for it was built of lumber from the United States by the railway company, and contrasts strangely with the adobe cities of this country. Further there is none. If a heavy sea is running passengers cannot land; if there be only an ordinary swell you are elevated by a crane from a launch; if the sea is quite calm you can jump upon the mole—a stone breakwater—which has suffered severely during its occupation by the Chilians early in the war, in the destruction of its railway shops and station.

CLARENCE MARIS.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

WARRANTED 20 YEARS STEM WIND STEM SET

FOR 50 CENTS

In postage stamps and this advertisement we will send this watch by express to any address. You can examine and test it thoroughly, and if you do not find it equal to any watch retailed at $25.00, exactly as represented, and far superior to any watch advertised in papers, and worth three times as much as the watches so extensively advertised and selling at various names at from $4.00 to $10.00, YOU NEED NOT PAY ONE CENT, otherwise, on receipt of watch, you pay the express agent the balance of $4.15 and take the watch. Case is hunting style, WARRANTED 18 KARAT, GOLD-PLATED, handsomely engraved, decorated, stem-wind and stem-set, movement is FRENCH style, jewelled (16 jewel beats per hour), solid nickel, richly jeweled, accurately regulated and adjusted and fully warranted. You can make $100 a month selling our watches. We send our big catalogue with each watch and give you the exclusive agency if desired. Order now, this ad. will never appear again. Address, THE WARREN CO., Mention St. Louis POST-DISPATCH. Reference any Bank in Minn.

Mention St. Louis POST-DISPATCH.

RIVER TRANSPORTATION.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

St. Louis and Cape Girardeau Tri-Weekly Packet.

Str. IDLEWILD.

T. L. DAVIDSON, Master. ROBT. TAYLOR, Clk. Leaves on MOND

A MARTYR TO SCIENCE.

HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE'S SELF-SACRIFICE AND WHAT HE ACCOMPLISHED.

Some Points in His Marvelous Memory—His Success in Changing History From an Art to a Science—The Universality of Natural Law and How Buckle Demonstrated It—A Great and Noble Career.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

THE life of a General or statesman, though it may be interesting and even instructive, yet always has in it an element of coarseness in the character and career of the hero, but especially in his co-workers and surroundings, that offends the cultivated mind. But such a mind regards with keen satisfaction the career of the great scholar and great thinker. Such was Henry Thomas Buckle. Well descended, Buckle was born in Kent, England, November 24, 1821. In childhood as in youth, and throughout his life, Buckle's health was infirm. Owing to ill health, his studies at school were prosecuted without severity of application, though not without success. He graduated nowhere, for Buckle did not need to be a graduate. In mind he was a prodigy. In memory especially he had few equals in the world. Of prose he remembered the substance by a single reading. Of choice pieces of prose when engaged his admiration, with three or four readings he got them by heart. Poetry he remembered by wholesale. Shakspeare he loved with the love of idolatry. He speaks of him as "greatest of the sons of men." As to choice parts of Shakspeare, he could repeat them by the page. With certain French poets he was equally familiar. For the study of history as he regarded history, this astonishing memory was valuable to the last degree. It enabled him to master completely all the leading modern languages—French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portugese and Dutch—and to get a fair knowledge of ten or a dozen others.

When Buckle was 19 years of age his father died of consumption, leaving his son heir to a frail constitution and an estate yielding an annual revenue of about $7,000, no big income for one who had to travel much and to buy gradually a library of 22,000 books. Soon after the father's death the son and his widowed mother spent between two and three years on the Continent. They did not go as tourists, but as temporary residents at different cities successively, in order that Henry might learn the modern languages. With this outfit he returned to London and began his great work.

He was a laborious student, but his accumulation of learning was due less to his toil than to his amazing memory. Nor as a student was Buckle an ascetic. Dr. Johnson once wrote to Mrs. Thrale

"I LOVE TO DINE."

Buckle, too, loved to dine, and especially in company. He loved to dine out and to entertain at his own board. The exhilaration of the table gave him a needed repose. In conversation Buckle was brilliant. His vast and varied attainments enabled him to discuss intelligently and instructively almost any topic that could be started. History, in its limitless amplitude, theology, physics, chemistry, physical geography, ethnology, metaphysics, political economy, anatomy, physiology and philology,—on all these subjects he was able at call to pour out a flood of light. Few men had Buckle's latitude of learning. It is certain that in perspicuity, force and elegance of diction he was not surpassed. Yet he became conclude addicted to monologuing. If a question were put to him he understood that it was addressed to him, not as to a conversationist, but as to a Professor, and he proceeded to discuss it with elaboration. Yet in this matter the generous mind refuses to censure. Few are perfect. The class of friends with whom he ate roast beef were glad to have Buckle on his own terms. Besides, though not a wit, he gave out occasional gleams of humor that enlivened. As a conversationist Buckle was copious, erudite and vivacious.

Buckle was a born gamester. I do not say a gambler, but a gamester. He loved conflict and a game is conflict. He cared nothing for games in which the conflict is virtually nothing. In cards, he cared only for whist, but in that he was good. He was good too, in draughts or checkers. But that king of games, a game of pure skill without any admixture of chance, the game of chess, was Buckle's delight, and in that great game he had extraordinary skill. There were not many better players in Europe. He would spend an hour or so every day at the board. In doing so he was wrong. Chess is a sedentary diversion; he needed active diversion. Chess is indoor diversion; he needed outdoor diversion. Finally, chess is intellectual toil; he needed intellectual repose. Instead of laboring at the chess board, if, shotgun in hand, he had been leaping ditches in quest of woodcocks or, mounted on a fiery horse, had greeted the rising sun and the song of the lark while following the yell of the hounds in the chase, Buckle might be living to-day and the world be richer by a completion of that great task which he only began. The loss of the 500,000 men who under Napoleon perished in Russia, though lamentable, can be borne and in twenty years the loss will be replaced. But one Buckle is not produced twice in a thousand years, and his death is

A WORLD'S CALAMITY.

If you or I die to-morrow there will be lament in a small circle, but the world at large will care nothing and will lose nothing. But if Bacon had died at 40 mankind would not have had "Novum Organum," and if Shakspeare had died at 40 we should not have had "Macbeth" or "Hamlet." At 40 Buckle had all the general learning and a large part of the particular learning necessary in writing the nine additional volumes in which he proposed to treat the history of civilization in England. In these nine volumes he would have applied and further developed the stupendous generalizations set forth in the two volumes of the introduction. Great, inscalculably great as is the value of the introduction, it is not to be doubted that the value of the history itself would have been greater. He would doubtless have shown that John was a tyrant, a busybody and a fool, but that, being a tyrant and busybody, it was lucky that he was also a fool; that, being a fool, he was in result one of England's most beneficent monarchs.

He would have shown that the resplendent luster of Elizabeth's reign was due not at all to any superior capacity of her who sat on the throne, dressed her homely person in a new dress daily, stormed and swore lustily, and created monopolies to glut the greed of her favorites by oppressing all others, but to the operation of laws of nature upon facts of nature among a people then the foremost of the world, a people producing an array of talents that dazzled the nations, producing among others the greatest philosopher of that age, Francis Bacon, and the greatest poet of any age, William Shakspeare. Of such a treatise Buckle's death has deprived the world.

At last the work he actually did is done. How immensely short of his first plan! He had intended to write the history of civilization—that is, of the world's civilization. As his study goes on the horizon widens and recedes and he yields with a pang of regret to the evident requirement that he must confine himself to a history of modern civilization. As he advances the horizon still recedes. He finds that he must make an immense further reduction of his limit—he must confine himself to a history of modern civilization in Europe. He shortly finds that even Europe and modern Europe is too much; he must confine himself to a

HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION

in England, a petty island or rather a fraction of a petty island. But he finds that before he begins his history he must first, for his work is to be revolutionary, lay down and demonstrate certain fundamental principles of history. In fact to establish these fundamental principles is the biggest part of his big job. With resolution that never flags, with ardor that never cools, he pursues his toil through twenty years. Not indifferent to the charms of beauty, he does not marry. Ambitious for fame if ever man was, he scorns the shouts of the multitude and courts only the applause of the intelligent and of the future. Exemption by his patrimonial estate from necessity to labor, he continues for twenty years to toil for love of truth, for Buckle has the gift to see truth. Nay, he is willing to die for truth, and he did die for truth. At last after twenty years he finishes, not the history, but the mere introduction. It establishes principles; that is all. The work in two volumes is finished, the proof is read, the books are published, are read with admiration.

But Buckle is physically a ruined man. As soon as the excitement of composing and of proof-reading is ended, the great writer is prostrate. His nerves shake. He can hardly write to a friend legibly. He takes a tour through England, through Wales, through Scotland. His hand still shakes. He needs more rest, not chess but something that is rest. He goes to Egypt. He goes to Jerusalem, to Jericho, to Bethlehem, to the Sea of Galilee, to Damascus. He can go no further. At Damascus another martyr, a martyr to science, Henry Thomas Buckle, died May 29, 1862.

What did Buckle effect for mankind? The question is not easily answered. Buckle had to do with history. But history deals both with generals and with particulars. In the Introduction Buckle holds that history does not deal properly with generals, and almost omits particulars. His purpose was not less than to revolutionize history. Accordingly he constantly distinguishes between annals and history. He seeks to change history from an art to a science. He seeks to show that society is an organism; that like all other organisms it moves and develops according to laws; that to state facts, though the sole duty of the annalist, is but a small part of the duty of the historian; that to him belongs the task of finding the causes of social movements and of tracing the operations of those causes. Macaulay, with his boundless knowledge of facts and the vividness and vivacity of his pictures, Buckle would call not a historian, but an annalist. A historian must be something

MORE THAN A FINE WRITER.

He must be learned in all the sciences affecting society, and in addition, a thinker, capable in tracing social movements, whether progressive, as in England, or retrogressive as in Spain, of discovering causes and then demonstrating the relation of cause and effect. Stated in general terms the task Buckle proposed to himself was to change history from an art into a science. He began at the beginning. Without caring to determine whether man's will is free or not, he found as a fact that at any rate it is controlled by external circumstances and that this control is absolute.

Buckle held that the will is always controlled by antecedents. "As all antecedents are either in the mind or out of it, we clearly see that all the variations in the results—in other words, all the changes of which history is full, all the vicissitudes of the human race, their progress or their decay, their happiness or their misery—must be the fruit of a double action; an action of external phenomena upon the mind and another action of the mind upon the phenomena. These are the materials out of which a philosophic history can alone be constructed." We may say then that Buckle's task was to distinguish between the mere annalist and historian, or between the mere factual and superficial historian and the philosophic historian.

Prior to Buckle no one had understood the value of statistics. On that subject his speculations are ingenious, instructive and original. Starting from the postulate that all social facts result from the reciprocal action of external phenomena upon mind and of mind upon external phenomena, he surprises the reader by showing from statistics the uniformity which in a given society marks the results in successive years. Acts which, as to individuals, are totally unpredictable, may be predicted of a community. Murder, for example, is usually a thing of transient rage; again, the purpose to murder is often thwarted; again the passion cools or the purposed murderer relents. One would suppose that an act so dependant on caprice and so liable to be prevented, would defy generalization. Yet the number of murders is predictable; The number of suicides would seem to be less predictable. In many cases suicide springs from an attack of insanity, itself unpredictable; and further, insanity has rarely a suicidal tendency; still further, an intended suicide whether on account of insanity or not, is often interfered with and prevented; yet again, he who contemplates suicide is sometimes dissuaded by a bit of good news, an accidental joyous meeting with a friend or a happy turn in his affairs. Yet of a community in the mass even the

NUMBER OF SUICIDES IS PREDICTABLE.

What can be more completely a matter of chance than the forgetting to direct a letter before mailing it. Yet statistics show that this act is repeated in successive years, with surprising uniformity. But uniformity means regularity and the word regularity, from the latin regula, a rule or law, means according to law. Buckle concludes that not only the motions of planets in their orbits, the evolution of the seed into its proper plant, the movement of the tide and the convulsions of the earthquake, but also this reciprocal action of external phenomena upon mind, and of mind upon external phenomena which makes up history, is under the control of law, that law controls in social exactly as in material affairs, that history is a science.

Perhaps Buckle did no greater service to the world than in showing the universality of natural law. It was beginning to be understood among physicists that in the physical world law is supreme; but none had been bold enough to believe that the caprices of men, the mingling of virtue and vice, of industry and indolence, of wisdom and folly, are also under the rule of law. Buckle showed this. Beginning with the beguiling, that social facts, let me repeat it—that all social facts result from the reciprocal action of mind and external phenomena, Buckle raises the question why should not this action as well as the action of chemical simples on each other, be subject to law? Shall law, everywhere else supreme, not control in the matters vitally affecting the happiness of men and of their wives and their children? Shall all else in the universe, from the planet Jupiter, nearly 100,000 miles in diameter, down to the tiny animalcule swimming in the drop of water that you drink, be subject to law and yet man himself in society exempt? Rejecting the exception Buckle asserted the absolute universality of law. But if law is universal, if it is supreme in social affairs, then history is a science. No man ever treated better than Buckle the dignity of natural law and the disasters which have resulted to human interests from an interference by artificial law with natural law. The interference commonly passes under the name of protection—for Government, assuming to be wiser than nature, undertakes to protect some object of its special concern. Spain, under Philip II., undertook

TO PROTECT RELIGION.

What was the result? The inquisition was established, and Spain, the richest and most powerful nation on the face of the globe, became, under the protective spirit, the weakest, the poorest, the most contemptible. Scotland undertook to protect religion. What was the result? She became so beggared in pride that for cash, for mere cash, she sold to imprisonment, endless on the scaffold, her King—a crime, nay, worse than a crime, a blunder, for which Scoten manhood blushes to-day. Buckle shows in pages profound in learning, invincible in reasoning and resplendent in felicity of diction, that wherever the protective spirit has prevailed it has wrought mischief; that society is controlled by natural laws; that wherever man's egotism and presumption attempts to be wiser than nature and to override her laws, he only betrays his folly and brings the consequences of folly. Whoever would understand the direful results of that relic of the Dark Ages—the protective tariff—how in practicing injustice it has encouraged and, in a sense, necessitated crime; how it has enriched the few by plundering the many; how a violation of the laws of trade fixed by nature is both wicked and stupid, should read the pages of Buckle. He will see that God is wiser than man and juster than man, and that intermeddling with nature's laws is always and completely wrong. No young man of to-day should consider his education finished till he has read and re-read Buckle's "History of Civilization." During the present century Europe has produced three men undoubtedly great. One was Victor Hugo, author of "Les Misérables," the greatest novel ever written, and as a work of genius second only to Shakspeare. Another was Darwin, author of "Origin of Species," a work that has revolutionized science by establishing evolution. The third is Buckle's work, which is destined to revolutionize history and social science, the least of whose merits is that its style in perspicuity, in vigor, in elegance and at times in splendor, has the charm of a novel. GEOFFREY GREGORY.

$18 to Denver and Return.

The Burlington Route is the only line running solid through trains from St. Louis to Denver without change of cars.

Round trip excursion tickets will be sold to Denver at $18, June 21, 22 and 23, good for thirty days.

These trains are composed of Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars. The Burlington Route is also the best line for Colorado Springs, Manitou and all the summer resorts of Colorado and the West, to which points very low reduced rates will be made during the Season.

Ticket offices, 112 North Fourth street and Union Depot.

FUN AT A GLANCE.

Some of the Good Things in "Life," "Puck," "Judge," "Texas Siftings" and "Munsey's Weekly" Reproduced for the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Readers.

MRS. HARRISON'S COTTAGE.

Description of the Present the Wife of the President Has Been Tendered.

From the Boston Globe.

The most conspicuous of the houses at Cape May Point is now the one which has recently been tendered to by Mrs. Harrison from Postmaster Wanamaker and others of her friends.

It stands high, in a splendid lot, 100x200 feet in size. It faces south on Beach avenue, and is within 100 feet of the tide line and near to the lighthouse. It has two main entrances, one on Beach avenue and one on Harvard avenue. It is half a mile from the bay line. The view of ocean and bay and valley from the upper rooms is superb.

The house is built of wood, of slate color, quite dark, but lightened and warmed up here and there along the comb of the roof and at other points with a touch of red. It fronts to the south, full upon the sea, from which it is separated only by about the breath of the beach. It stands on Beach avenue, about 100 feet east of Whilldin avenue, and half way between the Carlton house and the life-saving station. The seven gables recall the name of Hawthorne's romance, and the piazza and balcony, both extending quite round the house, impart to it that variety of outline which gives to most elevations of the Queen Anne style an appearance suggesting rather a pile of buildings than a single edifice. Both piazza and balcony add greatly to the apparent size of the house. Forty feet by sixty round the walls, it is enlarged ten feet more in every direction by the floor of these additions, and still further by their overhanging roof, which is intended to supply the shade, which in that exposed situation is not to be derived from trees.

The house is three stories in height with a piazza ten feet broad running round the whole four sides, both on the first and second floors. It contains some twenty rooms. A wide curving gravel walk sweeps up to the main entrance on Beach avenue. One enters through a broad doorway into a handsome hall that runs almost the length of the house, and is a good eleven feet broad. It is not an entry or corridor, but a sure-enough hall, with a great open fireplace almost filling the further end of it and giving one instantly a feeling of homelikeness and domestic comfort. A broad beveled mirror in the quartered oaken and carved mantel above the fireplace reflects one's inquiring face and a bit of the sea beach in the foreground. Decorated tiles form the border and facing of the fireplace. In the centerpiece is a group of the three smiling maidens who are presumed to represent the three brightest aspects of the spring of life. On each side are other maidens wandering in an arbor or plucking roses. The floor of the fireplace is covered with glazed tiles of bright hues.

The floor of the hall is laid in hard wood and covered with rugs and furnished with cool looking chairs and sofas of willow and bent wood. The walls are as yet destitute of pictures, but Mrs. Harrison is to bring some pretty prints and etchings with her, and she has, too, a great variety of unique ornaments that will fit in admirably, some of them her own handiwork.

Two handsome arches, each eight feet wide, lead in to the parlor on the left of the hall going in. They will be hung with a portiere of beads or light silk, Mrs. Harrison has not yet quite determined which. The parlor is simply furnished, but looks delightfully cool and summerlike. The floor is covered with matting, on which some handsome Damascus rugs were lying. The furniture is of mahogany and old oak, really very solid looking and just exactly what the skilled mistress of an elegant household would choose. Here also there is much willow-ware and bent wood, with an abundance of roomy easy chairs, in which the distinguished people who are sure to be guests in this notable home during the coming days may make themselves entirely comfortable. The parlor runs almost the entire length of the hall.

On the opposite side of the hall are the reception and dining-rooms, which have sliding doors between them, and may be divided or thrown into one as required. The dining-room is a large room. The former is furnished in walnut, and, like the parlor and hall, is also provided with an abundance of bent wood chairs. The dining-room is, as it always ought to be, one of the most cheerful and charming rooms in the whole house. A handsome oak table, surrounded with bent-wood chairs, and almost speaking a cheery hospitality, has the center of the floor. The room looks directly on the ocean and is lighted with windows six feet high. As the presidential family and their guests eat their salad at table their eyes may wander over the rolling waves, with white sails flitting out to sea. The store-room, the butler's pantry and the kitchen are placed behind the hall.

A handsome oaken stairway with beautiful carved newel posts leads to the upper floors. A hall similar to that below runs the whole length of the second floor and leads out through the wide doorways to the upper piazza. It will make a delightful sitting and sewing room. On the left are two handsome sleeping chambers, 15 by 16 feet in size, and looking to the unpracticed eye quite square. They are carpeted in tapestry and furnished in draped cheery, the effect altogether being extremely good. They are intended for guests. On the other side is a large room, carpeted with ingrain and furnished in sixteenth century oak, the furnishing, indeed, being as handsome an example as one could find in all New Jersey. Two splendid windows look out directly on the ocean, and, if there is a breath of air stirring, it is sure to blow into them. While the general lines of the furnishing have been completed, Mrs. Harrison will devote a great deal of attention to the details, for this is presumably her own room. It opens into a bath-room handsomely fitted up. Opposite is another large, handsome room, also furnished in sixteenth century oak. It is Mrs. McKee's room. Opening from this is a large, airy room, with a splendid window looking out on the sea and up the valley. This is to be the nursery, and adjoining it is a smaller room, very prettily furnished, for the nurse. At the head of the back stairs is another large room, very prettily furnished.

The rear part of the third floor is divided into four handsome sleeping chambers, all nicely furnished and provided with quaintly carved dormer windows in the gables. The whole front of the floor is thrown into one large apartment 10 by 40 feet in size. It is intended for a billiard room, as the President is very fond of the exhilarating sport. The billiard table, however, is not there as yet, and quite as likely as not, the room for this summer, at least, will be used as a lounging and reading room, for the view from the high windows is to the minds of many the best to be had. The whole house is lighted with gas, and will be connected with a molecular system of telephone, and there are electric calls in all the rooms.

Five Dollars in Ten Minutes.

You can save that much by buying $25 and $30 Baltimore tailor made suits in Prince Albert, cutaways and sacks, finest imported materials, silk faced and plain, $9.85 and $13.65. GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Queer Things About Dress.

There are some very profound and philosophical suggestions in the following questions asked by the New York *Tribune:* Have you never noticed that the short man will run to cheeks in spite of every one and everything? He wears them in all fashions and all styles of cheeks, but he prefers them big, and the bigger the cheek the smaller the wearer in appearance. The fat man wears large trousers than he should and for his pains is credited with many pounds more than he actually carries. Again you will see the thin man arrayed in stripes. If he is tall they add several inches to already fragile and pole-like frames. The easiest and quickest way in the world for a long and lean citizen to grow is to buy trousers in stripes. Jack's bean stalk is small in comparison. But every man is as "touchy" about his trousers as slander charges women with being about their ages. A tailor can only hint, mildly protest or detract attention from the fatal passion. If the man has made up his mind that he knows what he should wear, the tailor who insults his opinion by challenging it loses a customer.

KEEP in mind the fact that the Vandalia Line has dining cars serving all meals between St. Louis and New York on 8:10 a. m. and 8 p. m. trains.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

PAINLESS. EFFECTUAL.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS SUCH AS Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.,

ACTING LIKE MAGIC on the vital organs, strengthening the muscular system, and arousing with the rosebud of health The Whole Physical Energy of the Human Frame.

Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly RESTORE FEMALES to complete health.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price, 25 cents per Box.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.

B. F. ALLEN CO., Sole Agents for United States, 365 & 367 Canal St., New York, who (if your druggist does not keep them) will mail Beecham's Pills on receipt of price—but inquire first. (Mention this paper.)

A MATCH FOR THE QUEEN.

THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH AND HER ROYAL MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A Royal Squabble Where the Princess Held Her Own—The Unpopularity of the Russian Duchess in England and the Causes—Her Great Accomplishments and How She Passes Her Time.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LONDON, May 26.—I wonder if, of all the princesses of the present day in Europe, there is one who has attracted more attention or created more unfavorable comment than has the haughty Duchess of Edinburgh, the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Alexander II., and the much-loved sister of the present Czar. She is a woman of unusual accomplishments and force of character. But unfortunately she does not care for popularity, and scorns to imitate the graceful and gracious little ways of the Princess of Wales, who by dint of her charm and grace of manner, even more than by her personal loveliness, has won so warm a place in the hearts of her mother-in-law's subjects. I have seen a coachman take off his hat to her in the park, and the future Queen of England returned the salutation with as courteous a bow as though the saluter had been a duke.

On the other hand, the Duchess Marie, on the day of her arrival in England, sat up stiff and stately in the royal carriage, and never so much as bent her head in acknowledgment of the applause of the people. All London turned out that day, eager to see the bride of their sovereign's second son, and hoping to find in her a Princess as fair and winning as their beloved Princess of Wales. They saw a fair-haired girl of 20, with a complexion as delicately blooming as that of an Englishwoman, but with an expression of sullen hauteur on her rather heavy features, dressed in the worst possible taste, and very unbecomingly in a blue dress and a purple bonnet. From that moment the Duchess of Edinburgh was not simply unpopular in England, she was positively disliked. This fact, however, did not trouble her much. The haughty daughter of the Romonoffs disdained the homage of

THE LOWER CLASSES.

She did not even take the trouble to make herself agreeable to her new relatives. The first thing she did was to pick a quarrel with her august mother-in-law on the subject of precedence. As the Princess of Wales was the wife of the heir to the throne the Duchess of Edinburgh consented to acknowledge her claim to the next place after the Queen at all public and official ceremonials. But she insisted on her right as the daughter of an Emperor to the third place. There exists, however, a law of etiquette at the English court by which any unmarried daughter of the Queen comes next in state and official position to the wife of the heir to the throne, and Queen Victoria maintained this rule, which gave the Princess Beatrice precedence over the bride of her second son. It was scarcely courteous of her majesty and the breach thus created has never been closed. The Duchess Marie did not hesitate to express her opinion to the Queen both forcibly and freely. It was on this occasion that she addressed to her mother-in-law the remark that has now become matter of history: "You forget, madam, that my father was an Emperor, while yours was not even a King!"

The Duke and Duchess retired to their country seat a few months after their marriage, the delicate state of the young wife's health rendering such seclusion not only excusable but necessary. Their only son, Prince Alfred Alexander, was born in the month of October following the marriage. It is a notice-able fact that this imperious will of his mother prevented the bestowal upon him of the name of Victor, universally borne by the eldest sons of the Queen's children in honor of their grandmother. Moreover, of late years, she has suppressed for her boy

HIS FATHER'S NAME

of Alfred and calls him exclusively by that of her own idolized father the murdered Czar. When the following month of May arrived Queen Victoria sent a peremptory summons to the Duchess to come up to London and to take her part in the festivities of the season. But for once "She who must be obeyed" had met with her match. The Duchess positively refused to come to London at all. The Queen's people claimed that, she said, and she cordially disliked the English people. So she meant to stay at home and take care of her baby. And she stayed and never has at any time assumed the prominent position in English society to which she was entitled by her birth as well as by her marriage. The arrival in rapid succession of four little daughters furnished for a few years a valid excuse for her retirement. But her youngest child, the Princess Beatrice, is now 6 years old and still the Duchess of Edinburgh holds aloof from all participation in the gaieties of the court circle. Sometimes she accompanies her husband on some of his excursions to open a railroad or to be present at the inauguration of an exhibition. But she ceremonies and the addresses bore her terribly, and she will sit on such occasions either playing with her parasol or nursing her pet dog, with her thoughts always a mile away, to judge by her attitude and her expression.

The Duchess has of late years abandoned a custom which, when she first came to England, gave great offence, and which she maintained for a long time. It was that of refusing to speak English whenever she went into society and of conversing in French instead; also she delighted in manifesting a great preference for the society of the American ladies who were presented to her, over those of her husband's countrywomen. Her earliest

AMERICAN FRIEND

was a Russian citizen by marriage, Mme. Blakhmetoff, the merry Miss Marie Beale of Washington, the daughter of Gen. Beale. This proclivity was explained at the time by the sympathy then existing between Russia and the United States, a sympathy which has apparently been much diminished of late years by the revelations of Mr. George Kennan. But I am rather inclined to attribute it to the contradictory disposition of the Princess, who resented bitterly the hostile attitude assumed by England towards Russia soon after her marriage. So intense and outspoken did the British dislike of Russia become that the Duke of Edinburgh, once in command of the fleet anchored in Portland harbor, found himself obliged to send home an officer who had come up in the boat to pay his respects to the Duke of Edinburgh, because the officer was a Russian.

The Queen is said to be very much annoyed at the Duchess's attitude, and it is certain that the Duke of Edinburgh, since his marriage, has been a very different man from what he was before. He was then the most popular member of the royal family, and he was the most Russian in his sympathies. He was the only member of the royal family who ever ventured to speak a word in favor of the Czar's government, and he was the only member of the royal family who was ever spoken of by the Russian people as "our Prince." He was then a tall, handsome, stalwart young man, with a frank, manly bearing, and he was the only member of the royal family who was ever cheered by the crowds who lined the streets when he was seen in his carriage. He was then a great favorite with the Queen, who was very proud of her second son, who was so much taller than his brothers and who was so much more like a king than any of them. But all this is changed now. The Duke of Edinburgh is a very quiet, unobtrusive man, who seldom appears in public except when his presence is absolutely required by his position as a member of the royal family, and who never ventures to express his sentiments on any subject except when he is asked to do so by his wife. He is a good husband and a good father, and he is said to be very fond of his children, but he is a very different man from the Prince who used to be the idol of the people.

The Duchess is a very accomplished woman. She speaks English, French and her own language with equal facility and she is said to be a linguist of no mean ability. She is a musician of no mean ability, and she is said to be a very good one. She is a good horse woman and she is a very good shot. She is said to be very fond of her husband and very proud of her children, and she is said to be very much beloved by her servants and her immediate dependants. She is said to be very much beloved by her own people, who regard her as a woman who will be a good friend to them when she shall be called to the throne of her father